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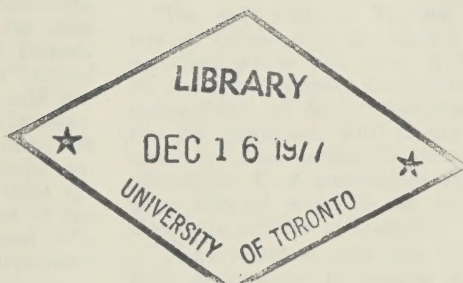
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First Session, 31st Parliament

Tuesday, December 6, 1977

Afternoon Sitting

Speaker: Honourable John E. Stokes

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1977

The House met at 2 p.m.

Prayers.

STATEMENTS BY THE MINISTRY

AIR SERVICES

Hon. Mr. Snow: Yesterday in Winnipeg the Canadian Transport Commission convened a hearing to consider certain applications which will have a significant effect on the future of air services in Ontario. Of the six applications before the commission, four concern Ontario directly. They are the application by Transair Limited to suspend service to Dryden, Thunder Bay, Sault Ste. Marie and Toronto; the applications by Nordair and Great Lakes Airlines Limited to serve these points and Winnipeg as well; and the application by Canadian Pacific Airlines Limited to serve Thunder Bay en route between Toronto and Winnipeg.

Ontario has a significant interest in the outcome of these applications and, accordingly, I have intervened on behalf of the government of Ontario in these proceedings. For your information, Mr. Speaker, the other two applications involve the sale of Transair Limited to Pacific Western Airlines Limited and a move by Transair Limited to add certain points in western Canada to its licences. Because neither affect Ontario directly, we have not intervened in these particular applications. However, on the other four applications, we are being represented at the Winnipeg hearings by legal counsel who offered the following prepared statement. It is as follows, and I quote:

"Before the committee proceeds to hear these applications, I would like to address a few comments to the commission to outline the basis of Ontario's participation. As we have made clear in our intervention in the Transair application, we have no interest in the acquisition of Transair by Pacific Western Airlines, nor do we have any interest in the addition of points west of Winnipeg to Transair's licences. Our concern in these proceedings is that service to the points in Ontario, presently served by Transair, be provided by a strong regional carrier with access to other regional points in Ontario.

"Other regions of Canada are served exclusively by a single regional air carrier. For instance, in western Canada, Pacific Western Airlines provides such a service exclusively. We believe that the travelling public in Ontario would best be served by one healthy regional air carrier operating throughout the province. At the present time, there are three air carriers providing a regional type of service in Ontario. These are Great Lakes Airlines Limited, Nordair Limited and Transair Limited. Additionally, Air Canada also serves as a regional air carrier in Ontario.

"It is obvious to us that what is required is one strong regional carrier operating in harmony with the two excellent national trunk carriers and with the feeder services, including norOntair. Such a regional carrier must have access to all key regional centres in the province, including Thunder Bay. Our reading of the recently issued Transport Canada discussion paper is that it supports the concept of a strong regional air carrier system.

"The application of Transair to suspend services to these points raises a number of questions which will have to be resolved by the Air Transport Committee. It is the responsibility of this commission to ensure that the appropriate level of service is maintained to these points. Dryden is uniquely affected by these proceedings. It is the only point affected which is not served by Air Canada in addition to Transair.

"The committee now has before it two fresh applications to assume all points in Ontario to which Transair seeks to suspend service. Effectively, the committee has before it then three possible carriers, including Transair, to provide service to these points. Air Canada has indicated its intention to increase services to all points involved except Dryden. As well, the committee has an application by Canadian Pacific Airlines to add the point Thunder Bay to its existing licences.

"Ontario has no objection to Canadian Pacific Airlines serving Thunder Bay provided that: Firstly, CP Air's entrance into the Thunder Bay market does not preclude service to this point by the regional carrier—

a regional carrier must be able to serve Thunder Bay in order to develop a stable commercial operation; and secondly, provided that CP Air's schedules in and out of this point are co-ordinated with those of Air Canada and the regional carrier and feeder services, including norOntair, so as to provide the travelling public with the best possible scheduling.

"In determining these applications, the commission should take into account the following considerations: Firstly, the successful carrier must be dependable and capable of providing services on a commercial basis over the long term. The determination of these applications must also take into account the economic realities of the market. We have no wish to have to go through these proceedings again because the carrier selected has been unable to provide the service required on a continuing basis.

"Secondly, the successful carrier must provide good interline connections with norOntair feeder services at all the points under examination. The route now under consideration is regional in nature and must provide scheduling which is compatible with local services in the north not only for norOntair but with other feeder-type carriers as well.

"Thirdly, Air Canada and CP Air, if Thunder Bay is granted, must co-operate with the successful carrier or carriers. The regional carrier will be unable to operate effectively and provide a reliable service unless there is full co-operation between the successful carrier and the mainline carriers. A harmonious working relationship among Air Canada, CP Air and other carriers serving the region is vital if public needs are to be met adequately.

"Fourthly, the point Dryden must be served in a manner which will adequately meet the needs of the public travelling through that point.

"Fifthly, the successful carrier must be prepared to use appropriate equipment geared to the requirements of the market.

"As we proceed in this hearing, these will be the basic points that the government of Ontario will be concerned with. The commission must examine at least these basic points in discharging its responsibility. The committee has an arduous decision to make. It is a decision that will effect the quality and level of air services throughout north-western Ontario for some time to come.

"These are times of significant change in the air carrier industry in Canada. These are the proposals that are being presented at this time. One regional air carrier has applied to purchase another. Transair has

applied to suspend service to a large geographical area of Ontario and Canada. Other carriers have applied to take over and serve this vacated area. Discussions and debates are under way in government and industry as to the best future structure of the air carrier industry. The public is increasingly concerned with efficient and appropriate air service and its costs. We urge the committee to take the opportunity presented by this hearing and make appropriate decisions which will ensure a better co-ordinated and healthy air service for Ontario."

That was the position paper put forward on behalf of the government of Ontario in Winnipeg yesterday.

MUNICIPAL LICENSING ACT

Hon. Mr. McKeough: At the appropriate time this afternoon I will be introducing a new Act, the Municipal Licensing Act for first reading. This follows my announcement to the Provincial-Municipal Liaison Committee last April that the government intended to completely overhaul the legislative provisions for municipal licensing. It also follows the publication of a paper by the Association of Municipal Clerks and Treasurers of Ontario on this subject, a discussion paper prepared in my ministry and what I hope has been a productive period of discussion with the liaison committee and other municipal representatives.

It is my intention to have the bill widely distributed to municipalities and all other interested parties to generate as much interest and comment as possible. I will not proceed with the bill until the spring so that I can take into consideration all views that will be expressed to me.

The bill is in line with a number of general government policies. It gives municipalities a general power to license business, thereby increasing the power of municipalities to make decisions. Municipalities will no longer have to come to the province for new powers when they see a local problem in need of regulation.

We feel municipal licensing should not be used as a source of revenue, so this Act eliminates licensing fees in all but two kinds of licences. The liaison committee agreed with us on this, but opted for fees that would cover administrative costs. On this we differed. The government is saying no fees. If licensing is for the purpose of protecting the public from unfair or unsafe business practices, as it should be, then the cost should be covered by general revenues.

It is also hoped that the no-fee provision will encourage municipalities to deregulate, to licence businesses only when it is in the interests of the general public to do so. The bill eliminates archaic and unnecessary sections from the Municipal Act as part of our ongoing process of revising municipal legislation.

Mr. Sargent: And a lot of staff too.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: The new legislation enables all local municipalities to license businesses. It makes no distinction between cities, towns, villages and townships. It removes all bylaw powers from police commissions and transfers them to the local council, in keeping with the principle that laws should be made by elected representatives.

Members will note I said local municipalities. This agrees with the recommendation of the clerks and treasurers and the PMLC recommendation that residual licensing power be left with local municipalities. Under the new Act, counties will not be able to pass licensing bylaws; however, we will amend the regional Acts, when the Municipal Licensing Act proceeds in the spring, to ensure that any licensing that regions are now doing continues.

There are still some problems we will have to solve before the new legislation takes effect. We have not eliminated the duplication of the provincial and municipal regulation of trades, for example. This is something I will be looking at with the Minister of Colleges and Universities (Mr. Parrott). I will also be in touch with other ministers about Acts under their aegis which affect municipal licensing to see how their provisions fit in with this new bill.

[2:15]

This legislation would come into effect a year from now, on January 1, 1979, in order to give the municipalities time to review their licensing bylaws after the legislation goes through the House in the spring. I hope at that time the municipalities will undertake a careful examination of their bylaws and eliminate those that duplicate regulation by the province or other agencies; and remove those things that can be better regulated by zoning bylaws and those that have outlived their usefulness. These steps would contribute to the process of deregulation we are committed to promote in this province.

Just adding to that briefly, this matter was discussed with my colleagues in caucus this morning and the member for London South (Mr. Walker) made a very excellent suggestion, which I think will certainly be in-

corporated in the bill when it is reintroduced in the spring. That suggestion would be to apply a sunset provision to municipal laws.

Mr. S. Smith: Sunset begins at home; the Treasurer is good at tightening everybody's belt except his own.

Mr. Conway: The member for London South may soon be good enough for the cabinet.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: In this way, those bylaws which will be passed by the municipalities under the new Act when it becomes operative would then be coming up for a review, and for possible abolition I suppose, at a period, say corresponding to the life of the council, or perhaps every three or four years.

It was an excellent suggestion made by the member for London South and I can only say to my colleagues here in the House that I would expect it would be incorporated in the legislation.

Mr. S. Smith: Apply it to yourself.

Mr. Nixon: Who's this fellow standing up here?

Interjections.

Mr. Speaker: Can we have some order please? The Minister of Housing.

Mr. Peterson: Why should the minister be in the shadow of the Chairman of Cabinet (Mr. Henderson)?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Why should the member for London Centre be in the shadow of his leader?

Mr. Peterson: I always look up to my leader.

SETTLEMENT CORPORATION

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Last week the hon. member for Wentworth (Mr. Deans) asked a question of me. I would like to reply to it at this time, because it is rather lengthy and I don't want to use the time of the question period.

The hon. member for Wentworth asked some questions regarding Settlement Corporation and the HUDAC warranty program, and suggested shoddy workmanship was responsible for the company being refused a licence by HUDAC. It is my understanding that Settlement was constructing several projects last spring, some financed by Ontario Mortgage Corporation under the HOME plan, and some financed privately with units selling up to and including \$100,000, which is somewhat higher than HOME plan accommodation.

The builder got into financial difficulties in the early summer, and one of the chartered

banks put in a receiver-manager under a Supreme Court order in the latter part of August. At the same time, a trustee in bankruptcy was appointed. OMC, acting as a financial lending institution in respect of three condominium corporations financed by the corporation, started a power of sale action in respect of the Berrisfield and Quinndale developments. This was done not only to protect the interests of the corporation, but to improve the living environment for the residents already living there by completing necessary work.

OMC could not proceed with another project, also involving Settlement, in the face of a court order, but it did co-operate with the receiver-manager supplying necessary documents and plans. However, since no action was apparently being taken, OMC applied to Osgoode Hall to have the order quashed. With the consent of the receiver, it was successful.

The order was quashed on Monday, November 7. OMC awarded contracts the following day and completion work began in the Berrisfield and Quinndale projects soon afterwards. On November 10, OMC officials met with representatives of the condominium corporations and their lawyers in Hamilton to explain in detail what was happening, the financial problems and outlining OMC's plans. At the same time, these people were advised as to the steps they should take with HUDAC. For the hon. member's information, I would be pleased to send him a copy of a special newsletter from the condominium corporations, dated November 14. I believe he would be interested in it.

There was some problem of down payments and reduced mortgage assumptions for five of the purchasers in one of the corporations. It's my understanding that HUDAC has received formal applications and the matter is being dealt with at the present time. So the hon. member can see that his implication that Settlement was deregistered by HUDAC because of shoddy workmanship is not correct.

Mr. Deans: It should have been.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The matter centred on the company's inability to complete work because of its financial difficulties. I am not saying that Settlement was the perfect builder. In other projects there were problems and there were meetings. It was a slow process but the deficiencies were eventually rectified.

With regard to the hon. member's question about the Saltfleet development, I have asked my staff to review all of the housing in Saltfleet. I am aware of one company which has

been instructed to clear up deficiencies, but I do not know of any others. If he has information pertaining to other builders, I would be happy if he would let me know.

As I said, when the hon. member asked about Satellite City, the HUDAC warranty covers what he referred to as cosmetic repairs in the first year of occupancy and structural repairs for five years. This applies only to units covered by the HUDAC warranty, which came into effect at the beginning of this year. We are following up on units which were constructed prior to the introduction of that warranty program.

ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

Mr. S. Smith: May I rise on a point of order just before the question period, Mr. Speaker? The point of order is that I have looked over the scheduling for the remaining time of the House and I note there seems to be no provision made for any of the private members' bills to be actually looked at within the committees to which they were sent. I guess they are all going to die on the order paper as present plans would seem to have it.

I personally feel that was not the intention of the private members' hour. I would like to see us either stay a little longer to debate them or have the government give us some indication it might stand these bills over along with certain others I think it intends to stand over to the new session, so that at some point at least the committees would have some chance to consider these bills.

I feel very strongly about it. I don't wish to be contentious, but I do believe it was the intention of the House that things like our party's small business bill, the bill of the hon. member for Mississauga South (Mr. Kennedy), another one from the member for Middlesex (Mr. Eaton), and so on, should be debated.

I wonder if the government might take into consideration the feelings of private members on both sides of the House in this regard.

I have stated my point and I can carry on with the question period now if you like, Mr. Speaker, unless the Premier (Mr. Davis) responds.

Mr. Deans: If I may speak to the point of order—

[Applause.]

Mr. Deans: I did not expect that much applause. Thank you very much.

Mr. Riddell: Let the member enjoy it while he is getting it.

Mr. Roy: Wait until he gets the leadership, then he won't get any.

Mr. Riddell: He had better enjoy it now, because he won't get it again.

Mr. Deans: I didn't think you guys cared.

Mr. Kerrio: I like the member for Ottawa Centre (Mr. Cassidy).

Mr. Roy: That is hardly leadership dress the member for Wentworth has there.

Mr. Speaker: Can we get on with the more important business of the House?

Mr. Deans: I only wear it on the days when the member for Ottawa East is here, once every two weeks.

Mr. Roy: Where is his tie?

Mr. Mackenzie: The member for Ottawa East should go and comb his hair.

Mr. Martel: He wants to be on the record so they will know he is here.

Mr. Makarchuk: He should go and get another hairdresser.

Mr. Martel: The member for Ottawa East in on the record now. He can leave for the rest of the week.

Mr. Ashe: Mr. Speaker, get some order here.

Mr. Deans: Mr. Speaker, speaking to the point of order, since the matter has not been dealt with by the House leaders at this point, it is a matter of concern for all of us. I want to suggest one other matter that might be considered.

Since even referring the bills to committees would not mean they would automatically receive any further consideration, it might be better if we got an agreement from the government that all of the bills that have received second reading would be put back on the order paper at the beginning of the new session in order that they could not only be considered by the appropriate committee, but they could also be given the opportunity for third reading.

Mr. S. Smith: That is what I said.

Mr. Roy: That is what he suggested.

Mr. Deans: We don't have that understanding now. The committees that have already been structured have their workload established. It might be better that we simply get an understanding that the bills will go back on for second reading in the next session and that they will then be sent to committee in order that they could be given third reading at some appropriate time.

Mr. S. Smith: I believe that is what I said.

Mr. Deans: No it was not, because they cannot be dealt with by the committees.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I think this is a matter that could very easily be discussed with the House leader. There are a number of vehicles whereby some of these bills could be further considered. It may be that some private members, on careful reflection over the recess, might want to reassess their own position as it relates to some aspects of the legislation that has been introduced; and of course there is nothing to preclude the reintroduction of the bills.

Mr. Nixon: They won't come forward.

Mr. Martel: You're looking bad now.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Well, Mr. Speaker, you know you can call it by some other name, but I would suggest that—

Mr. Conway: Does the member for Parry Sound (Mr. Maeck) agree with that?

Mr. S. Smith: Let's stay here and discuss them then.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, the Leader of the Opposition wants to stay here an additional period of time to discuss the private members' bills.

Mr. S. Smith: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Davis: That, of course, is one option that is always available to us.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Let him stay, he won't be long anyway.

Hon. Mr. Davis: However, I would suggest that this is a matter to be discussed by the House leaders; I'm sure with their collective wisdom they will come up with a solution that is acceptable to the members of the House.

Mr. Eakins: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I think it is becoming a debate.

Mr. Eakins: I think it's a very important one.

Mr. Speaker: We have an undertaking from the Premier that it will be discussed among the House leaders. We cannot resolve it here. It's getting down to a debate. I'll recognize the hon. Leader of the Opposition for a question.

Mr. Eakins: Is it back to the lottery for the members who have already submitted their bills?

Mr. Hodgson: Sit down.

Mr. Martel: Careful now.

ORAL QUESTIONS

JOB CREATION

Mr. S. Smith: My question is for the Premier: Since the number of unemployed young people has risen by 7,000 in the recent statistics during the month of November, and since the summer program which the government introduced has obviously run out; why will the Premier not now introduce a winter program similar to the one that was operated this summer, along the principles that we have suggested, supplementing the income of new employees so as to mitigate the effects of what is obviously going to be a very harsh winter of unemployment?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, we're very pleased with the results of the program that was introduced for young people during the summer months. There is a national program, as the Leader of the Opposition well knows, and I would suggest that we await any policies that may emerge in the budget that will be forthcoming.

An hon. member: When winter's over.

Mr. Martel: That will help them; that will really help.

Hon. Mr. Davis: It is not our intention at this moment to re-introduce that program, as much as we are concerned about the employment opportunities for young people.

Mr. Wildman: No election this winter, eh?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I would just say to the Leader of the Opposition, we're aware of his point of view and—

Mr. Cassidy: Doing nothing about it.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, the members opposite can say we're doing nothing about it.

Mr. Cassidy: That's what we said.

Mr. Swart: It's your concern.

Mr. Laughren: That's what you just admitted to.

Hon. Mr. Davis: That's the traditional posture for the member for Ottawa Centre, and I understand that.

Mr. Samis: Do you want to tell us what you're doing?

Mr. Cassidy: We'll take that message across the province too.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I'll tell you, it would be a great improvement over the message you're presently taking across the province.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The member for Ottawa Centre did that last June; all wrapped up in the same plastic bag.

Mr. S. Smith: By way of supplementary question, what specifically—and I use the word "specifically"—

Mr. Samis: Nothing.

Mr. S. Smith: —is the Premier recommending, either to the Prime Minister of Canada or to his own cabinet, to deal with serious unemployment over this winter in Ontario? Does he have a single specific measure, or has he basically just accepted, as the budget paper seemed to do, a high level of unemployment in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Get the cameras on; they are really putting on a show.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, we have not accepted a high level of unemployment in this province. The Treasurer has made it clear, as I have on a number of occasions, that the present level of unemployment is not acceptable, and we don't minimize it.

Mr. McClellan: What will solve it?

Mr. Wildman: Tell everybody you don't accept it.

Hon. Mr. Davis: We've also made it very clear that we don't believe the answer is in massive government expenditure—

Mr. Wildman: What is the answer?

Hon. Mr. Davis: —and development of programs, that perhaps at best are very short-term. We are maintaining our approach for limiting expenditure by government—

Mr. Samis: We're Herbert Hoover today.

An hon. member: A chicken in every pot.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —in the anticipation, and one, I think, can—

Mr. Makarchuk: Known as public sector bashing; that is not a program.

An hon. member: He's looking for a scapegoat.

Mr. S. Smith: Ignore that; I'd really like an answer.

Mr. Peterson: Just stand there and evince concern.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I'm delighted to have these interjections in the recognition—

Mr. Samis: You have nothing else to say.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —that to solve this problem on a more lasting basis, it does require, on the part of all governments, a degree of intestinal fortitude that is not always easy to demonstrate.

Mr. Makarchuk: How about some cerebral fortitude?

[2:30]

Hon. Mr. Davis: I've said in this House before, Mr. Speaker, it would be much easier for this government to say yes to a lot of, I should say constructive, suggestions that are made; and I don't minimize those. It would

be a lot easier for us to say, "Yes, let's increase the deficit, or in some way expend further taxpayers' money."

Mr. Wildman: Have you anything specific?

Hon. Mr. Davis: But, Mr. Speaker, we do not believe that on a provincial basis, alone in particular, this will provide any worthwhile answer.

There will be two or three matters that I will be bringing to the attention of the Prime Minister and the other first ministers, on the assumption there is a conference on the economy of this country in February; and it's my expectation, now that Mr. Levesque has indicated he will participate in such a conference, that the Prime Minister will announce the convening of this meeting sometime this week. That's just a guess.

Mr. S. Smith: Hurray, hurray. What good will that do?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, the Leader of the Opposition can say hurray, hurray in a very cynical way. If he doesn't want such a conference; if he doesn't think there is some leadership necessary—

Mr. Samis: The answer is no; you have nothing specific.

Mr. S. Smith: What proposals will you offer at the meeting?

Hon. Mr. Davis: —if he doesn't recognize that the basic economic problems are really within the jurisdiction of the government of Canada, then as I've said on a number of occasions he still has a lot to learn.

Mr. S. Smith: So what are you doing?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, we're concerned, but I'm not going to lead the members of the House astray and say we have a large number of short-term programs up our sleeves; that, in our view, would not deal realistically with the problems we face.

Mr. S. Smith: Only to learn that you can't run this province economically.

Mr. Conway: The Charter is not a bad start.

Mr. Lewis: While I'm sure the Premier realizes the seasonally-adjusted rate of unemployment and number of unemployed in Ontario this month is the same as last, does he also realize that between October and November, 1977, there was the single most dramatic drop in the last year in the number of people actually working? Does he not realize we are some 25,000 jobs down amongst the people actually employed? And does he not, therefore, recognize that some job creation initiative must be undertaken by his government to take effect in the coming

winter months? It is not enough, surely, to talk about his intestinal fortitude; what is the Premier going to do about the fortitude of the people who are not working?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, we're concerned about the people who cannot find employment, I don't minimize that; that concern is not a market cornered by the members opposite. I think the leader of the New Democratic Party, perhaps with greater sensitivity than the Leader of the Opposition, recognizes that we have this same concern.

Mr. Lewis: Then do something.

Mr. Peterson: You're too cheap.

Hon. Mr. Davis: It may be, but I'll not pursue that any further.

Mr. Lewis: I don't blame you.

Mr. Sargent: That is pretty shaggy.

Mr. Lewis: It is not productive.

Mr. Conway: That's not very gracious.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I would say to the leader of the New Democratic Party,—

Mr. Lewis: On this there is no bridge across the chasm between us. I say to the Premier, through you Mr. Speaker, do something about job creation. I can stimulate the Premier into abuse very easily. It is about time members on that side over there stopped posturing about jobs.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I'm not looking for any bridge, and I've got to tell the member at this moment that in answer—

Mr. Speaker: Order. The hon. member for Grey-Bruce has a supplementary.

Mr. Sargent: The headlines in today's Toronto Star were: "The Worst Unemployment Since the Great Depression." Accepting the fact that the meeting of the first ministers—

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Talk to Trudeau.

Mr. Sargent: —with Trudeau is a decision day to decide the route we're going to take in Ontario in dealing with 300,000 unemployed people; and realizing that the Premier is locked in financially, with an upcoming billion and a half deficit, and that he has absolutely no programs in place at all to provide jobs; I ask the Premier as a supplementary, will he in view of this upcoming meeting, appoint an all-party committee, based on a make-work project as was the federal program in 1963 when they had seven per cent unemployment? They put it through with your co-operation here and it brought it down to three per cent. I will send you the facts of this now, sir, and I would ask you seriously to look at an all-party program to put Ontario back on track.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the suggestion from the member for Grey-Bruce. I really can't say that I think that an all-party committee to assist us in the discussions in February would necessarily be the most helpful route to go.

Mr. Makarchuk: Not as good as your budget in April.

Hon. Mr. Davis: While I appreciate the suggestion, I would have to say to the hon. member that I really haven't considered that and I doubt that sort of thing would emerge.

I would also point out that while we are concerned about the figures, if you analyse them carefully they also demonstrate something else, and if you look at the headlines in today's Star, I am not disputing them. The headlines do reflect the national picture. I don't say that Ontario is that much better than the other provinces of Canada, but I think it is somewhat better than the majority.

Mr. McClellan: You are Herbert Hoover.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I think the figures will also show—and it has been no mean accomplishment—that over a year ago there have been 100,000 new jobs created in this province and the figures there show that.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: One hundred and thirty-seven thousand.

Mr. Foulds: That is like two trees planted for every one that has been cut.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Hamilton West with his second question. We have spent 10 minutes on this one.

Mr. Peterson: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, there have only been two supplementaries to this very important problem.

Mr. Speaker: There have been three supplementaries and they have all been lengthy.

Mr. Peterson: They should have been cut down.

AUTO PACT

Mr. S. Smith: Another question for the Premier on a related topic: Is he aware of the increase of \$265 million in Canada's auto trade deficit with the United States, bringing the total to close to \$1 billion in a 10-month period? Can he tell us whether he plans now to call together the automobile industry, the auto parts industry and the labour unions that are involved to formulate an Ontario strategy regarding the auto trade matter, and then to make that particular strategy public and take it before the meeting that he's talking about with the Prime Minister, which is going to occur in the near future? Why can't Ontario take a public position about the auto

trade which is so important to our own future economically?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, that of course has already been done.

Mr. McClellan: Don't be too sure.

Hon. Mr. Davis: There have been a number of discussions internally within the government, with the auto parts manufacturers, with the automobile producers and with the ministry in Ottawa. I have discussed this with the Prime Minister. I am relatively satisfied that this will be a matter on the agenda in February and everything that the Leader of the Opposition suggested we do has in fact been done. This has been made very clear to the government of Canada, where, of course, the responsibility for alterations in the existing auto pact lies. In fairness to him, I think the Prime Minister of Canada now has some sense of this priority in this province and hopefully it will demonstrate itself in some alterations.

Mr. S. Smith: May I ask what did the Premier recommend to the Prime Minister of Canada during his discussion with him with regard to the auto pact, in specific terms?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Doesn't he talk to you, Stuart?

Hon. Mr. Davis: To put it in its most simplistic fashion, so that it will be understood, we suggested to the Prime Minister in terms that he understood—not only did he understand them, he understood why I was suggesting it, very simplistically—we want to see more of the automobile production and the parts manufacturing done in the province of Ontario. That, in its simplest terms, is what was suggested to the Prime Minister and that, in essence, is really what it's all about.

Mr. S. Smith: How is the government going to deal with the companies to make sure they shift production here?

Mr. Cassidy: Is the Premier aware of any co-operation from the automobile companies and the auto parts manufacturers in this regard? If so, is the Premier satisfied with that co-operation? If not, what is the Premier going to do about it?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I would say the auto parts manufacturers are totally co-operative, and that's a very important part of the industry. They want to see more, naturally. I can't quite understand the question. The automotive parts manufacturers have made their views known publicly in this province. They want to see more of that work done by Canadian manufacturers. We have ac-

cepted this. Not only have we accepted it, we have encouraged it.

Mr. Cassidy: You answered only half the question.

Mr. Breaugh: Mr. Speaker, I wonder why the Premier is making that magnificent gesture to save what we already know has to be saved. Would he tell the House what he is doing to save the production facilities that we now have, the jobs that are presently there? Given that we have already had layoffs at Ford in Oakville and that there is soon to be another coming from my loving and caring multi-national in Oshawa and another one in Windsor, will he tell the House what plans he has to see that those jobs in production are retained?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I think that answer lies, really, in what I have already said. Again, in its most simplistic fashion, we shall urge upon the government of Canada—

Mr. Breaugh: The government of Canada does not build cars. Come on.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —that in their negotiations with the government of the United States a greater recognition is given to the need for—and the economic pluses—in having more of the work done in this province. I don't have any other way of expressing it to the member.

Mr. Breaugh: You don't care about losing those jobs.

Hon. Mr. Davis: It has been well stated; it has been documented; they understand it; and I think that as far as certain ministries are concerned in Ottawa they are in agreement with it.

Mr. Swart: Just speaking in generalities.

LAYOFF OF NICKEL WORKERS

Mr. Lewis: A new question of the Premier: What happened to the Falconbridge statement?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I have certain information with respect to Falconbridge that is approximately two weeks and six days old. Rather than discuss that information—which I think is relatively public but I am not sure of that—with members of the House, the chairman of the board and other officials of Falconbridge are meeting with ministers and officials of this government this afternoon.

I expect to be meeting with the chairman of Falconbridge myself tomorrow. I wanted to meet with him prior to any discussions on Thursday and rather than get into a discussion on information that may not be as up to date as information we will get this

afternoon, I would ask the leader of the New Democratic Party to await the information that we get in those discussions so that we will be dealing on a factual basis, rather than in figures that may or may not be accurate.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, can the Premier understand the frustration that necessarily exists among members opposite if on Thursday we are presented with another fait accompli equivalent to what occurred with Inco, without any opportunity to get some advance glimmering? Is the Premier saying that because his cabinet ministers are meeting with Falconbridge today and the Premier himself is meeting with the chairman of the board tomorrow some kind of layoff, whether all at one point in time or phased over time, is coming from Falconbridge? If so, is there some way we in the Legislature can prepare for it, perhaps by bringing Falconbridge before the select committee, as well as Inco?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I think the hon. leader of the New Democratic Party is really very familiar with the existing situation. There was an announcement made last August or September; the plant was shut down for a month, two weeks or whatever period of time, and certain figures were used in those discussions. I can't yet give the leader of the New Democratic Party any information that is different from those figures. I don't want in any way to mislead the House by suggesting that those figures may still be the same today because they may not be. I honestly don't know and will not know. If the leader of the New Democratic Party feels that things might turn out to be somewhat different from the situation in September and October—and our latest information was more recent than that, and I don't want to prejudge the information we get—I would be prepared to consider his suggestion. I don't want a lot of speculation; I don't think it helps, until we have the latest views and position of Falconbridge. We will not know that until late this afternoon or perhaps even tomorrow morning.

Mr. Foulds: Supplementary: Could the Premier tell us who sought the meetings and why they are being held specifically at this time?

[2:45]

Hon. Mr. Davis: I can't say who sought the meetings. I can only say the meeting that is taking place this afternoon had been arranged prior to the question being raised by the member's leader yesterday. There have been discussions. The leader of the

NDP asked me some two or three weeks ago to check into the potential of Falconbridge and what might emerge, and that has been done.

I would point out to the hon. member that unfortunately—or fortunately; who knows?—nothing remains static. What a position may have been a month ago could change, plus or minus, today in that particular industry. I am very reluctant to get into any further discussion that could be based on information that turns out to be non-factual.

This is not a point of order, Mr. Speaker, but there was a report in the evening paper that out of the Premier's office the figure of 1,000 had emerged. I want to assure hon. members of the House that we have had no such figure. I really don't know where that figure came from. I just want to assure members that I have no knowledge at this moment of any figures other than those that have already been publicly discussed. They are, I think, quite familiar to the members opposite.

MASSEY-FERGUSON LAYOFFS

Mr. Lewis: A question of the Minister of Labour: Is the minister aware of the layoffs now under way at Massey-Ferguson? I believe 80 workers were given notice and more layoffs are possibly pending. Has the ministry been notified?

Hon. B. Stephenson: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Lewis: Supplementary: May I ask the minister, were the workers involved given adequate notification under the Employment Standards Act? Does the minister have any indication of the extent of future layoffs at Massey-Ferguson? What the devil are we going to do in this province with the repetitive succession of layoffs from Sudbury to Oakville to Massey-Ferguson to Niagara-on-the-Lake? They never end and this government won't create jobs.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Nonsense.

Hon. B. Stephenson: Mr. Speaker, it would seem to me—to answer the second portion of the hon. leader of the third party's question—the thing that we must do is to create the climate in the province of Ontario which will encourage investment.

Mr. Swart: You did that 50 years ago.

Hon. B. Stephenson: I would think that the climate has to continue to be encouraged and created—

Mr. Swart: Great Depression philosophy.

Hon. B. Stephenson:—which has been present in this province for so many years—

Mr. Warner: It would create a better climate if you resigned.

Hon. B. Stephenson:—in which it has led the country in terms of employment, in terms of worker benefits and in terms of the kinds of remuneration which workers get.

I think we should make a strong plea that all of those who have any extra money at all—including all pension funds, such as union pension funds—should consider the possibility of investing those funds in Canadian-owned industries. This certainly would encourage the development of new jobs.

Mr. Deans: Where are they going to put it?

Mr. Lewis: Falconbridge? In Inco?

Mr. Warner: Hot air.

Mr. Lewis: So it goes into Indonesia?

Hon. B. Stephenson: That's only one of the ways in which we might encourage new jobs.

In answer to the hon. leader of the third party's first question, I would say that to my knowledge, indeed Massey-Ferguson did comply with the Employment Standards Act.

Mr. Lewis: How extensive will the layoffs be?

Hon. B. Stephenson: I will get the statute.

Mr. Peterson: Supplementary: A question on the minister's response about the suggestion that pension funds should be going into investments here. Does the minister take that same view with the public pension plans that the province controls? Does she feel that money should be going into private enterprise as well, to encourage investment in this province, rather than spending it on government deficits?

Hon. B. Stephenson: I'm not sure that that is a reasonable sequitur to the suggestion I was making.

Mr. Sargent: No, it sure as hell isn't.

Mr. Lewis: No more unreasonable than your nonsense.

Hon. B. Stephenson: The suggestion I was making was that each one of us—

Mr. Breithaupt: Like a government.

Hon. B. Stephenson:—as individuals and each one of us who belongs to any kind of association with a pension plan should, I think, be interested in encouraging the development of industry in this country—

Mr. Nixon: That's right—help finance the government deficit.

Hon. B. Stephenson:—not only for our future, but for the future of all of the other people—

Mr. Roy: You should talk to Darcy.

Hon. B. Stephenson: —who are living here and for those who will come after us.

Mr. Germa: Supplementary: Is the minister not aware that some of the pressure could be alleviated if certain tradesmen could go to the tar sands? Because of the lack of a reciprocal agreement between the provinces of Ontario and Alberta, say in the case of stationary engineers, these people are precluded from taking jobs in the Alberta tar sands. Why doesn't this province enter into reciprocal agreements so that our certificates are recognized in Alberta and vice versa?

Mr. Makarchuk: And Quebec.

Hon. B. Stephenson: It would be, I think, very easy for the trade unions involved to develop the kind of reciprocal arrangements which could facilitate this—

Mr. Deans: That is not helpful.

Hon. B. Stephenson: —because exactly the opposite thing was happening. The obverse of that was happening not very long ago when Alberta workers who wished to come to Ontario were not admitted because the Ontario unions would not accept them. There is room for a great deal more co-operation in this country in all areas.

PIPE PRODUCTION

Mr. Kerrio: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Premier. Prompted by the problem that presented itself with the layoffs at Inco, I questioned the Minister of Industry and Tourism (Mr. Bennett) and the Premier regarding the manufacture of the pipe for the Alaska Highway pipeline. It has taken three weeks for the Minister of Industry and Tourism to come to the conclusion that we can make it. Now all we have left to do is sell it.

That prompts me to ask the second question. Is the Premier aware that federal funds are being considered to build a stainless steel plant in Cuba—this question was raised by the third party last week—and that up to date that money has been stopped because of a question raised in the federal House by the federal member for Welland, Dr. Railton? Is the Premier concerned that we might have federal funds going to Cuba to build a steel plant in direct competition with a plant in Welland, Ontario, one of the largest stainless steel producers, which, incidentally, uses quite a large nickel content in its manufacture of stainless steel? Would the first minister, when he meets with those other ministers and the first

minister of Canada, make that position known, that we are gravely concerned with the climate as it exists as to retaining the jobs that we have?

An hon. member: Speech.

Mr. Kerrio: I think it's a good one, don't you?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I am trying to understand the question.

Mr. Breaugh: Was it not simple enough for you, Bill?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I am not here to defend either the economic policy or the foreign policy of the government of Canada. I have never presumed to do that. I let those fellows opposite do that with some degree of regularity, like just about every day.

Mr. Mancini: Rebates on cars.

Hon. Mr. Davis: To the member for Niagara Falls' question, "Am I concerned about the retention of jobs here in this province?" my answer is very simple, "Yes."

Mr. S. Smith: Are you asking anything on the Cuba matter?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Not only am I concerned about their retention, I am concerned about the expansion of job opportunities in this province. If the member looks at the figures today, if he sees what in fact has been accomplished, he will see that this province, almost including Alberta now, has been more successful than any other province in Canada in the creation of new jobs, even during a rather difficult economic year.

Mr. Kerrio: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Would the Premier consider it reasonable to ask the assurance of the federal government to let us know in this province of Ontario when federal money might be extended to go in direct competition with corporations and businesses within the province of Ontario? Does he think that would be unreasonable?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Find everything we are doing wrong to ask questions about. This is the third question.

Mr. Kerrio: Are you interested in jobs? Interjections.

Mr. Kerrio: Are you really interested?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: This is Ontario, it isn't Canada.

Mr. Kerrio: That's right, and I am here to protect it.

Mr. Speaker: Order. Does the Premier have a response?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, after all that discussion, I am trying to hark back to the question. Does the member want me to raise

with the Prime Minister of Canada the government of Canada's foreign policy?

Mr. Kerrio: Yes.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: What nonsense. What nonsense.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I will raise with the Prime Minister of Canada those matters that are of economic concern to the people of Ontario. Yes, that I shall do.

The question of their broader foreign policy, Mr. Speaker, I really think is a matter that I am not capable of debating here in this House and is something that has to be dealt with in the nation's capital, not here.

Mr. S. Smith: It's never stopped you before.

Hon. Mr. Davis: We don't employ ambassadors to Cuba. We don't have diplomatic relations with other countries of the world.

Mr. Sargent: Maybe you need some help.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Actually that is a matter of federal responsibility; it is not ours.

An hon. member: What about the US auto pact?

An hon. member: Bert Lawrence hasn't volunteered?

Mr. Cassidy: Mr. Speaker, can the Premier say when the province intends to have an industrial strategy, so that we have a clear lead to the development of our industry which goes beyond the ranting and the raving of the provincial Treasurer, and will prevent our simply reacting to single initiatives by the federal government?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, the very distinguished member of consumer and corporate affairs of course states the obvious answer that he has to all of our economic problems, I am sure it is a message he is taking right across the province and we won't labour it here today. Do we have an industrial strategy—

Mr. Breaugh: No. No.

Hon. Mr. Davis:—within the context of a provincial response? The answer to that is yes.

Mr. Martel: What is it?

Mr. Breaugh: Nonsense.

Mr. S. Smith: Wait and see.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Is there a national industrial strategy? The answer to that is no—

Mr. Mackenzie: Pass the buck.

Hon. Mr. Davis:—and we have said so for the past seven years. I have said, as recently as my presentation of some three or four weeks ago, that one thing we need, and I have said this I guess about every three months for six years, is a national economic

strategy, national economic objectives, and this hopefully is now being understood by the member's friends in the government of Canada.

Interjections.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Hopefully, it is now being understood.

Mr. Sargent: How about plans for Ontario?

Mr. Mackenzie: How long can you pass the buck?

HYDRO LOAN PROGRAM

Mr. G. Taylor: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. A new question to the Treasurer.

An hon. member: Another set up.

Mr. G. Taylor: Since the Treasurer answers the questions from this side of the House with such exuberance and zeal—

Mr. Conway: He wants another television performance.

An hon. member: Exuberance and zeal, that's what you cover mushrooms with. He's paying attention now.

Mr. G. Taylor:—is Ontario Hydro going to borrow in New York and if so, could he supply us with any facts he has at this time as to the borrowing of Ontario Hydro in the New York bond markets?

Mr. Conway: Hydro is out of control and the Treasurer knows it.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Mr. Speaker, in reply to the member's question, Ontario, on behalf of Ontario Hydro, registered in New York at the end of last week for a loan of \$250 million which will be received in 1978. As their 1977 borrowing program has been completed for some time, this will be the first step in their 1978 borrowing program. But I am glad the member asked the question, perhaps there's something here I just might put on the record.

An hon. member: You just happen to have the answer.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, he's out of order. He's out of order. Cut him off, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Germa: That's an abuse of the question period.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Mr. Speaker, in connection with the registering, it is interesting to note—

Mr. Conway: No wonder the Attorney General (Mr. McMurtry) doesn't bother to come.

Hon. Mr. McKeough:—that yesterday it was announced that Standard and Poor's Corporation had given a triple-A rating—

An hon. member: I picked it right out of the air.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: —to the bond offering of the province of Ontario.

An hon. member: That's not an answer.

An hon. member: Tell them about your triple-As.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Mr. Speaker, I am sure all members will share my pride—

Mr. Sargent: So you are closing hospitals.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: —with these words, Standard and Poor's noted that good balance has been maintained between current revenues and operating expenses, despite growth of total borrowing requirements—

Interjections.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: —for capital programs. Public sector debt per capita is among the lowest in Canada when compared with personal income and debt service levels are similarly moderate, the rating agency said.

Mr. Mackenzie: What about jobs? What about jobs?

Interjections.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Mr. Speaker, I am sure all members on both sides are proud of what we have achieved in this province under the leadership of the Premier.

Interjections.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Mr. Speaker, while I am on my feet—really it's a point of order. I want to correct something that the Premier said.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, he is just getting started.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: The Premier said—the members don't want to hear this, do they? They really don't want to hear it—

Mr. Lewis: On a point of order? He is just getting started. For God's sake, stop him now.

Interjections.

Mr. Speaker: What is your point of order?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Mr. Speaker, my point of order is that I want to correct the Premier, who said we had created 100,000 new jobs in the last year.

Interjections.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: The fact is 137,000 jobs have been created in this province in one year's time.

Mr. Speaker: Oral questions? The hon. member for Grey.

Mr. Nixon: There is no sense Roy coming back now.

Mr. Makarchuk: Your hands must be sore.

Mr. McKessock: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have a question—

Mr. Speaker: No supplementary to that.

Mr. McKessock: I have a question of the Minister of Energy.

Mr. Sargent: Such arrogance.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I am so modest.

Interjections.

Mr. Speaker: What has got into this House this afternoon? Do you want a half an hour recess because that is what I will give you? Now let's have some order.

[3:00]

HYDRO RATES

Mr. McKessock: I have a question for the Minister of Energy. In view of the fact that rural users of hydro are charged considerably more per kilowatt hour than urban people, in some cases 50 per cent more, and in view of the fact that a lot of this power that is coming to the cities is travelling across farmland and rural communities by way of unwanted Hydro corridors, does the minister not feel it is time everyone pays a similar rate for hydro in Ontario the same as they do in most other provinces across Canada?

Hon. J. A. Taylor: For the information of the member, I have a concern—I may say a very deep concern—in connection with power costing and pricing in this province. For that reason, I referred this whole issue to the Ontario Energy Board to review. Submissions have been made and are being made to that board.

There is no doubt in my mind there are discrepancies. I do not wish to comment however until I receive that report from the Energy Board.

Mr. McKessock: Supplementary: In view of the fact that his colleague, the Minister of Transportation and Communications (Mr. Snow) looks at things in a different light to that which the Minister of Energy and Hydro do, because he cuts costs to those in the north who have added costs, such as for car licences, while the Minister of Energy is not even giving rural users of hydro equal charges but is charging them more, would this minister mind having a talk with the Minister of Transportation and Communications on policy for distribution of charges?

Hon. J. A. Taylor: I would suggest to the member there are communities in northern Ontario which are actually being subsidized in some way in terms of their hydro consumption. If he would like to pursue that

matter with me further, I would be delighted. As the member knows, we also have a northern electrification program dealing with small communities. If he would like to pursue the costing and the pricing in connection with those communities, I would be delighted to pursue that as well in order to illustrate to him that it is certainly not a matter of the northern communities being discriminated against.

BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY DISPUTE

Ms. Gigantes: I have a question for the Minister of Labour concerning the dispute between the Steel Plate Examiners local and the British American Bank Note Company in Ottawa. Has the minister reviewed the report of the mediator and is she now prepared to see that the Employment Standards Act is interpreted to mean women engaged in work of similar skill or higher skill within a firm should be entitled, at the very least, to the same levels of pay as their male co-workers?

Hon. B. Stephenson: I have reviewed the report of the mediator in this case and it is obvious to me from the preliminary report that the problem is one of equal pay for work of equal value rather than equal pay for equal work. Unfortunately, we do not have any legislation in this country—

Mr. Laughren: The minister uses that when it suits her purpose.

Mr. Wildman: When is she going to introduce it?

Hon. B. Stephenson: —to cover the concept of equal pay for work of equal value. It is being examined very carefully.

Mr. Roy: What is the minister waiting for?

Mr. Germa: Why does this government hate women?

Hon. B. Stephenson: A conference is being arranged which will be—

Mr. Lewis: Another one? There have been about 10 already.

Hon. B. Stephenson: No, we have not had 10. We have had no conferences on equal pay for work of equal value and will not until January of next year.

Mr. Lewis: Endless conferences.

Mr. Mackenzie: Government by conference.

Hon. B. Stephenson: At this time, I am happy to say there have been contacts between the mediator and both parties yesterday and today. It is my understanding that

tomorrow the parties will be meeting without the mediator. I think there is some hope there may be a settlement here.

Ms. Gigantes: They are meeting all the time.

Hon. B. Stephenson: When there is a settlement, we shall be very pleased to carry out the complete investigation which is necessary in order to ensure that the very fine letter of the law is not in any way being avoided by this company.

Ms. Gigantes: Supplementary: Is the minister saying she is satisfied to see a situation where management can refuse to budge when what is being offered in terms of willingness to provide their labour by these women is a two-year program to bring them up with their high skills to the level of pay of a new male employee who sweeps floors?

Hon. B. Stephenson: That is not what I am saying.

Ms. Gigantes: What is she saying?

Mr. Cassidy: It is a blaring, blatant injustice.

DECOR METAL PRODUCTS DISPUTE

Mr. G. E. Smith: Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Minister of Labour: What is the involvement of the minister or her staff in the strike of the employees at Decor Metal Products in Midland, which is the largest employer in the area? This strike, if it continues, will have a devastating effect on the economy in the area.

Mr. Mackenzie: Set up another commission of inquiry.

Hon. B. Stephenson: Mr. Speaker, the mediation-conciliation branch has been involved in attempting to arrange meetings between the two parties to this dispute. It is my understanding that although they have not been successful as yet, it looks as though there will be a meeting arranged within the very near future.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Solicitor General has the answer to a question previously asked.

MISCONDUCT BY POLICE

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Thanks, Mr. Speaker. Last Thursday, the member for York Centre asked me if I'd seen a letter circulated among a number of lawyers concerning possible misconduct by members of the York regional police force. The member inquired if I would send a representative of this min-

istry to a meeting which was planned to discuss the matter.

Since that time, I have received a letter from the president of the York North Law Association indicating that the meeting is to be held in private and that discussions are to be confidential. I therefore do not plan to have a ministry representative attend the meeting.

RESOURCE EQUALIZATION GRANTS

Mr. Bradley: A question for the Treasurer, Mr. Speaker: Last week I asked the Treasurer if he was prepared to convene a meeting of the mayors of those municipalities who feel they are adversely affected by the resource equalization grant from the province, and the minister replied he was not.

Mr. Swart: Why don't you vote for equalization?

Mr. Bradley: Would the minister then be prepared to meet with these municipalities or representatives of these municipalities if they were to request such a meeting, either as a group or individually?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Obviously, if they request it. Certainly.

Mr. Bradley: And would the minister be prepared to provide any data that they would ask to confirm their particular statistics? For instance, his ministry may have statistics that would either confirm their contentions, or suggest that their contentions were not correct.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: I think they have the data now, Mr. Speaker, but if there is something else they need, yes.

Mr. Conway: You're a lamb to be quiet on that regard.

Mr. O'Neil: You're no fun like that, Darc.

AUTOMOBILE PURCHASES

Ms. Bryden: I have a question for the Chairman of Management Board. About 10 days ago, I asked the Chairman of Management Board if he was planning to revise the request-to-purchase form in the manual of administration relating to the kinds of automobiles and options which the government buys for ministers and deputy ministers. He replied, "We're always looking at items in the manual of administration." I would like to ask the Chairman of Management Board specifically, if he is in favour of using taxpayers' money to purchase such luxury items as AM-FM stereo radios, air conditioning, electric clocks and six-watt power bucket

seats, all of which are on the list of 23 options available to ministers and deputy ministers?

Mr. Riddell: Shame.

Mr. Peterson: Don't get excited now, Jimmy.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Speaker, obviously since they're in the manual of administration, I must be in favour of them.

Ms. Bryden: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Could the Chairman of Management Board inform us which of the 23 options were requested by the Minister of Industry and Tourism to bring his car purchase up to \$9,749?

An hon. member: All of them.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Speaker, I think that question should be asked of the minister responsible, the minister who has the vehicle. I can find out; he can tell you a lot faster.

Mr. Breagh: Did he get the baby love-seat option?

Mr. Breithaupt: Is he buying it?

An hon. member: Is that a reclining seat?

Mr. Roy: May I ask a supplementary?

Mr. Speaker: No, the hon. member for Wentworth North was going to ask one.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Chairman of Management Board would indicate to us the rationale for deputy ministers who are compensated in excess of \$40,000 a year having government-supplied cars?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Forty?

Hon. W. Newman: Forty?

Hon. Mr. Davis: They're ahead of us.

Mr. Reid: Everybody is ahead of you.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Not in committee meetings.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Deputy ministers are entitled to a vehicle as part of the perquisites of office because they use them in their business.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Same as opposition leaders.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Those who use them for personal purposes pay a fixed sum—I think it's \$55 per month—

Mr. Kerrio: Two dollars a month.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —plus the income tax requirement—I can't think of the exact phrase—where they are being supplied a company vehicle.

INDUSTRIAL MILK REGULATIONS

Mr. Wiseman: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Agriculture and Food.

In view of the fact that many milk shippers in eastern Ontario have run out of industrial milk quota, has the minister or members of his staff been talking with Mr. Whelan, his federal counterpart, with a view to assisting those farmers? And has any consideration been given to a ceiling on the amount of industrial milk, say half a million pounds per farmer? I think that is necessary in this area—

Mr. Riddell: Tell him to read Hansard, Bill.

Mr. Wiseman:—particularly for the farmers in eastern Ontario.

Mr. Conway: It's a terribly deficient government policy.

Mr. Nixon: Let's put this on Gene Whelan if we can.

Mr. Speaker: Can we have some order, please?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: He's trying to get into the hall of fame.

Hon. W. Newman: I could, but I won't.

Mr. Speaker, in answer to the question from the hon. member regarding the MSQ, or industrial quota here in Ontario, it has reached very serious proportions. Many farmers have already shipped their total allocation for the dairy year, which ends March 31. I have pointed out that we have farmers in the province who have milk to ship and plants which want it but we don't have any quota to give them. What I'm doing right now is having an in-depth cost-benefit analysis done of the total provincial milk situation as far as industrial milk is concerned.

I have not talked to Mr. Whelan specifically about upper limits, but I have told him how to solve the problem as far as this province is concerned. I think it will be very unpalatable for him, but I did make it very clear to him last Tuesday night how to solve our problem.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Grey.

Mr. Nixon: Was that the OMA? I heard you did very well there.

Mr. McKessock: A supplementary: The minister has said that he has told Mr. Whelan how to correct the situation in Ontario. Would he mind providing that information to the House?

Hon. W. Newman: Certainly, Mr. Speaker. In Ontario we have processors who do not have enough milk at this point in time to supply the demands or the market they have for their commodities. They are bringing in milk from other areas; and that is happening not only in eastern Ontario but throughout the whole province. What I'm saying, in effect, is that we should be allowed more MSQ or more industrial base for this prov-

ince so we can meet the demands of the consumers and the processors of this province.

ELECTRONIC INFORMATION

Mr. Conway: My question is of the Minister of Government Services. Since his ministry seems to have general supervisory control over the electronic data processing facilities available to the government of Ontario in general, would the minister care to share with this House what, if any, precautions or guidelines there are with respect to protecting the security of the information stored within any particular part of that system?

Hon. Mr. McCague: Mr. Speaker, I couldn't give the member a complete answer to that, so I will get it for him.

Mr. Conway: A supplementary: In preparation of the minister's answer, I wonder whether or not he might look to see whether, prior to recent developments, there has ever been any provision whereby people who are very closely involved with the most sensitive part of that system are required to undergo any security check? Could he investigate that as well?

Hon. Mr. McCague: Maybe the member would tell me how one gives a person a security check, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Speaker: The minister said he was going to take it as notice. The hon. member for Hamilton Mountain.

Mr. Sargent: I have a supplementary question on this.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Mr. Sargent: Why not?

Mr. Speaker: I think there have been enough supplementaries, that's why not.

EMBASSY MANAGEMENT CONTRACT

Mr. Charlton: I have a question of the Minister of Government Services with respect to a matter which I raised with him in the estimates of his ministry regarding Embassy Management Limited of Brampton.

If I were to provide him with details of two executions against Embassy Management Limited in 1977, both involving suits brought against them by subcontractors for non-payment for work performed on two separate government contracts, will the minister take this as, and I quote his deputy minister, "evidence of Embassy's bad payment record"; so that his ministry, and I quote the deputy minister again, "may be able to take some action"? And will the minister give us a guarantee that this action comes in the form of no further contracts being awarded to

Embassy Management Limited of Brampton by his ministry?

Hon. Mr. McCague: Mr. Speaker, there are an awful lot of questions in one there. We are aware of the problems with Embassy Management.

Mr. Kerrio: Take them one at a time.

Hon. Mr. McCague: We do not, in the opinion of the officials of my ministry, now have the right to deny a contract to Embassy.

Mr. Martel: Kick them in the head then.

Mr. Laughren: Say no.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: How do they get out of debt without working?

[3:15]

Hon. Mr. McCague: I would be pleased to have the information the member has. I will examine it and get an answer to him but I would say that—

Mr. Warner: Wishy-washy.

Hon. Mr. McCague: It is not wishy-washy at all. Legally we can't deny him a contract and the member knows it.

Mr. Warner: You have been here too long, you should resign.

Mr. Speaker: Do you have a supplementary?

Mr. Charlton: I will get the minister copies of those executions. Given the fact that the information has been brought to the attention of the minister and the deputy minister by Mr. Dave Haggard, proprietor of H Construction; Mr. Paul Little, representative of John Wheelwright Construction; Mr. Lionel Knight of Knight's Construction; Mr. Lawrence Desrochier from Desrochier's Roofing; and Celeste Como of Como and Calabro Excavating, at a meeting in the deputy minister's office on October 21, 1977, at which time the name of several other subcontractors were given who are in the same boat, would it not now behove the minister to request his colleague the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations (Mr. Grossman) to launch a full scale investigation under the Business Practices Act into the manner in which Embassy Management Limited of Brampton and its sister company, Lamco Services Company, have been carrying on business?

Mr. Warner: Maybe you can solve this one; you blew beer in the ball parks.

Mr. Martel: Come on, answer the question, George.

Mr. Warner: No answer.

Mr. McClellan: Let the record show no answer.

MARKING STANDARDS

Mr. Reid: I have a question for the Minister of Education: Has the minister read the article in the Globe and Mail this morning regarding the marking standards in the province of Ontario; and doesn't he think that it's time the Ministry of Education brought back some kind of standard in marking across the province so that students particularly, but also teachers, in the various educational institutions, would have a bench-mark to which they can relate the marks of all students?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I glanced just quickly at the article—

Mr. Conway: Just glanced?

Hon. Mr. Wells: —and I haven't had an opportunity, as I have been in a meeting all morning, to read it in detail. But let me say this:

First of all, what I saw indicated that our ministry had no records on what marks in fact were given in the various schools. That of course is not so. We know the marks that were given to every student in every subject in every school, and we do have comparative figures that we can lay our hands on.

Second, we did do a very elaborate interface study, as my friend knows, and it was made available to everyone a year ago when this subject was approached very thoroughly. In fact the conclusions in the interface study were rather different from the general conclusions that someone like the writer makes quickly, without having the benefit of all the research the people who did the interface study had.

Mr. Reid: That is not in fact so.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The actual facts the interface study brought out were that the difference in marks between schools was not as great as some people imagined—

Mr. Reid: It varied; 13 and 20 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Wells: —and the second conclusion was that the marks given today by teachers in the secondary schools are probably just as good an indicator, and can be used in that manner, of success or failure in university, as the grade 13 exam marks were.

The only place where you get into some particular problem is in those courses where there is very fierce competition for admission. It may be in those courses there is some chance students may have a little tougher time depending on the school they come from.

The hon. member asked what have we done about it? Ever since that interface report was brought out, we have had various committees looking at it. We are coming forward

with some recommendations that will help in this matter.

A year ago, I put to all the secondary school headmasters of this province the very premise that is outlined in that article today: "Is there a problem? Is there a difference between grade 13 marks in this province? If so, you are the people who should be most concerned about doing something about it; what do you recommend?" I am waiting for them to bring back some recommendation.

Mr. Reid: Supplementary, if I may, Mr. Speaker: In view of the fact that some university professors have said some of their students are almost functionally illiterate; would the minister consider something that I think was tried in the state of Florida, called a "lifestyles program" or test, in all the high schools in the province, to measure whether the students in fact can reach, or have attained a certain level of maturity in their educational process in lifestyles, such as the Florida experiment sought to establish?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I suggest to my friend that he look a little further and little more closely into the Florida experiment to decide whether he thinks—

Mr. Reid: I will do it in January.

Hon. Mr. Wells:—that the kind of program they have introduced may mean that a third to nearly a half of the students will be denied their secondary school graduation, and that the groups of students who will be denied will be from the very areas that should be given help, rather than some kind of barrier set in front of them which will probably prevent them from getting full employment.

Mr. S. Smith: A phoney graduation certificate doesn't help, you know.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Secondly, I know we hear from these so-called academics in universities all the time, but I get a little sick and tired listening to them talk.

Mr. Lewis: Hear, hear, absolutely.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This professor writes about the differences in marks in the various secondary schools in this province. What about the differences in marks between the University of Western Ontario and Brock University? Or Queen's University?

Mr. Reid: Well, that doesn't make it right.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am not saying that it makes it right, I am just saying that perhaps there is nothing wrong with having the situation the way it is.

Mr. Lewis: Those university tests are bogus and stupid. They tell nothing; they're utterly ridiculous.

CONSERVATION OF NIAGARA FOOD LAND

Mr. Swart: A question of the Minister of Agriculture and Food, if I may: In view of the minister's sometimes expressed desire to save the prime food land, and because the Niagara regional council is soon to decide on the location of its new headquarters, has the minister advised the council of the region of Niagara to locate such headquarters well away from the fruit and grape land?

Hon. W. Newman: I had the occasion and the privilege to meet with some people from the Niagara regional council to discuss many matters—I believe it was only yesterday.

Mr. Swart: May I inform the minister that the location has been narrowed down to three sites, all of them in communities on unique food lands; that the region of Niagara has 1,900 employees; and that this will create tremendous pressures on the surrounding food lands. Will the minister interest himself in the matter and prevent more of Niagara's best land from being taken up through this measure?

Hon. W. Newman: I think a decision was made on the location of the regional headquarters some time ago. The Minister of Housing (Mr. Rhodes) and I were both involved in that. Those decisions were made regarding the preservation of the unique, tender fruit lands of the Niagara Peninsula.

Hon. Mr. Welch: What's wrong with downtown St. Catharines?

ORGANIZED CRIME

Mr. Stong: A question of the Solicitor General, concerning organized crime: During his estimates in the House the minister undertook to obtain certain figures, and I ask him whether he is now able to provide us with statistics which would indicate how many investigations have been thwarted or have arrived at an impasse; and how many charges have been dismissed by our courts as a result of witnesses failing to co-operate or testify, whether because of fear of retaliation or other intimidation?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I thought that I had met most of the obligations that I made at that time. Obviously, this is one that I haven't met, and I don't think we are following up. I will undertake to follow it up and get that information if it is available.

ROSS SHOULDICE

Mr. Martel: A question of the Premier: Has the Premier had an opportunity to determine what the Minister of Consumer and

Commercial Relations (Mr. Crossman) is going to do with respect to one Ross Shouldice in the Sudbury area, seeing that he is now operating again without a licence? Is it the Premier's intention to reconvene the Horowitz inquiry to look into the conduct, both in the past and at the present, with respect to our friend Ross Shouldice?

Mr. Nixon: That's Stravinsky's buddy.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I just had a brief message from the responsible minister, who tells me we will have some information, probably, by Friday of this week.

CANADA PENSION PLAN

Mr. Peterson: A question of the Treasurer: In view of the tabling of the Auditor General of Canada's report with respect to the Canada Pension Plan, and the fact that he sees bankruptcy without an increase in contributions, has the government of the province of Ontario taken a position; and what is the Treasurer's view on that particular suggestion of the Auditor General?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: My views have not changed since the estimates when the member asked the same question.

Mr. Peterson: Supplementary: Does that mean the minister is going to continue to borrow at present rates until there is nothing left? Is that what his plan is?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: We discussed this at some length during the estimates. I recognize that members opposite have difficulty trying to fill up this hour, but if the member wants me to give him the same lecture in economics I gave during my estimates, I'll be glad to do so.

Mr. Makarchuk: Professor McKeough is holding class.

Mr. S. Smith: Go right ahead.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: You really have trouble don't you?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Bellwoods, with a final question.

Mr. McClellan: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Roy: On a point of order, I just point out that the Treasurer goes on a frolic of his own during the question period. I think the same rules should apply to him as to us.

Hon. Mr. Davis: The hon. member for Ottawa East shouldn't use that legal terminology. We don't understand.

Mr. Speaker: The question period has expired.

Mr. S. Smith: The arrogance of your government will be your undoing, and you know it.

OMBUDSMAN ESTIMATES

Mr. Wildman: In view of the comments made in general government committee during the study of estimates of the Ombudsman; the announcement this morning that the Ombudsman has shelved plans for a northern regional office; and his statements during the estimates that the north would not be used as a scapegoat in his quest for further funds; can we do something here to find out what exactly is happening with the Ombudsman?

Mr. Speaker: Well, you can't do it on a point of privilege.

Mr. Wildman: Can you give me some direction, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Speaker: You can take it to the select committee on the Ombudsman.

EMBASSY MANAGEMENT CONTRACT

Mr. Charlton: Mr. Speaker, I wish to give notice I am unsatisfied with the answers I received this afternoon from the Minister of Government Services and wish to give notice I would like to debate the issue at 10:30 this evening.

Mr. Breithaupt: Dissatisfied.

Mr. Speaker: Pursuant to standing order 28, the hon. member for Hamilton Mountain and the hon. member for Port Arthur have indicated they are not satisfied with questions; they will be debated at 10:30 this evening.

Mr. Foulds: The questions were good, Mr. Speaker, but the answers were insufficient.

Mr. Sargent: In fact, we are not satisfied with the government.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

LICENSING OF BUSINESSES BY MUNICIPALITIES ACT

Hon. Mr. McKeough moved first reading of Bill 119, An Act to provide for the licensing of Businesses by Municipalities.

Motion agreed to.

ANSWER TO WRITTEN QUESTION

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I wish to table the answer to question 47 standing on the notice paper. (See appendix, page 2695.)

ORDERS OF THE DAY

FARM PRODUCTS MARKETING AMENDMENT ACT

Hon. W. Newman moved second reading of Bill 102, An Act to amend the Farm Products Marketing Act.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. minister have a statement?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, I do.

Mr. Foulds: It will be the first time.

Mr. Conway: You are going to Ottawa to talk to Gene.

Hon. W. Newman: Mr. Speaker, most of the amendments I am proposing to the Farm Products Marketing Act and the Milk Act are in recognition of changing marketing practices. The simple assumption that marketing means that a sale takes place no longer covers many situations.

Section 1 of both bills defines marketing to include the various ways in which goods pass from one party to another. Marketing in this modern age is a complex chain of events. A product can flow through a wide variety of channels to reach the consumer. We believe that marketing should be regarded as a process which moves the product from the farm to the consumer.

[3:30]

Many of the modern means of marketing do not involve what we traditionally think of as a sale, but the end result is the same. Therefore, marketing has been redefined to include processing as well as financing, advertising, storing, et cetera, which were included in the Act previously.

Sections 2 and 3 of the farm products bill deal with inspection and augment existing provisions to allow inspectors to measure the premises on which a regulated product is produced. This relates to the equitable determination of licensing fees.

Changing marketing methods are the subject of section 4, in which it is proposed to allow boards which now operate on marketing quotas to bring their products under production quotas. I should point out that this applies only to the Burley tobacco board, chicken boards and turkey boards. This provision is designed to take account of situations where a processor gets into primary production.

It has been argued successfully in the courts that a processor who produces the primary product but sells only the processed products is not "marketing," and so is exempt from the marketing quotas. This kind of operation is known as vertical integration. We in the government do not believe it is in the best interest of either the farmer or the consumer of this province to have our food production industry controlled by a few very large corporations.

I may say that in any future quota plans we intend to use the production quota

method rather than the marketing quota method. However, no product will be brought under a quota system unless the producers express a favourable opinion, and for the foreseeable future we do not anticipate any more quota plans.

Selling his product is not the only way a producer can earn income. He may also rent his land to a processor to produce that product. Section 4, therefore, also authorizes those local boards that negotiate price to negotiate the rental to be paid by the processor to a landowner if the product to be produced is a regulated one. Negotiations are carried out by negotiating agencies with equal representation from processors and producers. They would determine the price and, under this provision, the rental rate. The rent so determined would be the minimum figure. An owner would be free to charge more if he could get it.

Section 5 also deals with marketing. It enlarges the situations under which a sale of a regulated product is deemed to have taken place. It covers situations where, for example, a product is produced and processed or marketed by the same person. In this case, the person as producer is deemed to have sold the product to himself as a processor or marketer, and is therefore subject to the marketing regulations. The same applies to a producer who has his product custom-processed, then sells it himself as processed goods.

This section also covers situations where a company or co-operative in which the producer holds an interest or is a member has some outside organization process or market the product on its behalf. The provisions dealing with companies and co-operatives are proposed for the Milk Act as well.

Most of the amendments proposed for the Farm Products Marketing Act are already included in the Milk Act, a fact which was noted by a judge who heard a case brought under the Farm Products Marketing Act. The judge stated that if the farm products Act had included sections similar to the Milk Act, his decision might have been affected. The Milk Act provisions, by the way, have already stood up in many court cases.

I have received many representations from farm organizations asking me to bring forward amendments similar to the ones proposed in these bills. Investigations carried out by my staff as well as by farm organizations show that disastrous effects might be expected to many of our marketing plans if these amendments are not passed.

Supply management was introduced for certain products to avoid exaggerated fluctuations in supply and the consequent fluctuations in producers' incomes. In very simple words, supply management is intended to stabilize a farmer's income in an era of constantly rising costs so that our farmers can keep using our land productively. Violent swings in prices lead only to discouragement, and in some cases bankruptcy for our farmers.

I trust the hon. members will support these bills, which are vital to the health of the agricultural industry in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Riddell: Mr. Speaker, my remarks are going to be somewhat lengthy on this particular bill; and I do not make any apologies for that because I would like, in my discussion and debate, to correct some of the wrong impressions that consumers have about marketing boards. I think we must understand here at the beginning that it is the consumers' associations that are objecting rather strongly to some of the amendments in this bill.

The amendments to the Farm Products Marketing Act are most essential if Ontario's farmer-run marketing boards are to remain in business.

You no doubt know, Mr. Speaker, that organized marketing by means of marketing boards have been developed over the past 40 years. At the present time the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board, which administers the Farm Products Marketing Act, oversees 21 active marketing boards involved in selling 60 per cent of Ontario-produced food, amounting to approximately \$1.6 billion.

These boards could be ruined if businesses choose to exploit a loophole opened by a recent Ontario Supreme Court decision. The potential loophole was created recently when the court ruled that the Eastern Ontario Vegetable Grower's Co-operative of Trenton is owned by farmers and therefore does not need to comply with marketing board rules, including minimum prices processors must pay corn and pea growers.

The fear is that this loophole could be expanded to cover any commodity farmers market through a board, destroying the effectiveness of price, production and marketing controls. Marketing boards hold varying degrees of power over farm commodities and function in much the same way as unions for workers. A few boards have been granted enough power to limit production and set prices. If the boards are broken, I would have to think farming will be set

back 40 years and there is the danger that the farming industry will be largely controlled by large companies. In which case, farmers will assume the risks of lower prices and surplus production.

If the loophole opened by a recent Ontario Supreme Court decision in the case of the Farm Products Marketing Board versus Eastern Ontario Vegetable Grower's Co-operative, and the decision of the divisional court of the Supreme Court of Ontario in the case of Campbell Soup Company versus Farm Products Marketing Board, is not closed, then Ontario's food industry could fall into the hands of a few large corporations.

The ruling of the Supreme Court would allow some groups to bypass the price setting and production control powers of many of Ontario's farm products marketing boards. If that happens, farm marketing will be thrown into chaos and many of Ontario's existing family farmers could be driven out of business.

The Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act requires farmers who raise chickens, turkeys and some other products, to sell their products at a price set by the marketing boards. The farmer must also have quota issued in order to produce or sell his products. The Supreme Court ruling in the case of the Eastern Ontario Vegetable Grower's Co-operative in Trenton allows the co-operative to get around the regulations. The co-operative sells vegetables already processed, thus allowing it to bypass the provincial Act which only covers the sale of raw products. Since farmers own part of the co-operative, they don't actually sell the raw product to anybody but are able to skirt the regulations.

The poultry industry has had a similar problem, since Campbell's Soup Limited won a court case earlier this year. The ruling said that Campbell's Soups Limited is selling chicken dinners, not raising chickens at its farms, and therefore falls outside the scope of the Chicken Marketing Board. Campbell's Soups is both a producer and processor of chicken, and are therefore able to circumvent the Act as they are not selling a regulated product as specified in the Act.

The concern is not about the Campbell company but about the larger operation, for example a large fried chicken chain might exploit the same loophole. As a matter of fact, the loophole could be expanded to cover any commodity farmers market through a board, destroying the effectiveness of price, production and marketing control. There have already been indications that proces-

sors in commodities other than the ones involved in the court cases will exploit the loophole.

In general terms, the loophole works by making farmers financial partners in the final product that is sold, integrating the business from the farm through the wholesales system. In law, the amalgamated farmer/processor system is selling a processed product. The Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act deals with raw products sold by farmers, not finished and processed foods, so amalgamated organizations escape the marketing board's price, production and marketing controls.

I think it might be of interest at this time to give a brief history of the events which led to a court case between the Farm Products Marketing Board and the Eastern Ontario Vegetable Growers Co-operative. As I indicated previously, the amendments to this Act have been made necessary by the decision of the Supreme Court.

Several years ago, a processing company controlled by a prominent Trenton area man by the name of Eban James—and I might just mention at this time, Mr. Speaker, that this same man, Eban James, I understand, was the bagman for the Tory party—

Hon. W. Newman: I heard the opposite.

Mr. Riddell: No, no—and the reason, probably, that the minister was somewhat reluctant to bring in amendments to this bill when they should have come in.

Hon. W. Newman: That's not so; check it for yourself.

Mr. Riddell: This man, Eban James, built a new plant with substantial backing from both the federal and provincial governments in the form of forgivable loans for economically backward regions. This company, called Produce Processors Limited, as a processing company freezes and stores both sweet corn and peas on a custom basis. The plant was built about six years ago by a group of people in eastern Ontario who were concerned about the fact that the processors were rapidly abandoning eastern Ontario.

As I indicated, there were several hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in the plant that came from the government under the ARDA program. It was built on the strength of the UK market when Canada had a preferential tariff over other countries exporting sweet corn to the United Kingdom. The Ontario Vegetable Producers Marketing Board was able to negotiate steeply higher prices for corn and peas in the mid-1970s in the wake of rising grain corn and soya bean prices. Had processors not paid those higher

prices in southwestern Ontario, farmers would have stopped growing sweet corn and peas.

At the same time, competition for overseas markets stiffened, particularly for corn in England. The competition came from Israel and North Africa. The new processing plant needed as much volume as it could get to lower per-unit costs. Farmers in the area wanted to grow more sweet corn, even if prices had to be lowered to find a market. That led to a dispute with the marketing board.

The upshot was that farmers formed a co-operative to process and sell their own corn. The Eastern Ontario Vegetable Growers Co-operative Incorporated, as it was called, is the buyer of the raw product and the seller of the finished product. It pays a fee to produce processors to have the raw product processed and stored. It is also responsible for paying the growers for the raw product.

Prior to the spring of 1976, a person by the name of Bill Oosterink who was the owner of OMAR Farm Produce Limited, used to fulfil the role that the co-operative now plays. Following the 1976 negotiations, the British pound weakened severely, shipping rates increased, the raw product prices of sweet corn increased; Canada lost its preferential position with the United Kingdom and Israel gained an advantaged, duty-free position with the European Economic Community. All of the factors combined to convince OMAR to get out. This left the growers in the tough position of no potential contracting concerns interested in their corn. Eban James, who holds 80 per cent of the shares in Produce Processors, was not anxious to have the plant cease operations. First of all, this would cause Eban James and Produce Processors to relinquish their ARDA funding, and the plant would probably have to be sold at distress prices to a western Ontario giant.

The obvious question at this point is: Why didn't Produce Processors contract directly with the producers like any other processor? This question has been asked several times by the Ontario Vegetable Growers Marketing Board. The pat answer was that under the terms of the ARDA funding, it was not allowed. The Farm Products Marketing Board tried to verify this statement with senior officials and they were told that it simply was not true. The real reason for not contracting directly is directly related to the ARDA loan. If Produce Processors were contracting directly, it would have to abide by the marketing agreement or it could

lose funding from ARDA in the event that the marketing board laid charges.

[3:45]

Under the present system, produce processors are under no obligations whatsoever. Eban James, with his great white father image, is able to set whatever fee for processing he wishes and reverts all the risk of growing the crop and selling the finished product to the producers who are members of the co-operative. I would hope that a copy of my remarks would get back to the eastern Ontario producers, because I really think that they are being taken in. After they read what I have to say, they might think twice about Eban James and his great processing outlet.

Mr. Reed: Is he related to Jesse?

Mr. Riddell: The system has worked quite well for Eban James. Producers only got paid 60 per cent of the negotiated price last year. Produce Processors Limited showed a profit for the first time in its history. You can imagine what the processing fee must be if all the overhead for a \$5-million plant was covered on the put-through of one crop. The situation may be better in 1977 since both peas and corn were processed.

The marketing situation of the co-operative is almost as immoral as the custom processing arrangement. The co-operative is forced to rely on one broker in the United Kingdom market. This is Mr. Don Bartlett of Barwell Foods Limited out of Montreal, an export and import trading house. He is a world trader who scouts out several prices for all the vegetables he handles, including sweet corn. He also engages in price competition on various world markets, but the United Kingdom sweet corn market is by far his largest.

As you can see, he is in the position of telling his customers where he can get the product cheaper and what he will pay for the corn based on the market conditions. It is a take-it-or-leave-it proposition from their point of view. Therefore, in essence, it is as close to a consignment selling arrangement as you can come. It was learned that Bartlett was selling top quality Canadian corn from the Eastern Ontario Vegetable Growers Co-operative in low quality markets. This is an absolutely ridiculous situation and would be impossible if he were not in a monopsony situation. This matter has been pointed out several times to the members of the co-op. It was suggested that they would be better served if they hired their own salesman in the United Kingdom, someone responsible only to them.

The members of the co-op referred to the chairman, Mr. Bob Petty, as their salesman. First of all, Mr. Petty had no export sales experience. He is not present in the market and Bartlett is still handling all the corn on a commission basis. As you can see from all of this, the growers are caught in the middle between Eban James and Don Bartlett, and as a result are not being paid the negotiated price while everyone else around them is making money.

The glaring question which now appears is why do growers in eastern Ontario apparently support this system or conceal their objections as to what is happening? There are several reasons for this situation.

First, the producers have been reassured all along, ever since meetings last spring with the co-op executive, that the co-op is not out to break the law. They claim they are vertical integrators, just like York Farms. The glaring difference between what they are doing and what a true vertical integrator does is in the matter of risk and where it lies. York Farms, for instance, is a situation where the company absorbs all the risk of growing, processing and marketing the crop. In the co-operative situation, the individual grower has all the risk while the processing company and the marketing agent are assured of at least expenses plus a profit.

Second, the producers, to the best of my knowledge, have never been told that they will not be paid in full for their corn. They were told there may be some rough times, but whenever there is money available they will be paid what is available. This has worked for a year, but as recent as the Northumberland county meeting in November, producers have been questioning why they have not been paid when everyone else is being paid.

Third, and the most important reason, is the feeling that they have no other choice if they wish to continue growing sweet corn. This is a reason which we, as elected people in the Legislature, and the Vegetable Growers Marketing Board, must all take responsibility for.

In fact the Ontario Vegetable Growers Marketing Board has made a definite commitment to the eastern Ontario growers. On November 9, the Minister of Agriculture and Food met with representatives of the co-op, the processing industry and the vegetable board. At the outset, the minister made it clear that the Act would be amended. He also made it clear that he wanted the eastern Ontario growers to be accommodated and that he wanted sweet corn exports from Ontario to continue. The vegetable board pub-

lily committed itself to attempt to accommodate sweet corn exports.

A committee made up of participants was struck by the minister; members of the committee are Dr. C. Collin, chairman of the Farm Products Marketing Board; Mr. Cecil Farrow, vice-president of the Green Giant of Canada Limited; Mr. Hank Vander Pol, chairman of the Ontario Vegetable Growers Marketing Board; and none other than Mr. Eben James, majority stockholder of Produce Processors and the largest contract grower for the Eastern Ontario Vegetable Growers Co-operative.

Fourth, the growers of the co-operative are not fully informed of the situation. The co-operative has had only one general meeting with its growers since its beginning. There was another meeting scheduled for November. The telex which the co-op recently sent the cabinet ministers saying they would be put out of business by the new legislation was not read to the growers before the 91 signatures went on the petition. In fact some growers were not even notified that there was any kind of a telex being sent.

No one, including the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations, has seen an audited statement of the co-operative financial affairs. The chairman of the co-operative, in a closed meeting, admitted to the chairman of the Farm Products Marketing Board and the chairman of the Ontario Vegetable Growers Marketing Board that the co-operative was a paper front for produce processors. Growers were not informed of this because it was raised at the November county meeting and Mr. James categorically denied the statement.

Mr. Petty, the chairman of the co-operative, was not present at the county meeting. It is my understanding that this bill will be sent to a standing committee. Having talked on many occasions to the director on the Ontario Vegetable Growers Marketing Board from the riding which I represent, I can anticipate some of the information that will come forth at that committee meeting. A spokesman for the Eastern Ontario Vegetable Growers Co-operative, and I trust that will be Eben James, will say that the Minister of Agriculture and Food and the vegetable board sanctioned the illegal operation of the co-operative at a price of \$45 a ton for sweet corn in 1976 instead of the negotiated price of \$61.25.

What actually happened is that the minister stated that the ministry would help in whatever way it could to set up a properly run co-operative. I am kind of letting you off the hook here, Bill, I hope you are listen-

ing. As it turned out, Mr. O'Mara of the ministry drew up their charter along normal lines. At no time did anyone suggest that they could purchase sweet corn at below the negotiated price.

I am sure that the committee will also hear the statement that the marketing board is western Ontario oriented, has done nothing to stop vertical integration and has done nothing to prevent processors from leaving eastern Ontario. I might just draw to your attention that eastern Ontario is represented on the marketing board on the same basis as any other part of the province. The directors do not condone the operations of the co-operative and are in fact attempting, as the marketing board is, to correct the situation in favour of the eastern Ontario producer.

At last year's annual convention of the Ontario Vegetable Growers Marketing Board, producers from all across the province ratified the establishment of an export development fund to promote the export of frozen sweet corn. When the Ontario Vegetable Growers Marketing Board met with the eastern Ontario co-operative, they rejected the proposal on the basis that they would still have to pay the negotiated price to be eligible for a subsidy from the fund.

I am sure we will also hear that the marketing board price is set too high and will not allow the eastern Ontario co-operative to compete. The marketing board does not set any prices. They are negotiated. At the county meetings, prior to the 1976 and 1977 negotiations, the eastern Ontario producers presented resolutions requesting an increase in the price of sweet corn. As it turned out, in the 1977 negotiations the industry agreed to drop the price from \$61.25 to \$56.75 per ton because of market conditions.

The eastern Ontario co-operative will also claim that the Crop Insurance Commission is discriminating against them. I am sure that the co-operative has met with the Crop Insurance Commission; and Henry Ediger, general manager of the Crop Insurance Commission of Ontario, has met with the eastern Ontario co-operative. It was made very clear to the co-operative exactly what the situation is. The Crop Insurance Commission does not wish to become a market for the sweet corn produced by the members of the co-operative. The co-operative has failed to take the necessary steps of proving financial responsibility and convincing the commission otherwise.

I should not speak for the Crop Insurance Commission, but I am sure Mr. Ediger will

verify the reason for not insuring the growers. By not adhering to the marketing board regulations, producers are unable to get crop insurance. This was particularly serious this year, because 700 acres of corn were bypassed by the co-operative. The Ontario Vegetable Growers Marketing Board's concern in this matter is that the producers not be monopolized any further; but unless there is an alternative presented, it will likely continue for another year at least.

The alternative is in the formulation stages under the committee which the minister has set up. This has to work, or both the marketing board and the co-operative will have an uncertain future.

I have spent some time outlining this case, for I think it is important that the members of this Legislature recognize the vulnerability of farmers in joint ventures with companies looking for ways to bypass any market-board rules or regulations. This vulnerability is exemplified by the fact that the eastern Ontario co-operative paid its farmers \$32 a ton for corn, and settled with a final payment of \$5 a ton when the crop was sold.

The contract price as negotiated by the Ontario Vegetable Growers Marketing Board was \$61.25 a ton. The cost of producing a ton of corn is estimated to be \$42 a ton. So not only would the eastern Ontario producers not meet their cost of production with the payment made by the co-op, they would be short-changed by an amount of \$24 a ton.

It is my understanding that the eastern Ontario producers have not received the payment for this year's crop, which is further indication of the farmers' vulnerability in such a risk-sharing venture. The farmers have no financial security. A venture of this nature simply amounts to consignment production, with the farmer paid whatever can be made by producing, processing and selling a crop.

The processing companies, which now rent land and pay help to produce crops, would be tempted to follow the lead of the eastern Ontario co-operative and try to shift the financial risk to individual farmers. There is also the danger that the system could be applied for any other commodity and undermine the pricing, production, quality and other controls farmer-run marketing boards have developed over the past 40 years.

The system could even be applied to innocuous boards such as pork. A packing company, for example, could make a joint deal with a farmer to market bacon and ham, and they could jointly go into unlimited production at an integrated price and market their hogs and pork completely outside of the

Ontario Pork Producers Marketing Board teletype system.

The Pork Producers Marketing Board is unlike the Vegetable Growers Marketing Board in that it does not negotiate price. However, for those boards that do negotiate price, the Farm Products Marketing Board requires, under the terms of the Farm Products Marketing Act, that payment of a negotiated price to producers by processors does not apply to vertically-integrated producers. Vertically-integrated producers are those who both produce and process crops grown on their own or leased lands, such as York Farms or Canada Packers. They own or lease land, produce vegetables with hired labour and subsequently process the vegetables.

It is obvious that there are a number of solutions to the problem. First, the Ontario Vegetable Growers Marketing Board could be designated as an agency board. This would require that a producer first sell his crops to the board which would in turn sell it to processors. There are presently seven agency boards in Ontario—apple, asparagus, beans, eggs, greenhouse vegetables, tender fruit and wheat.

[4:00]

Secondly, production controls could be imposed; marketing plans would have to be changed, producers would be told how much they can grow. This, in many segments of the farming industry, is not an acceptable route.

Thirdly, amendments could be made to the Farm Products Marketing Act. Through definition, the amendments to the Act would require that vertically-integrated companies not be exempt from marketing plans. The Ontario Milk Marketing Board has this requirement in effect now under the terms of the Milk Act.

It is also important to note that the problem requires both an economic solution as well as the legal solution. The processors in eastern Ontario were established to meet the export market. Presently, because of the minimum negotiated prices that must be paid by the processors, they're finding it increasingly difficult to compete on the export market.

Possible solutions are; firstly, the negotiation of a two-price system—one for the export market and one for the domestic market. It would be negotiated through the present marketing board system. A pool would be established which would be contributed to by all the producers of a certain commodity. Money would go from this pool to those processors who are contributing to the export market so that producer prices for both markets would be more evenly distributed.

The Vegetable Growers Marketing Board has already agreed to pursue this alternative.

A second solution would be a government subsidy for producers supplying the export market. This, I must say, is an unpopular solution and may lead to more problems than it solves.

I'm sure the minister considered all possible solutions to the problems and accordingly both the Farm Products Marketing Act and the Milk Act to plug the loopholes which became apparent after two companies were successful in circumventing the Act.

In my earlier remarks I made references to the leasing of land, and although this could have been another way around the Act, the minister has very wisely introduced an amendment which would prohibit processors from operating outside of the pricing aspect of the plan by leasing land for a very nominal fee. If this amendment was not introduced, a processing company could lease land for, let's say \$1 an acre, grow a crop, process it and sell the finished product, in which case a deemed sale of a regulated product does not enter the picture. Prices do not apply on internal transactions and for this reason an amendment to include leasing in price negotiations was introduced.

The amendment empowers negotiating agencies to negotiate rent for land rented for the production of a regulated product. To bring vertical integrators under the terms of the Act, an amendment was introduced to add provisions which deemed the sale to have taken place where a producer operates in two capacities, by producing and processing, or producing and marketing, regardless of whether his processing and marketing operations are carried out by himself or through the agency of another.

The definition of marketing has been changed to bring it more in line with the current marketing theory, which includes the entire process of moving a product from the farm gates to the consumer. Marketing under the present Act places too much emphasis on buying and selling, and all the other things such as advertising, assembling, financing, packing, processing, selling, shipping, storing and transporting are ancillary to the buying and selling aspect of the definition. The amendment, therefore, de-emphasizes the buying and selling aspect of the term marketing.

Another amendment which was made to the Act enlarges the authority of the board to make regulations to provide for the producing of regulated products on a quota basis. The amendment would prohibit any person to whom a quota has not been fixed and

allotted for the producing of a regulated product, or whose quota has been cancelled from producing any of the regulated product.

It would also prohibit the production of a regulated product in excess of quota, and it would prohibit any person to whom a quota has been fixed and allotted for the producing of a regulated product on lands or premises, in respect of which such quota was fixed and allotted, from producing any of the regulated product other than the regulated product produced on such lands or premises.

The Consumer Association of Canada, and the Ontario branch in particular, seem to take issue with the amendments dealing with production control and the setting of minimum rental fees and the terms and conditions of land leasing to a negotiating board.

The consumer group tends to blame food price increases on marketing boards and the orderly marketing system. I must say, Mr. Speaker, that I get more than a little annoyed when I hear the Consumers Association of Canada laying the blame on marketing boards for rising food costs. The consumers should consider the other side of the coin, and that is the role which food prices play in keeping down the cost of living.

I don't know how one gets the message to the consumer. I would have hoped more members would have stayed in the House to listen to my remarks. Not that I think they are all that great, but I think we have a responsibility to get a message across to the consumer. The message is what a privilege it is to live in this country and to enjoy an abundance of high quality food at more reasonable prices than you will find anywhere else in the world. So I am hoping the members will take some time to read Hansard and the remarks I am making, and then go out and spread the message to those consumers who are led down the garden path by the Consumers Association of Canada. That is my own personal opinion.

The consumers group, as I say, should consider the other side of the coin, and that is the role which food prices play in keeping down the cost of living. I don't know how one gets the message to the consumer, but the fact of the matter is food prices have decreased while the prices of all other major consumer items have increased.

To use an example, Mr. Speaker, I am going to take a time period from September 1975 to September 1976. Housing, including utilities, furniture, appliances, et cetera, increased 11.2 per cent; clothing increased by 5.8 per cent; transportation increased 10.1

per cent. In the same period, food at home decreased in price. Now get this, when everything else is going up, the price of food at home decreased two per cent; and total food, including that consumed away from home, decreased 0.5 per cent.

If other prices had stayed the same as they were in September, 1975, and only food at home had made a change of minus two per cent, the consumer price index would have dropped about 0.5 per cent. Instead, it increased 6.5 per cent.

Too much has been said lately about the supposed cost of supply management and marketing boards. These figures show clearly that food prices have not been increasing at an alarming rate, and indeed they have not been increased at all. I am going to take some statistics to prove this point. These statistics deal with the personal consumption expenditure for food.

If I go back to 1960; 16.1 per cent of income was spent on food, consumed at home, 4.1 per cent was spent on food away from home. In 1965, the figures were 14.2 per cent of income spent on food consumed at home, and again four per cent on food consumed away from home. In 1970, it was 13.4 per cent of the consumer's income was spent on food consumed at home, and 3.9 per cent spent on food consumed away from home. In 1976, the figures were 12.7 per cent of personal income was spent on food consumed at home and again 4.1 per cent on food consumed away from home.

Can you imagine 12.7 per cent or 13 per cent, and add on to that another four per cent of food consumed away from home, so in the neighbourhood of 17 to 18 per cent of the consumer's income was spent on food; and yet there is all this hue and cry about the high price of food. It makes me sick; and I don't mind telling my consumer friends that.

I happen to get elected time after time and I spread that very same message, that the consumers don't know how lucky they are paying as little for food as they do; getting high quality, and an abundance of it.

While I am talking about food, I would just like to quote from a speech the federal minister gave at the Ontario Federation of Agriculture last week some time; I just forget the date.

Hon. W. Newman: Tuesday night.

Mr. Riddell: I quote: "I want assurance that Canadians can rely on getting the best value for their food dollars. Right now it is estimated that 18 per cent of every take-home dollar goes on food. That's assuming

one meal out of three is eaten out of the home. A report put out by the USDA puts that figure at 13.8 per cent being spent on meals taken in the home. That's compared with 26.5 per cent in Italy, 21.5 per cent in the United Kingdom and 15 per cent in the United States. So our food prices are lower here than they are in the United States or a lesser percentage of the consumers income is going on food here than in the United States.

"A couple of weeks back Statistics Canada announced that the consumer price index was up one per cent in October. They said that food and housing were the main culprits. I hope that made a few farmers mad. It made me mad. I wish the whole story could be told.

"Consumers should understand that a consumer price index is not a cost of living index. Cost of living is money spent on living as a per cent of total disposable income. The consumers price index is simply a list of 325 consumer items that are compared monthly and these items went up in October. So did food. But not as much as it looks on paper.

"That's because Statistics Canada weights the food part of the index higher than it should. About 18 per cent of your income goes on food. Statistics Canada uses 27 per cent, which is the percentage we spent on food 25 years ago. Food did cost less 25 years ago, but it wasn't cheaper.

"Back in 1951 an average hour's pay bought 1.2 pounds of sirloin steak; in 1976, that same hour's pay bought 3.5 pounds. Back in 1951, you could buy 1.2 pounds of prime rib roast with an hour's work; last year you could buy 4.5 pounds. A 1976 hour would buy four times as many eggs, two and a half times as much chicken and over twice as many pork chops; twice as much milk, potatoes, apples and bread compared to 25 years ago.

"We live in a luxury-minded society today; expensive vacations, fancy cars, two televisions are all looked on as necessities. Yet most people resent paying out for the real necessities; and food is one of them. The less we can pay the better we like it.

"And another thing; in this great credit-oriented society, it is hard to pay cold cash for anything, and food is a cash-on-the-barrel-head proposition.

"I want to do all I can to make sure that consumers get the most for their food dollar, but not at the expense of the farmer. And I want to make sure that the farmer gets all the help and the reassurance he needs from our system, but not to the point where the

consumer pays an unreasonable price for food."

Now, that's the end of the quotation from the federal Minister of Agriculture. So, Mr. Speaker, it boils down to the fact that marketing boards are not villains, and they may even be heroes. Consumers in Ontario should be thanking marketing boards for their role in assuring an abundance of high quality food at reasonable prices; and they should be supporting the marketing boards in their attempt to keep family farms in business by providing for them an adequate living, even if it does mean production controls of some of our farm commodities. Surely consumers, who have seen what a lack of competition has done to their energy costs, would want to support any attempt to keep a viable agricultural industry in the province of Ontario.

[4:15]

A final amendment to this Bill 102, Mr. Speaker, enlarges the duties of persons appointed to inspect the books, records, documents, lands and premises and any regulated products of persons engaged in producing or marketing the regulated product. For example, the Apple Marketing Commission changed its method of financing in July 1975 from a volume or poundage system, to an acreage system, with all growers being assessed on their producing apple acreage.

A small number of growers, however, refused permission for inspectors to measure their properties. They were within their rights to do so, as the Farm Products Marketing Act did not contain a provision to permit the measurement of land. The Act is now amended to permit appointed persons to enter on lands or premises used for the producing of any regulated product, to measure the acreage or the area of land used to produce the regulated product, or perform accounting of the regulated product.

I would like to conclude by saying that marketing boards in my opinion have been of great benefit to producers and consumers alike. Without these amendments to retain and strengthen orderly marketing the farming industry will be seriously jeopardized. I am sure the members of the Legislature understand the importance of orderly marketing of farm products under marketing board legislation and will support these amendments.

In view of the fact that producer/processor negotiations will be commencing any time now, I would hope that we could get this bill down into committee and back into the House for passage before the end of this session.

These amendments are urgently needed and we, in the Liberal Party are certainly going to support Bill 102. Thank you very much.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I am going to speak briefly, because the minister has already explained the purpose of these amendments and the hon. member for Huron-Middlesex has given a very detailed and useful background of the situation that made these amendments necessary. There is no need to repeat that. It is on the record. Much of what was said, both by the minister and the hon. member, I agree with, therefore it need not be repeated.

I don't know that this bill is really the appropriate place to go into a great defence of the limited cost of food in terms of a family budget. I think it is appropriate, particularly because of the position of the Canadian Consumers' Association, that their views should be put in context and should be commented upon; and that I shall do.

I am not completely in agreement with one aspect of the hon. member's comments in which he tends to dismiss all of the cost of food as being completely beyond examination and review. As far as the farmers are concerned, I would have no differences with them at all. The food industry in this country is the largest industry—the largest industry. When one thinks of the food industry, most people think of farmers. The fact of the matter is that farmers today represent 20 per cent of the food industry. Eighty per cent of the food industry is beyond the farm gate in terms of transportation, and processing; in terms of wholesaling, retailing, packaging, labelling, refrigeration; all of those things that go into gobbling up more and more of the consumer's dollar until all too little of it gets back to the farmer.

I think there is an area for examination which could result in two things: the farmer getting more because he is entitled to it; and conceivably the consumer paying less, even though I would agree that the consumer in Ontario and in this country gets a bargain as far as food is concerned.

We will support these bills. Let me put that on the record right at the outset, Mr. Speaker. We will support them because I agree with the case that has been put by the minister, and again by the critic from the official opposition. We have a situation in this province that if we do not plug the loopholes which the courts, in their perversity, have opened up—just a brief digression here.

I have been amazed in the last six or eight weeks at the number of times when court decisions affecting various aspects of life in

this province and country have been made which in my view as a layman are just perverse. They're a violation of the original purpose of the Act. They are legalese run rampant. What we have to do is plug those loopholes.

Mr. Speaker, I want to put this in context, because the thing that disturbs me about the government's action is not that they have acted now, but that they have taken so long to act on this particular problem. We've known about it for at least the better part of the past year, and we could have guessed the consequences that would flow from it, particularly once the courts rendered their decisions.

I want to take the hon. members back a bit in Ontario's experience with farm marketing. I want to repeat a story which I told at the OFA banquet the other day. Back in the late 1950s, we had one of the major crises of farm marketing in this province. Marketing had been put on the books back in the 1930s and early 1940s; it was a power which was granted farmers to exercise as they saw fit, when they saw fit. If they didn't see fit, they didn't need to exercise it. We've had the classic example of the beef producers of this province refusing to exercise it and have any kind of marketing legislation even to this day.

I was fascinated to discover at the OFA convention last week that since the bureaucracy in the Cattlemen's Association has frustrated the desires and needs of a growing proportion of the beef producers, an expression of that frustration has emerged in an alternative organization, the Beef Producers of the Future; and it was also expressed on the floor of the OFA convention where they passed a resolution calling upon the OFA to take a lead in bringing together the Cattlemen's Association and the Beef Producers of the Future, to meet with the minister to consider some way of producing orderly marketing.

I was even more fascinated to discover that of a convention of a few hundred delegates—I don't know exactly how many—by a quick count, there were no more than 15 or 20 who opposed that motion. So here once again is an effort to break through the bureaucracy of a group of leaders which has really been frustrating for all too long the needs and desires of people in that industry. Quite frankly, the government has played a part in that frustration, which takes me back to my story.

In the latter part of the 1950s, the crisis that emerged in marketing focused within the hog marketing plan of the day. A pioneering,

militant farm leader by the name of Charlie McInnis was attempting to develop marketing legislation which would protect the producer and rescue him from being just a pawn in the game between the packing houses. In addition, they became persuaded that the only way they could get some measure, in terms of processing cost, was to build a processing plant, known as FAME. The farmers began to put money in it. It was this government, in collusion with people down on Bay Street, who frustrated the efforts to finance this. The thing went down the drain, and Charlie McInnis, a disillusioned and a cynical man, has tragically retired to his farm somewhere in Grenville or the eastern part of this province.

Mr. Nixon: We all have our stock certificates.

Mr. MacDonald: Yes, including me.

Mr. Nixon: I can believe it.

Hon. W. Newman: Do you want mine too?

Mr. MacDonald: Sure, I bought it. I've always been on the farmers' side.

Hon. W. Newman: Do you want my stock certificate?

Mr. MacDonald: There are two kinds of farmers; those who farm, and those who farm the farmers. Sometimes I wonder which role the Tory Party is in.

Hon. W. Newman: Ah.

Mr. MacDonald: Okay, just a minute now.

Mr. Samis: You woke Darcy up.

Mr. MacDonald: Darcy is up on his little podium and is going to start again, is he?

Mr. Makarchuk: He hasn't got off yet, has he?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No, I'm just looking at all those farmers over there whom you have elected over the years. You've really done so well in this area.

Mr. Samis: Well, our heart's in the right place.

Mr. MacDonald: The incident I related at the OFA banquet was one at a convention of the OFA held down in the Crystal Ballroom in the old King Eddy Hotel.

The then Minister of Agriculture, Bill Goodfellow, was speaking to the convention, and following that he offered to answer questions. At one point, a gentleman by the name of Jack Broderick, the late Jack Broderick, one of the pioneers in the fruit marketing plants in the Niagara Peninsula, got up and said: "Mr. Minister, we are very appreciative of what this government has done in terms of putting legislation for farm

marketing on the books. We're very appreciative. We've got it. We are attempting to exercise it."

"But," he said, "the crunch is coming; not only in hog marketing, but in many other areas. The crunch has come."

"Now, Mr. Minister," said he, "are you with us shoulder to shoulder in exercising this power which you granted to us in farm marketing legislation?"

Bill Goodfellow, whom many of us who have been around for a little while will recall, had a capacity for philosophizing in a fashion that usually went over with farmers. It was a mixture of back-concession philosophy and things of that nature. He gave an answer which, of course, evaded the question.

Jack Broderick got up to his full height, about six foot four or five with shoulders about two and a half feet wide—he looked like a lineman the Argonauts needed, and indeed he had been a lineman on the football team at the University of Toronto—he walked to the mike—and you could have heard a pin drop because everybody knew that Jack Broderick was an active, committed Tory—he went to the microphone and he said: "Mr. Minister, you haven't answered my question. My question was you gave us the power, we are now attempting to exercise it, so are you with us shoulder to shoulder in terms of exercising that power?"

I've forgotten what Bill Goodfellow said. It was the scene that was memorable. I think his answer was equally unmemorable as the first crack that he took at it.

The crunch has come a second time. We have had breaches in farm marketing which raise the prospect that farm marketing in this province could be destroyed completely. Indeed, without the amendments which the minister has brought in, we faced the prospect that this kind of collusion, this kind of development of ways of circumventing the marketing legislation, would be emerging all across the board in the province of Ontario. It would pull the rug out from under the whole structure of farm marketing legislation.

I suggest to the minister that this could have been foreseen way back last spring. I was raising this issue in the House all during the estimates last year, and indeed to be fair, the hon. member for London Centre (Mr. Peterson) was also raising the issue. We couldn't get anything out of the minister. He evaded the issue. So we drifted into a situation in which the government had no alternative, because they were faced

with a rather massive lobby a short time ago. In fact, I think the record should be recalled in one or two other instances.

The hon. member for Middlesex (Mr. Eaton) who at that time was parliamentary assistant to the Minister of Agriculture and Food, spoke in Strathroy some time last spring. As reported in the London Free Press, Mr. Eaton said that ministry officials have looked at the situation, the situation with regard to the Eastern Ontario Vegetables Growers Co-op. He was quoted directly as saying: "As one of our fellows put it, it's all legal, but it looks pretty damned immoral. There is no doubt in the world they are doing it to circumvent the marketing board agreement."

If something was legal, but immoral, I think there was an obligation on the government to say: "Okay, the Act is being violated. We're going to step in and make the necessary amendments."

Let me give you another example of the kind of thing that went on, the kind of quotes we got from the head of the Food Council of the province of Ontario. Again I put this on the record way back last spring, when queries were put to Mr. Williams, the head of the Food Council, as to what should be done about it. What did he say?

[4:30]

Mr. Williams said he didn't understand why other processors and growers are upset because Trenton production is geared to the export market. "That's sort of like me saying I am upset because I bought a ticket on Win-tario and I didn't win anything and you did," he said.

Mr. Williams said it is the first example he has come across where growers have become vertically integrated; involved in both growing and processing their products, when normally it is the processors who did so. "What's the difference between growers vertically-integrated and processors doing it?" he said. "A vertically-integrated plant has a tremendous advantage at the moment because they can produce corn themselves"; and so on and on.

Here's a man, the head of a body whose usefulness I have almost come to the conclusion is nil, but presumably he is there to do something to protect the interests of the producers, but who—well, he's like the Irishman of whom they said, "He's neutral but who is he neutral against?" When it comes to balancing up the interests of processors who are represented on the Food Council

and the producers, the processors' interests always are going to get top billing.

Then we have, of course, the comments of the former Minister of Agriculture and Food, a pretty formidable champion of the farmers on occasion. The question was raised at the annual meeting of Hardy Farms. Since the president of Hardy Farms had indicated the extent to which marketing boards—here's your old attack—were frustrating them and were going to make it difficult for them; and the government—this bad government—was going to bring in amendments to plug the loopholes; the chairman turned to Bill Stewart in his new capacity as a director of Hardy Farms and asked him what about it?

What did Bill Stewart say? Mr. Stewart said that he's concerned that Ontario sweet corn growers have set prices too high in relation to US corn prices, and that the Ontario industry will lose export markets as a result. "The fact that certain producers in eastern Ontario have been willing to take action to circumvent the marketing legislation was an indication that producers were prepared to produce corn for lower prices," he said.

"There has to be a realization by producers of the need to take a realistic viewpoint. Otherwise they will kill the goose that laid the golden egg."

In other words, here's a man who was Minister of Agriculture and Food, getting up and in effect saying that the farmers were pricing themselves out of the market. Now whether or not they had negotiated too high a price I am not willing to argue. It is one of the reasons I suggested to the minister in the estimates that the sooner we can, in all of these arguments, in all of these negotiations, get towards the pricing of a product in accordance with a formula that takes into account the cost of production, preferably even an economic formula, then you will have an answer that readily disposes of the usual kind of propaganda that you get from the Canadian Association of Consumers.

But all down the line, you had coming from various people who were spokesmen of the government, the parliamentary assistant and others, an indication that you had a situation that required some correction, yet there was no move on the part of this government to do it.

(Now why did they move?)

Hon. W. Newman: That's utter nonsense.

Mr. MacDonald: I will tell you why they moved. They moved because on March 17 there was a massive lobby headed by the OFA, and involving 19 of the marketing

boards. And when they camped on your doorstep, you had no alternative but to—

Hon. W. Newman: What date?

Mr. MacDonald: Pardon?

Hon. W. Newman: Get your dates straight.

Mr. MacDonald: October 17; what did I say?

Hon. W. Newman: The hon. member said March 17.

Mr. MacDonald: I am sorry, October 17.

Mr. Makarchuk: The hon. minister remembers that date, do you?

Mr. Martel: That is the day they gave you the good news.

Mr. MacDonald: You bow to pressure as this government always does, but will never act in advance. I will tell you why. The answer, and I say this to my good friend from Huron-Middlesex also, is of course that you are both ardent champions of free enterprise; and let's face the reality, marketing boards aren't an expression of free enterprise.

Mr. Makarchuk: Right on.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mr. MacDonald: Marketing boards are a protective mechanism that have been built by farmers to protect themselves against the ravages of uncontrolled free enterprise.

Mr. Martel: Right on.

Mr. MacDonald: And therefore, periodically, when there is a test case and you have to make up your mind whether you are going to stand shoulder to shoulder with the farmers to make certain their marketing boards are protected, you take a long time to move on the issue.

However, you have moved, and I thank God for that. Since all parties in the House are in support of it, I hope that without any undue delay the bill will be passed so you can have the protections as we move into the next season.

Let me turn briefly, if I may, to the Canadian Association of Consumers. I don't really object to most of the comments that have been made by the hon. member for Huron-Middlesex with regard to the Canadian Association of Consumers. I would just like to put it in a different context, though. The Canadian Association of Consumers is financed to the extent of about \$500,000 by the federal Liberals; and they siphon some of that down to the Ontario Association of Consumers. I don't know of any government which has developed a more mindless opposition to farm marketing boards than the federal Liberals.

Mr. Mancini: That's a libellous statement.

Mr. MacDonald: Just a minute, it's not libellous, it's a true statement.

Mr. Nixon: Whelan is the strongest advocate; without Whelan where would the farmers be?

Mr. MacDonald: It's within the bureaucracy, and it was expressed by nine members of the committee of deputy ministers; the only man who is valiantly fighting to stop the whole of the rest of the government and the bureaucracy is Gene Whelan.

Mr. Nixon: He is running the show for the farmers there.

Mr. MacDonald: I concede it.

Mr. Nixon: Thank God for Gene Whelan.

Mr. MacDonald: But the fact of the matter is that if the government and most of the people who are shaping the government's policies in the Consumer and Corporate Relations end had their way, farm marketing would be in trouble.

Mr. Nixon: Down there the minister runs it, not like here.

Mr. Martel: Say that with a straight face.

Mr. MacDonald: Well as a matter of fact, the ministers down there and here, neither of them run.

Hon. W. Newman: At least I am not a swimming pool farmer.

Mr. Nixon: No, you are a developer farmer. Your farm has been developed.

Mr. Martel: You didn't sell it?

Mr. Acting Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. MacDonald: In league with that mix of government and bureaucracy at Ottawa which is mindlessly opposed to farm marketing boards, voiced by people like Beryl Plumptre and so on, you have the Canadian Association of Consumers, as it is now called, financed to a great extent out of the public treasury.

Just let me show you the kind of nonsense we have. I have in my hand the letter sent by Barbara S. Shand, president of the Consumers Association of Canada, Ontario branch. Let me read you the second paragraph:

"It has long been the stated belief of the CAC Ontario that in the long term a competitive market in which all participants are able to bargain freely, because that bargaining power is shared, is in the best interests of all those involved—producers, processors, retailers, consumers, et cetera."

Now for a piece of naive comment, I have rarely heard anything to match that. Anybody who thinks in the marketing of food you have got a competitive market is naive.

It is not competitive to put the farmer, without a marketing board, along with the processor and along with the wholesaler; particularly when you stop to consider what you have got in the food industry today is five giants: Weston Loblaw's, Argus Dominion, Steinberg's, A & P, and Safeway. They are monopolies that are an oligopoly, because you have got a group of monopolies. Each of these is engaged in the production of food, the transportation of food, the processing of food, the wholesaling of food and the retailing of food. Each of the links along the way takes its profit. The profit all goes into the same pocket.

How, in that picture, could anybody have the naiveté to suggest that what they want is a free, competitive market, and that what they want is in the best interests of the consumer. That's the way to rook the consumer and that's the way to rook the farmer. And I hope sometime soon the Canadian Consumers Association is going to wake up to reality and not be engaged in some 20th century regurgitation of Adam Smith in its purity. It's a little out of date, it's as out of date as Aunt Minnie's hoop skirt.

Mr. Sargent: Right on.

Mr. MacDonald: Let me go on to the two points.

They say: "Our concern with the proposed amendment is therefore understandable." You can understand they're going to be concerned in view of that garbled account of economics, with no reference to the real world. So they object to the proposition that the boards are going to be given the authority to set minimum rental fees.

As my hon. friend from Huron-Middlesex has already pointed out, the reason that's there is so the integrated industry isn't going to be able to set a phoney \$1 per acre, or something of that nature, suggest they're producing food more cheaply, and thereby undercut the marketing board. Then, of course, they go on to their usual vendetta against production quotas and the whole exercise of supply management.

Just let me say this in conclusion: I hope some of us can sit down sometime soon with the Canadian Association of Consumers and give them a few facts with regard to marketing, marketing boards, and what the farmers are entitled to as a fair return in light of the figures already on the record.

Mr. Riddell: Couldn't agree more.

Mr. MacDonald: Good, we agree on some things. We disagree when it gets down to that basic philosophy, that pursuit of the myth of free enterprise. Because it is—

Mr. Samis: Albert will give us a lecture on it.

Mr. Roy: When you get carried away on nationalizing everything, we are bothered; and you espouse that very often.

Mr. Acting Speaker: Order.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I have concluded my remarks, I just want to say one thing further. Normally, I don't object to bills being sent to committee, but in this instance there is no need for the bill to go to committee. The minister has met with all of these people. He has explained the situation. He has set up a committee which is going to work it out.

I suspect the hon. member for Huron-Middlesex is correct: This has been sent to the committee primarily because there is a group of people, headed by the former local bagman for the Tory party, who are making a real attack on this from down in the Northumberland area. That's why the government has had to bow and at least give them their last day in court.

Okay, let's give them their day in court; it may be an opportunity to expose the kind of structure built down there, in which it is my impression the producers are getting the short end of the stick.

We support these bills. We support them with vigour, and I hope we can proceed, get them through and give them third reading and royal assent.

Mr. Conway: A great farmer.

Mr. O'Neil: I have a few words to say on this, because I am a member from eastern Ontario. Trenton has been mentioned a couple of times. I might state—

Mr. Conway: Great town.

Mr. Mancini: Well represented.

Mr. O'Neil: —that both of these companies, or the co-op mentioned, lie outside of my riding, but some of the problems which they are discussing do affect farmers within my area.

I have not been totally in agreement with the remarks of our member for Huron-Middlesex, but I do appreciate the research that he has done.

Mr. Martel: Here comes the split.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: The schism.

Mr. O'Neil: As members from eastern Ontario we have been called, phoned and wired by some of the farmers and people mentioned in today's discussion.

Mr. MacDonald: He is trying to have it both ways at the same time.

Mr. Conway: I want you to know I heard—

Mr. O'Neil: The member for York South mentioned he was sorry to see it going to committee. I am not at all sorry. When certain accusations are made, people should be given the opportunity to appear at committee meetings to show either that they are untrue or that they are true. Therefore, I will see that some of the people named today are given copies of the minister's introductory remarks and the remarks made by some of our and the NDP members, so they are fully familiar with what has been said, so they can come prepared to let us know whether those statements are true or not.

This thing goes into other problems, and the member for York South mentioned where some of the problems lay. I think some of the blame lies with the present minister and with his ministry staff. I feel, as was mentioned, that these problems were mentioned a long time back, and if the fault lies with Mr. James, or if it lies somewhere in the marketing board, or with the Eastern Ontario Vegetables Growers Co-op, these arguments should have been put to these different people and the problems should have been corrected.

[4:45]

Hon. W. Newman: What do you think we did for crying out loud?

Mr. O'Neil: If that is the case, why wasn't this thing brought to a head sooner? Why wasn't this bill introduced sooner?

Hon. W. Newman: I will explain it all to you later.

Mr. O'Neil: Very good. I'll be looking forward to your explanation.

Mr. Samis: He is the labour critic.

Mr. O'Neil: I also feel, besides placing some of the blame with the minister and his ministry—

Mr. MacDonald: You can't be on both sides of the fence at the same time, you know.

Mr. O'Neil: —that also some of the blame should be placed with the Ontario Federation of Agriculture.

Mr. Mackenzie: How about the real estate board?

Mr. O'Neil: These are the problems that exist. They have been aware of them for some time. It is their obligation to have appeared before those farmers to explain the circumstances as they were.

Hon. W. Newman: That's what they did.

Mr. O'Neil: Why didn't you do something about it?

Mr. Acting Speaker: Order!

Mr. O'Neil: Our member for Huron-Middlesex has gone into this very well—

Mr. Martel: You had a rough time with labour, wait till the farmers get you.

Mr. O'Neil:—and I hope that some of the solutions he has come up with will be looked at very carefully by this committee that you have set up or are setting up. But I would like to read from the judgement between the Farm Products Marketing Board and the Eastern Ontario Vegetable Growers Co-operative, some remarks made by Judge Lerner.

Mr. Makarchuk: Make sure you send this out, make sure you mail out this speech.

Mr. O'Neil: And I may quote: "Sweet corn growers in the eastern part of Ontario have suffered a gradual loss of markets for processing because local processors have ceased to operate. It was alleged that these processors were unable to meet the competition of the export market because the negotiated prices which they were required to pay have not been competitive. The negotiated price has apparently risen sharply in recent years and the European export market prices are falling.

"Of the annual harvest, 80 to 90 per cent is marketed out of Ontario. These eastern Ontario farmers and growers have, since 1976, had no processors to whom they can sell their corn. This allegation was not challenged by the board. Therefore, what may constitute a successful marketing plan for some areas of Ontario's sweet corn producers appears to be otherwise in the eastern Ontario growing area."

Mr. MacDonald: It was none of his business.

Mr. Conway: Settle down, settle down.

Mr. O'Neil: As I say, there was some mention made in the remarks by the members talking about the vertically-integrated companies, and a lot of those companies or most of them are located in western Ontario.

For the information of the Legislature, approximately 22 to 25 per cent of this market is controlled by these large integrated companies. When we look at eastern Ontario where at one time we used to have many producing plants, many canning factories to look after the produce that was produced in that area—

Mr. Conway: The Tories have run them all out of town.

Mr. O'Neil:—Prince Edward county, Murray township, Quinte riding; we no longer have these plants to look after these things for the farmers.

Mr. Mancini: That's your industrial strategy.

Mr. O'Neil: I think it is the obligation of this minister and this ministry, and the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, to look at the problem that we have in eastern Ontario; to see that these farmers are given a chance to compete in this market. As I say, our member for Huron-Middlesex came up with some good recommendations and I hope that they are looked into very carefully.

I think it would be very useful also if some of the research staff in this Legislature from the different parties were to look into some of the large amounts of grants and loans that have been made to these integrated companies. Some of these loans have helped to drive some of the other smaller canning factories out of business.

Mr. Samis: And your friends the feds?

Mr. Haggerty: You buried them.

Mr. Conway: Big business Tories.

Mr. O'Neil: I am not a farmer in the sense that some other people can talk about it.

Mr. Samis: No, you are not.

Mr. Conway: But you are close.

Mr. O'Neil: But I would say this, I am pleased that this thing has been brought to a head. I look forward to it going to committee on Thursday. I look forward to the people who have been named in the Legislature today being able to appear before that committee to pour forth their arguments; as I say to either prove or disprove, on both sides. That is all that I have to say, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Conway: No wonder you won by 7,000 votes!

Mr. Samis: Mr. Speaker, first of all let me say that I don't intend to in any way match or emulate the balancing act just perpetrated by the member for Quinte.

Mr. O'Neil: It is not a balancing act at all.

Mr. Samis: I speak on this bill, as the member for Renfrew North well knows, as a part-time scrub farmer, from the fertile climes of Cornwall, not unlike those of Renfrew North. Let me say very succinctly that I would fully support the amendments being brought in because I think there is a fundamental principle involved, as my colleague from York South and the member for Huron-Middlesex have indicated. If we are going to try and preserve independent operators, if we are going to try and preserve some degree of competition in the agricultural industry, obviously we have to do something about the whole question of vertical integration.

As my colleague from York South has said, we are not talking about small enterprises. We are not talking about entrepreneurs; we are talking about giants, conglomerates, multi-nationals; involved in the essence in vertical integration.

And it is not just in the agricultural sector. We see this in the resource sector as well. How can a small co-op or a small farmer compete with that, or how can he even survive on a regional basis? It is rather unfortunate that these interests have tried to utilize this loophole to full advantage and obviously, to the detriment of the marketing boards. That indicates a need to do something and we are glad, on this side, that the minister has finally decided to take action and close the loophole. I know we on this side are always conjured up as the party that would try to nationalize everything, prevent small entrepreneurs from existing, expanding, growing or surviving. But I think if one looks at the record, Mr. Speaker, it is very clear that my colleague the member for York South has been an early, strong, consistent and articulate advocate for marketing boards. He fought the battle for supply management in terms of the farm income plan, and we make no bones about our policies here in the NDP in terms of agriculture.

We have always supported the principle of competition and the small farmer; and we have always been prepared to take on monopolies, cartels, conglomerates; or the essential principles of vertical integration, we don't try to straddle the fence on that one.

Obviously we have had mixed success in that regard, but our principles and our policies have always been designed to aid and abet small farmers, marketing boards and co-ops. And that goes back to the history and the days of the CCF in Ontario—

Mr. Conway: Tell the truth, tell the truth! Remember J. J. Morris.

Mr. Samis: Is our ivory tower colleague from Renfrew North suggesting something?

Mr. Conway: Don't confuse the past.

Mr. Samis: Let me say that the independent operator has a vital role in the future of the agricultural economy in Ontario. Marketing boards we believe are essential, absolutely essential, for the survival of agriculture. I was glad to see that my colleague from York South talked about the Consumers Association of Canada and their mythical belief in free enterprise and the idea that these conglomerates can go unchecked if we have no marketing boards.

Obviously marketing boards are essential for the small farmer, for the regional distribution of goods. Small farmers will not survive without strong legislation protecting all aspects of marketing boards; and if this loophole is to be closed, it must be closed firmly today. I congratulate the minister on finally taking action.

Mr. Mancini: Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise and make my contribution to the debate concerning Bill 102 and Bill 103. I certainly support the amendments which have been brought forth by the Minister of Agriculture and Food. We have waited quite some time for these amendments to come forward. I have had many discussions in my area with people involved with marketing boards and we were very concerned about the slow tack the minister used and, at one point in time we feared that he might not introduce the amendments at all.

If my facts are correct, I think at one point the Premier (Mr. Davis) was involved in these meetings. I would just like to say for a person who is supposed to be the protector of the farmer in this great province, we were a little disappointed in his manner. Anyone who would be the Minister of Agriculture and Food should have moved with a little more haste.

Mr. Speaker, it has taken over 40 years to build up the marketing board system that we have here in the province of Ontario. We know what would happen in this province if the farmer did not have this protection and if he had to deal himself with the processor. We know what would happen in my riding of Essex South where we have the Greenhouse Vegetable Marketing Board if the farmers had to deal themselves with Steinberg's. We know what would happen; Steinberg's would send down a representative and they'd make individual contracts with the individual farmers.

Hon. W. Newman: I'm listening.

Mr. Mancini: Just keep listening. First thing you know, the farmers wouldn't be making any money and Steinberg's would be buying up and owning the land and the farms. I don't think this is what we want in the province of Ontario.

That's why, I'm supporting these amendments. I think they should have been brought in earlier. I would also like to comment and say I don't think this bill needs to go to committee.

Mr. Samis: Oops, here we go. Talk to Hughie.

Mr. Mancini: This problem needs immediate attention. I really wonder why the

minister has to send this bill to committee when he has already met with the Federation of Agriculture, and has already talked with all the marketing board people on several occasions. As a matter of fact, some of them were complaining to me he was off gallivanting down to Australia while this problem was on the back burner.

Mr. Conway: Worse than the Minister of Industry and Tourism (Mr. Bennett).

Mr. Mancini: I don't know why we have to delay the implementation any further. I would just like to close by saying we are glad he has brought in the amendments and we're certainly ready to support them.

Mr. McGuigan: I rise in support of this bill; and I don't wish to add any more to the very well stated arguments of the member for Huron-Middlesex and the member for York South. But I rise with great personal satisfaction, because I've waited 40 years, I guess, to have a personal hand in this. It's going to give me a great deal of satisfaction to vote in favour of this bill.

As a child at school, in deciding on a career, one of the two main elements that made me decide to work the family farm were the example of Herb Hannam, who revitalized and reorganized the Ontario Federation of Agriculture. The other was the government of the day which brought in the Farm Products Marketing Act at various times during the middle 1930s. These, of course, were tested in the Supreme Court. I would remind the hon. members that when that Act was finally passed, it was passed in this Legislature without a dissenting vote.

I would like to say that personally I have been a member of a co-operative that was organized in 1953 to process and sell frozen cherries. Those original five people have now grown to about 40 members. They struggled and clawed and fought their way into the domestic market, and eventually into the export market where we now have quite an impact in selling frozen cherries to Britain.

Of course, the temptation, I guess, was always there to judge the situation, as these people have in eastern Ontario. I'm proud to say in all those years, in spite of the very great difficulties and the hardships we had to go through in order to fight our way into that market, at no time did we ever consider paying the farmer less than his full negotiated price.

I'd just like to remind members of what might happen if these actions were allowed to destroy the Farm Products Marketing Act. In Canada 75 per cent of the groceries are sold by these five corporate chains already

mentioned by the member for York South. In contrast, the corporate chains in the United States only hold between 30 and 35 per cent of the market. The Canadian chains have great influence and are able to dictate to growers. It's been my business and my life to deal with these people, and I could tell you many personal horror stories, but time is late and I don't intend to do that.

[5:00]

Among the abuses in processing would be overcontracting; the companies would contract for more than they were able to process, in order that there be a constant line of fresh product at their door. The farmer, of course, would bear the cost of that. Another was delayed payments, which were very much a part of this industry years ago. Farmers waited months, sometimes into a second year, before they were paid for their product. Oftentimes they did not even know what they would be paid, because they were paid on a consignment basis. Intimidation—the farmer had to use some of the services of the processing company in order to get a contract; or in order to grow one crop that was possibly profitable, he'd have to grow another that would be unprofitable.

Concerning the destruction of the family farm, three weeks ago, Mr. Speaker, I listened to an economist speaking to the Chatham Chamber of Commerce rural-urban meeting. He was Dr. Henry Courtney from Purdue. He said the battle was already lost in the US. The farmers there had to face the reality that the traditional family farm was gone.

I could not help think, when I listened to him, that we could give him a lesson here in Ontario and Canada on how we have managed to resist this trend. What we're doing here today is going to result in strengthening and adding a great deal to the future of the Ontario farm.

I will support this; I'm going to vote for it with a great deal of pleasure.

Mr. Nixon: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. As a representative for an agricultural constituency, I want to add my voice to others raised in support of this bill.

I really wish we had had similar support a decade ago, when some companies—York Farms particularly comes to mind—were using the legislation and the loopholes in it to vertically integrate the production of vegetables. There was a time in our area, on our farm, when we grew green peas as a profitable crop. We did a good job. Before we knew it, York Farms had integrated farmers like myself and my neighbours right out of the business, and we've never had a chance

to take part in that part of agricultural production since that time.

However, I feel there has been a commitment on all sides of the House to the concept of orderly farm marketing through marketing boards. When I was first elected in 1962, there was deep concern with the powers of the Tobacco Marketing Board. The House, under the leadership of Bill Stewart, supported on all sides, and urged forward by myself, passed legislation that gave the Tobacco Marketing Board extensive new powers which I feel have put the tobacco industry on an orderly basis. Naturally they continue to face problems associated with markets, foreign and otherwise, but I believe the board has the powers, through the support of the producing farmers, to solve these problems in the best possible way. All they need is a little more support from government, probably another cent per pound to assist them in marketing. While they're delighted that the minister undertook, at a great personal sacrifice, to travel around the Pacific Rim selling tobacco, we look forward to the orders being placed on a continuation—

Hon. W. Newman: Go to the auctions.

Mr. Nixon: —of the concern of the government both here and in Ottawa for expanding those markets.

The next thing that faced us was the problem in milk marketing. We well recall the commitment given by this Legislature in establishing, under the Milk Act and the Milk Marketing Board, a system with unquestioned powers to regulate and control every aspect of the fluid industry. I just wish we had at that time taken the strong step in integrating markets so that we still didn't have division, which we hoped would disappear as the market expanded.

I can remember confident hopes and expectations—

I can remember the confident hopes and expectations as we read the numbers of government reports, and reacted to the legislation that was put before us in this House, that indicated we would have an integrated milk market and not the continuing division between the two governments, federal and provincial, and basically the two markets, one dealing with fluid and the other dealing with manufactured milk.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, in those days we had an agriculture committee of this House, and I have never gotten over a feeling of regret that in the so-called efficiency of recent reorganization, we have more or less parlayed ourselves out of an agriculture committee. Of course we have a committee that deals with agriculture bills, but it has a very broad

responsibility in related areas of the development of resources. I would look forward to a swing of the pendulum or a rotation of the wheel which would see in this House once again the establishment, or the re-establishment of an agriculture committee that dealt with this singularly important industry, important in this province and to the members of this House.

Mr. Conway: Do you want Bill Stewart back too?

Mr. Nixon: We were quite concerned as well, Mr. Speaker, with a commitment to one farm organization. It sounds like sort of an old fashioned approach, and yet I, at the time, spoke, and as a farmer voted, in favour of a single farm organization. I remember the then Minister of Agriculture and Food went quite far out on a limb in that regard. I admired him for taking the stand at the time and I was prepared to support him, as I say, as a farmer.

I feel that the farmers do speak largely with one voice, although there are other well-organized organizations that speak for smaller groups of farmers and certainly, in the way it is developing, do often add different approaches that are interesting, if not always as useful, and are directed to practical solutions, as is the federation itself.

I say, Mr. Speaker, that I regret, to some extent, the comments made by the member for York South when he questioned the commitment of the members of this House to the concept of farmer-controlled marketing. He was practically imputing motives, I thought, to the Minister of Agriculture and Food and my colleague from Huron-Middlesex, because I am sure that the voting record and the comments in this House would show that there is no stronger supporter of the farmer as a producer and a marketer than my colleague from Huron-Middlesex. He's a practical farmer himself and, in my view, he is one of the ablest spokesmen in that area that we have in the House. I want to congratulate him for the positions of leadership that he has taken.

Mr. MacDonald: I just wanted to draw attention to the conflict between that and free enterprise.

Mr. Nixon: Well, I suppose you had to get your digs in in that regard, but it appears that we are pretty much on the same side here. Perhaps there has been some reluctance on the part of the ministry or the minister—and in any interjected criticism about who is running who over there, the criticism is of course directed at the minister. I have often felt that he didn't really

have enough self-confidence to take a hold of these issues the way he should, and I was even somewhat critical in the estimates. You know we had the feeling that whenever the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough) coughed the Minister of Agriculture and Food got pneumonia, because we certainly haven't seen the commitment of dollars in this huge budget to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food that perhaps we should otherwise have enjoyed.

I want to close with this comment. Probably this is where I disagree with the member for York South and the Minister of Agriculture on something pretty basic. I have always felt it was a mistake when we changed the name of the Ministry of Agriculture to—well, then it was Department of Agriculture—to Department of Agriculture and Food. I recall the first change was to Food and Agriculture—

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Would the hon. member tell me what section he's speaking to?

Mr. Nixon: It has to do, Mr. Speaker, with the orderly marketing of farm products which is, in my view, the principle of this bill. However, I will take your admonition and just say that since you allowed the member for York South to deal extensively with the consumer, with the Consumers Association of Canada, my concern is probably that the Minister of Agriculture and Food, and therefore the ministry, is concerned too much with the consumer. He should be a minister of agriculture and not a minister concerned with anything but quality, because I believe we still have a cheap food policy in this province which is not acting in the best interests of the farmers' concern. The minister's colleagues from a number of other ministries and departments have every responsibility to talk about the prices that the consumer pays, it's up to a minister in agriculture to concern himself with the welfare of the farmers and the quality of the products they sell. The welfare of the farmers, as far as I am concerned, has to do with the return they get at the marketplace, and in my view this has been inadequate for a good long period of time.

I understand that the Treasurer wants to take part in this debate and assure us that he is supporting the farmers, even though the facts and figures in his budget year by year certainly do not reflect that. It may be that we can entice him to enter into this debate.

Certainly, as the member for Brant-Oxford-Norfolk, I am very much in favour of the principle of this bill. I wish that the

powers for marketing boards in general had been strengthened long ago, and I might even still have been making a profit on selling canning factory peas, rather than having been forced out of the market by vertical integration.

Mr. Swart: I really had not intended to speak on this bill, but the members on the other side are applauding the fact that I am going to, very briefly.

Mr. Nixon: What stimulated you?

Mr. Swart: I rise because it seems to me rather important that someone from the Niagara Peninsula should speak on a bill which has such very serious implications for the Niagara Peninsula.

Mr. Haggerty: Move over, will you?

Mr. Swart: To date there has been no one from the Niagara Peninsula speak to this bill.

If the loopholes which have been opened up were permitted to continue, they could have rather devastating effects on the producers in our area. The Niagara Peninsula has quite a large number of broiler producers and other chicken producers who are finding it difficult enough at the present time to make ends meet. If there could be an extension of what happened already in the courts, it could have a serious adverse effect on those people, certainly in the Niagara Peninsula.

Hon. W. Newman: On the broiler industry?

Mr. Swart: Yes. In addition, we have a rather strong tender fruit marketing board in the Niagara Peninsula. At the present time we have there, basically, only one canning company dominating the processors there. It seems to me that in the not too distant future there is a very real likelihood that the producers there hopefully with the assistance of the provincial government, will establish a co-operative cannery. If so, it is important that they have the strength of this legislation behind them.

The grape industry lends itself to vertical integration. In fact, as people in the House will know, there has been a substantial amount of this in the grape industry. So once again, for the grape producers we need the protection of the amendments which are in this bill.

For all of these reasons, and perhaps more particularly the ones given by the member for York South, I am pleased to see these amendments being brought before this House, and certainly I will support them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is there any other hon. member who wishes to participate in this debate?

The hon. minister.

Hon. W. Newman: I would just like to go over a few of the comments made here today. I would like to thank the member for Huron-Middlesex for his very comprehensive report on the reasons for passing this legislation. I followed his discussion with a great deal of interest and I think he did a great job. I'm glad I have a copy of it.

Mr. Conway: He is going to make one heck of a good minister of agriculture.

Hon. W. Newman: I certainly do want to point out that I know Mr. Eban James quite well, believe you me. But I don't know what his political affiliation is. Whatever it is, I think it's the wrong thing to bring up in this House. I have no idea what his politics are and when I am dealing with the farm organizations I don't ask what people's politics are. I deal with them as farmers and as human beings. I don't look at their political affiliations. I think we should all do the same thing.

Mr. MacDonald: Don't try to kid us.

Hon. W. Newman: I'd just like to say to the member for Huron-Middlesex that he spoke so well today and did such a great job that I'm not going to have a great deal more to say. I think it's about time he came across the House over here.

Mr. Nixon: He will cross, he will be the minister this time next year.

Hon. W. Newman: I'm glad to see the member for York South, the Yonge Street farmer.

Mr. MacDonald: Welcome ye from Forest Hill.

Mr. McNeil: That's the reason you're over there and we're over here.

Mr. Nixon: Did you say the minister lives in Forest Hill Village?

Hon. W. Newman: That's exactly right—that's why the NDP doesn't have any rural members and that's why you will never have any rural members. I'll tell you why you won't have them, I'll tell you exactly why—

Mr. MacDonald: Why don't you deal with the issues instead of this—

Hon. W. Newman: You asked why we delayed this legislation. I'll tell the member why. It was because we had a lot of co-operation and a lot of discussion with the Vegetable Growers Marketing Board and with the eastern Ontario co-op. There was an understanding last year which was not

lived up to. But I have met with them all, I've been involved with them all, I've discussed it all with them, and we tried our best to work this out.

Mr. Nixon: What was the understanding?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Carried.

Hon. W. Newman: We did our best by persuasion. So finally, we would not issue a licence and this led to a court case and the decision was handed down on August 24—

Mr. Conway: Of 1977?

Hon. W. Newman: Of 1977, that's right. As a result of that we looked at the possibility of an appeal procedure from that court decision and we decided that we would move forward with legislation.

I had already moved before we met on October 17 to prepare the legislation.

Mr. MacDonald: Just a coincidence.

Hon. W. Newman: You check it out. You'll see that I had already moved to prepare the legislation. It's quite interesting, the member for York South says—what does he say about those lawyers, those perverse decisions he talks about? How could we act in advance when we had all those perverse decisions you're talking about?

Mr. MacDonald: You agree they were perversions.

Hon. W. Newman: I didn't say—

Mr. Speaker: Could we have some order. The hon. member for York South has already spoken in this debate.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Carried.

Hon. W. Newman: I guess what really bothers me about the member for York South is that he asks where I stand. I'll tell you where I stand and I'll tell you where this government stands; it's behind the farmers of this province. We always have and we always will. That's why we're over here, and don't you forget that.

Interjections.

Hon. W. Newman: The member for Brant-Haldimand was talking—what's your riding?

Mr. Mackenzie: Those barnyard fumes got to you, Bill.

Hon. W. Newman: Anyway, the swimming pool farmer I call him. He was talking about my trip around the Pacific Rim. You might be interested to know there have been buyers here for the first time in 15 years—buying tobacco—from Australia. There are buyers here, buying tobacco, from Hong Kong, for the first time in many years.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Get back to the bill.

Mr. Nixon: But the Premier is taking credit for that.

Hon. W. Newman: I'm just telling you that we were very successful, so don't knock it because it helps your counterparts in Ottawa—

Mr. Foulds: With the ginseng.

Hon. W. Newman: —with their balance of payments. There are several things that I'd like to say. I want to thank you all for supporting my bill. I think that augurs well for the future of agriculture in this province, that everybody is supporting it.

I don't know what the member for Welland-Thorold (Mr. Swart) was saying, but let me point out to you I still don't understand what you were saying and I'll try to read it out of Hansard to comprehend it.

To the member for Quinte (Mr. O'Neil), I would just like to point out it wasn't because of what you said or anyone else. I've had several representations ask for it to go to committee so people could make representations both for and against the bill.

Mr. Haggerty: That is a good suggestion.

Hon. W. Newman: I am going to ask, if we get second reading here, that we take rule 19, I believe it is, of the standing orders and—I don't know the proper procedure, Mr. Speaker, but you will know better than I do—could we take this to the standing committee on Thursday afternoon, if we get second reading today, and it appears we are going to.

I understand that the Treasurer has another bill he'd like to bring forward—

Mr. Samis: He gave you the word, eh?

Hon. W. Newman: —and therefore I'm not going to say anything further, except to say I think these are good amendments to both the Farm Products Marketing Act and the Milk Act. It will strengthen the farmer's hand and I'm only too glad to bring this forward. With your co-operation we'll have it as legislation before negotiations start.

Mr. O'Neil: What do you see as the solution in eastern Ontario for these growers?

Hon. W. Newman: Listen, I set up a task force. Doesn't the member read? Doesn't he know what is going on?

Mr. O'Neil: Yes, I do, but I'm asking the minister.

Mr. Speaker: Just ignore the interjections, this is not a debate.

Hon. W. Newman: All right, Mr. Speaker, I will talk about the task force I set up.

Mr. O'Neil: What's the solution?

Hon. W. Newman: I set up a task force chaired by the chairman of the Farm Pro-

ducts Marketing Board, Dr. George Collin with members from the Vegetable Growers Marketing Board and from the processors.

Mr. MacDonald: That is all on the record.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Carried.

Hon. W. Newman: This task force is now at work. The vegetable growers board has offered to co-operate to help them solve their problems.

Mr. Samis: The Treasurer speaks from the heart.

Hon. W. Newman: So, Mr. Speaker, I just don't want anybody to think this government doesn't support the agricultural community of this province, because we do, right down the line. I could go on at great length, for hours—

Mr. Nixon: Go ahead.

Hon. W. Newman: —but I won't.

Mr. Conway: Why do you dislike eastern Ontario?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Carried.

Hon. W. Newman: No, wait a minute, I just got a note and the member had better hold on until I see what it says.

Somebody says keep talking; no, I don't intend to do that.

Mr. Warner: Only a masochist could send a note like that.

Mr. Cunningham: The Treasurer doesn't care about farmers.

Mr. Conway: Tell us why you don't like eastern Ontario.

Hon. W. Newman: I hope I have answered all the concerns. Both parties have agreed with me so much that I really can't answer too many of their concerns except a few of them.

Motion agreed to.

Ordered for standing resources development committee.

MILK AMENDMENT ACT

Hon. W. Newman moved second reading of Bill 103, An Act to amend the Milk Act.

Mr. Riddell: The amendments to Bill 103 are simply in keeping with the amendments to Bill 102.

Mr. Foulds: Mr. Speaker, our caucus discussed this bill very fully and we are in support of the bill, as we were of the previous one because it does essentially the same thing, only it makes it uniform throughout the marketing procedure.

Motion agreed to.

Ordered for standing resources development committee.

AUDIT REVISION ACT

House in committee on Bill 43, An Act to revise the Audit Act.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Mr. Chairman, I have amendments to section 10 and section 11.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any comments or discussion on any section prior to section 10?

Mr. Germa: Mr. Chairman, I would like to present an amendment on section 9.

Sections 1 to 8, inclusive, agreed to.

On section 9:

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Germa moves that section 9 be deleted and the following be substituted therefor: "The Auditor shall audit, on behalf of the Assembly and in such manner as the Auditor considers;

"(a) The accounts and records of the receipt and the disbursement of public money forming part of the consolidated revenue fund, whether held in trust or otherwise;

"(b) The accounts and financial transactions of all agencies of the Crown and the accounts and financial transactions of all Crown-controlled corporations."

Mr. Germa: Mr. Chairman, this particular amendment was discussed in committee. It is subject matter which has been discussed, not only in this Legislature but Legislatures throughout Canada, and throughout the entire world in fact.

The intent of the amendment is to require that the Auditor shall be the auditor for all Crown corporations and Crown agencies. I think there is a good principle involved here, that an auditor who is auditing public moneys is a different kind of cat to those auditors who are auditing private funds. I think their terms of reference are different. I think their objectives are different, and for that reason—I think the amendment should be given serious consideration.

The House of Commons, of course, recently has reversed its decision, but the House of Commons public accounts committee was of the opinion, since 1969, that the Auditor General should, in fact, be auditing all accounts of the federal government. They have recently changed their opinion, of course, but it is not a unanimous opinion, so that anyone's opinion is valid. I believe that the auditor of public accounts should not be the auditor in the private sector. This is precisely what we have here right now.

In fact, one of the biggest Crown corporations in the world, Ontario Hydro, is now audited by a private auditor who applies commercial standards to the audit of public funds. There is a long history to dictate that

this is not proper and that the person who audits public funds should not be connected with the commercial world whatsoever.

It is with this intent in mind that I present this amendment. There is a large body of opinion, and if we go to other jurisdictions we find in many areas, such as West Germany and Israel and the United States, and various other areas, that all publicly controlled corporations, Crown corporations—they are called by different names in different jurisdictions—the Crown auditor audits the expenditure of all public moneys.

There is a new concept in the bill, I think, which requires and gives further strength to my proposal that the Provincial Auditor should audit all Crown corporations. It is the new concept in the Audit Act which requires that value for money shall be a consideration when the Auditor is doing his audit; this is a new concept.

Up until this point in time, the Auditor was only required to go through the jiggery-pokery of adding and subtracting figures and making a statement that, in his opinion, the figures represent a true picture of the financial situation of the corporation. Now under the new Audit Act, he is required to make a determination that value for money has been received. It escapes my comprehension that you are going to be able to train 5,000 or 6,000 private auditors to this new concept of value for money. It is going to be difficult even for the Provincial Auditor, to come to some conclusion on how he can evaluate that the province has received good value for money expended. It is a whole new concept in the audit principle.

I think if we are going to measure value for money, and this whole new concept, we are going to have trouble—even the Provincial Auditor is going to have trouble. Surmising that any other accountancy firm working in the private sector, which does not have to take that into consideration, is going to have the expertise; such a thing just escapes me.

If we expect the new Audit Act—and a lot of us have great expectations for it—to bring a new level of scrutiny to public spending, that we would expect private auditors to also accomplish this same expertise is unrealistic. That is an added factor to why I move the amendment that the Provincial Auditor should, in fact, audit all Crown corporations.

[5:30]

Now on the federal scene, while they haven't accomplished this, the Wilson committee, which studied accounting practices in the federal sphere, did recommend that those Crown corporations whose expenditures had

an effect on the consolidated revenue fund should be audited by the Auditor General, which means to say that those corporations which are working in the commercial field and do not need transfers of money from the consolidated revenue fund are exempt from the Auditor General. Well if that concept is valid, then I suggest the other concept is valid, that where any public dollar is spent, be it by transfer or by arm's length commercial corporation, the Provincial Auditor, as a responsibility to the electorate of Ontario, should have it in his power to take a look at those audits.

Certainly there is provision in the new bill that the private auditor shall report to the Provincial Auditor, but that is not enough. There is even some concept of conserving public funds in the expenditure on public audit. In the case of Ontario Hydro, I think, we were told at the committee level that we are spending in excess of \$145,000 on private audit. It is my impression that these functions could be accomplished at greater savings to the public purse, and to my mind, it would better serve to ensure that good value is being received for the public dollar being spent.

Mr. Reid: As chairman of public accounts, I wonder if I could make a few remarks previous to addressing myself to section 9 and the amendment placed by my friend and colleague from Sudbury.

Mr. Chairman: I would remind the member for Rainy River that we are discussing the amendment to section 9.

Mr. Reid: Right. Well, I am going to do that, Mr. Chairman. I was just going to say we have had rather a thorough go at this in the committee of the whole, with all members of the committee there, as well as the Treasurer and the Auditor. It was discussed at great length; this motion was put then and was defeated by the members of the committee.

I would say that there didn't seem to be any real, concise, and firm stand taken by our colleagues in Ottawa as to whether all of these matters should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Auditor, or whether or not in fact there were benefits to accrue to the province of Ontario and the Provincial Auditor in having some of these agencies and Crown corporations come under the audit of what we commonly call the private sector. It seems to me there are a number of advantages to having outside audits, for want of a better word, in that the commercial firms or the private sector firms are probably going to bring a different perspective and a different approach to the audit

of these Crown corporations and Crown agencies.

It seems to me that, particularly under section 9, this is the most comprehensive public Audit Act in Canada,—

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Hear, hear.

Mr. Reid:—including the federal government. The provisions under section 9 more than guarantee that the Provincial Auditor of the province of Ontario has access to all the information that will be provided by the private sector auditors, that if he's not satisfied with the information that he does receive under section 9, subsection 4 and the previous sections, that he has, in fact, the authority to get all the information that he so requires.

I have a particular bias that I must admit to in this regard, and that is that I don't believe that the government should be doing everything, or in fact that we require that everything has to be under the direct scrutiny of the civil servants employed by the province of Ontario. I think the knowledge and the perspective to be brought by outside auditors to the operations of these Crown agencies and corporations, who do not act as ministries of the Crown, who in many cases operate on the basis of a commercial operation, is a very healthy thing.

I would be prepared to support the amendment as put by my friend from Sudbury if the Auditor did not have the powers under section 9 that he does. But under section 9 he has the ability and the authority to ask for all the documents, to ask for the audit as done. If he's not satisfied with that, he can request further information and do an audit of his own if he's not satisfied with what he has.

We had a lengthy debate on this matter. My position has not changed. Perhaps sometime down the road circumstances will change and the provisions as put forward by my friend from Sudbury will be placed in the Act. But at this moment I think the provisions to section 9 more than sufficiently protect and guarantee to the people of the province of Ontario that their tax dollars are being spent as they should be. With that, Mr. Chairman, and because we have had a full debate on this matter, I will say that this party cannot, at this time, accept the amendments as put forward by the member for Sudbury.

Mr. Warner: It's very disappointing.

Mr. Makarchuk: Mr. Chairman, most of what has been said has been said before, but I think we have to put on record that one of the reasons this amendment is moved is to provide or give the Legislature some power or leverage to examine the books of Ontario

Hydro, to examine the spending of Ontario Hydro. I'm amazed that the Liberal Party, on the one hand has been making a great issue in the question period about Hydro, and on the other hand when possibly you have an opportunity to examine the spending and accounts of Hydro you back off on it.

This is the reason we feel on this side, that the commercial auditors have certainly one set of standards; that they operate on the basis that there has to be a voucher for everything; that money has to be spent and something has to be received. When you start talking about whether you bought the uranium for a proper price, or whether some other things have been spent, I feel that a commercial auditor will not be able to give us that kind of information.

I also feel that when that information is fed second-hand to the Auditor, a lot of it can be overlooked, not intentionally and not necessarily be concealed, but it could possibly escape scrutiny. That's the major reason for this amendment.

Public spending is a matter of urgent concern to the people outside this Legislature. It gives the members, for the first time, a direct opportunity to question the spending and whether we're receiving value for the money spent by Ontario Hydro.

The members, particularly of the public accounts committee, would then have the assistance of the Provincial Auditor with all his staff and his expertise that can be asked to assist either some committee of the House or the public accounts committee with the examination of the spending of this firm. We always have the Provincial Auditor available to us; I question whether we can have the private auditor available to the committee to answer questions. It is for these reasons we intend to vote for the amendment. It is a very important amendment. If this House has any sense of accountability for how money is spent we have to deal directly with it ourselves. No one else is going to answer for us.

Mr. Nixon: I want to refer briefly to the amendment put forward. It has an attractive ring to it until you compare it with the amendment put before the House and discussed in detail in the public accounts committee. Because in section 9 of the bill approved by the committee, it's clear that while the Auditor does not have the direct responsibility to audit the many government agencies and corporations, the Auditor has a clear power to get whatever information he in his wisdom may require in order to

examine the expenditure procedures in these agencies and corporations.

I would simply like to read you part of the subsections, indicating what information is needed from these corporations and agencies not now directly audited by the Provincial Auditor. Subsection C says:

"They shall provide forthwith to the Auditor, a full explanation of work performed, tests and examinations made and the results obtained, and any other information within the knowledge of such person or persons in respect to the corporation."

I would like to draw to your attention as well that the Auditor, while he's a servant of this House and under the direction of this House, normally receives his instruction in that regard from the members of the public accounts committee. That committee has an opposition chairman and representatives from all parties. I feel some satisfaction that the provisions of the bill before us do give good and sufficient powers, not only to the Auditor, but to the House and to the public accounts committee.

I hope I am not proved wrong. I personally am quite confident that any arm of government, its agencies or corporations, can be examined in any detail the Auditor feel necessary; if it doesn't come to his attention, and arises perhaps even as a political issue, the political party concerned can use the public accounts committee as the vehicle whereby the Auditor can be advised or even instructed to make whatever inquiries might be necessary. I feel the democratic safeguards are in this way provided by the provisions before us, without supporting the amendment that has been put by the member for Sudbury.

Mr. Makarchuk: A brief point with regard to what the member for Brant-Oxford-Norfolk said: I think what he said applies when you have a majority of opposition members on the public accounts committee. They can then direct or ask the Auditor to do certain things. However, when you don't have the majority, or have a situation as existed before the 1975 election, a lot of things can be blocked and the kind of examination you want can possibly be prevented. You could not obtain the answers—

Mr. Nixon: I don't think that shows much confidence in the Auditor.

Mr. Makarchuk: —for the simple reason that you perhaps are not going to be examining that aspect of whatever concerns some members of the opposition.

Mr. Reid: I take a bit of exception to what the previous speaker said the first time

he spoke and now. He seems to indicate we in the Liberal Party are not as concerned about these matters as perhaps we should be.

Mr. Foulds: Exactly right, you aren't.

Mr. Reid: He referred specifically to Hydro. If he would take the time to read the bill carefully, he would see those safeguards are there. We went through this in some detail during committee stage before the standing public accounts committee. The Auditor indicated he would have to hire additional staff; he couldn't tell us exactly how many more people would be involved. [5:45]

I admit to my bias. I would prefer to see some of this in the private sector. I think you get a balance this way. Surely if I felt for one moment that information was not going to be made available to the Auditor, and certainly to the public accounts committee—I think my friend is a little naive when he talks about a majority government, and there will be a majority government after the next election, and it will be a Liberal majority government.

Mr. Foulds: That's what we need protection from, Mr. Chairman, that's exactly what we need protection from.

Mr. Reid: I'm certainly glad my friend from Port Arthur agrees it will be a Liberal majority government he'll need protection from, I appreciate that comment.

Mr. Foulds: They are more Fascist than those over there.

Mr. Reid: But surely part of the safeguards in a democratic system is that certainly the majority rules, but the opposition opposes; and the fourth estate—the press—is there.

Mr. Nixon: That's a question for debate.

Mr. Reid: Well, we won't go into that at the moment, but they are there. There is a good and valid point that those democratic safeguards, as my friend from Brant-Oxford-Norfolk says, are in place. So really, I think the arguments from the last speaker from the NDP are a bit facetious.

Mr. Germa: I think it should be put on the record that in fact the opinion as expressed by the previous speaker was not a unanimous opinion from the members of his caucus. There was at least one member of the committee who was in support of the proposition for the specific reason that he wanted to get more information from Hydro. He was in support of such a proposition that the Provincial Auditor and the public ac-

counts committee should have access to the expenditures of Ontario Hydro. It was on the strength of this alone that he was in sympathy with this proposition. The words of the last speaker are just full of holes. It is not a unanimous opinion.

Mr. Foulds: That's putting it mildly.

Mr. Germa: Yes. Let me add this to my argument. Take a look at what other countries do, countries which have more experience, such as older European countries where governments have been dealing with this subject matter for a thousand years; we're only babies as far as government expenditures are concerned.

Mr. Reid: Would you suggest a committee to go there?

Mr. Germa: We're babes in the wood as far as these other countries are concerned. In fact, as far back as Aristotle—and that's going some way back—

Mr. Foulds: Almost as far back as the Treasurer.

Mr. Germa: —people were concerned about the audit of public funds. I'd like to read this quote from Aristotle: "Inasmuch as some of the magistracies handle large sums of public money, there must be another office to receive and account and subject to audit, which must itself handle no other business, and these officials are called auditors by some people, accountants by others, examiners by others, and advocates by others."

So it goes as far back as Aristotle that people were concerned about audit of public funds. They felt these people should have no connection whatsoever with any other jurisdiction. They have to be totally and absolutely independent and unbiased, and they must pursue their own method. I assert again that the method of accounting public funds is entirely different from auditing private funds.

I am going to take you on a trip around the world to show you just what is happening in other jurisdictions. In Great Britain, for instance, the Wilson committee report of March 1975, says—and I am quoting—"The Comptroller and Auditor General is required by legislation to examine and certify the annual appropriation accounts and other accounts of government departments and certain other bodies and report them to Parliament."

As far as I am concerned, Great Britain has closed the bottom of the bag and all accounting is done by the public auditor.

As far as the United States is concerned, auditing is done for all government corpora-

tions, which indicates that every public dollar spent in the United States is audited by a public auditor, by a state auditor or an auditor general.

In the case of Australia, and—I am quoting: “Under the Audit Act, the Auditor General is responsible for the audit of the accounts of the Treasury and all departments. His responsibilities for the audit of statutory authorities, Crown-owned companies and other government organizations are assigned under the specific provisions of enabling legislation by appointment under ordinance, by appointment under the relevant Companies Act or by arrangement with the minister or other authorities.”

So it appears that Australia has also closed the net very tightly.

Austria has also closed the bag. “First, the audit function has been extended from a concern for government departments alone to the inclusion of state-owned enterprises and publicly subsidized commercial operations.” It includes, there, anyone who receives a government grant.

In the case of Israel—and that certainly isn’t a very old nation compared with ours: “The state controller is required by law to inspect the finances and the management of the finances and the property administration of the bodies subject to his inspection; that is, the ministries, the defence establishment, state enterprises and institutions, local authorities, corporations in whose management the government or other inspected bodies have a share, and other bodies placed under his inspection.” So in Israel the jurisdiction of this man is quite wide.

South Africa also has the same provision; and the Federal Republic of Germany as well. So there is a wide consensus right around the world that this is a good concept; I’m surprised there is any resistance whatsoever to this whole idea.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Minister; no comment?

All those in favour of Mr. Germa’s amendment will please say “aye.”

Those opposed will please say “nay.”

In my opinion the nays have it.

I declare the motion defeated.

Section 9 agreed to.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Mr. Chairman, I have amendments on sections 10 and 11. I’ll read them. They have the effect in both cases of adding the words “in every Crown-controlled corporation.” Do you want me to read them or can I dispense?

Mr. Chairman: They should be read.

On section 10:

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Mr. McKeough moves that the bill be amended by deleting section 10 and substituting the following: “Every ministry of the public service, every agency of the Crown and every Crown-controlled corporation shall furnish the Auditor with such information regarding its powers, duties, activities, organizations, financial transactions and methods of business as the Auditor from time to time requires. The Auditor shall be given access to all books, accounts, financial records, reports, files and all other papers, things or property belonging to or used by the ministry, agency of the Crown, or Crown-controlled corporation necessary to the performance of the duties of the Auditor under this Act.”

Mr. Reid: I have one comment, Mr. Chairman. I’d just like to make it clear that these amendments in regard to every agency of the Crown and every Crown-controlled corporation—we had some discussion about this in committee and as far as I am aware, these matters also refer to section 9 and are covered by subsection 3 of section 9. So the bill is standard throughout and these matters refer to every agency of the Crown and every Crown-controlled corporation.

Motion agreed to.

Section 10, as amended, agreed to.

On section 11:

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Mr. McKeough moves the bill be amended by deleting section 11 and substituting the following: “For the purpose of the exercise of his powers or the performance of his duties under this act, the Auditor may station one or more members of the office of the Auditor in any ministry of the public service, in any agency of the Crown, and in any Crown-controlled corporation, and the ministry, agency or corporation shall provide such accommodation as required for such purposes.”

Motion agreed to.

Section 11, as amended, agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any further comments or questions on any other sections of the bill?

Sections 12 to 32, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill 43, as amended, reported.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: May I thank the members of the public accounts committee. We really did have very good sessions on this bill. Everything that was said this afternoon was said in committee. It is always nice to hear sterling words again; but in any case it was well said in the committee too. We had

the co-operation of the Auditor and of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. It was a good discussion. I think we passed a good bill.

On motion by Hon. Mr. McKeough, the committee of the whole reported one bill with amendments.

OXFORD MUNICIPAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC SERVICE ACT

Hon. J. A. Taylor moved second reading of Bill 111, An Act to provide for Municipal Hydro-Electric Service in the County of Oxford.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Mr. Speaker, this bill is the third in a series of statutes which will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the distribution sector of the electrical supply system in Ontario. It follows the recommendations of the government committee on restructuring of public utilities, as amended by my statement of July 8, 1977.

The bill establishes a new municipal electric power supply commission for each of eight area municipalities in the county of Oxford. Thirteen existing commissions are dissolved. Because of the low population density and growth rate in Oxford, customers within the five townships presently served by Ontario Hydro will continue to be served by Ontario Hydro. This interim arrangement will be reviewed every five years by a committee

appointed by the area municipalities as recommended by the local study team.

In other respects, this bill is similar to two bills passed by this House on July 12, 1977; namely, the Waterloo Electrical Service Area Act, 1977 and the Peel Municipal Hydro-Electric Service Act, 1977.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, we have no objection to this bill, other than a feeling that I have that the same results might have been achieved without establishing PUCs in each of the lower-tier municipalities in the restructured county.

I feel that we might well have enabled the residents of the urbanized area around Tillsonburg, and perhaps certain other communities, to have been served at the lower rate without establishing the PUCs. But I suppose, as the minister has pointed out privately, this does give a certain flexibility that will meet the needs of the community in the future.

I have canvassed the area, or at least spoken to the officials in the area which I have the honour to represent, and they have expressed no objection.

Mr. Swart: Mr. Speaker, I will take about 10 minutes. Do you wish me to start now or do you wish me to move the adjournment?

Mr. Reid: Don't ruin our supper.

Mr. Swart moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House recessed at 6 p.m.

APPENDIX

(See page 2667)

The answer to a written question was tabled as follows:

47. Mr. Ziemba—Inquiry of the ministry: Will the Minister of Energy table the country of origin of materials and components used in the construction of the Pickering, Nanticoke and Douglas Point Hydro plants indicating the percentage of Canadian content? [Tabled November 21st, 1977.]

Answer by the Minister of Energy (Mr. J. A. Taylor):

This is a rather complex question, covering a time frame that extends back to the late 1950s, involving many thousands of transactions; and some of the data is no longer available. The following points are of significance in answering this inquiry.

1. Hydro's computer systems for recovering data of this kind are not designed in all instances to correlate, by material classification, the country of origin with the end-user location.

2. Hydro's statistics are based on the following definition of Canadian content: "Domestic content is defined as the difference between the dutiable value and the laid-down cost to Ontario Hydro of imported goods or components. Thus all values added in Canada, including labour, materials, domestic transportation, duty, taxes and profit of a Canada supplier, fall into Canadian content."

3. The statistics fed into the computer are dollar values, by country of origin. They do not identify the component by material classi-

fication. For example, if Hydro bought a turbine-generator with 40 per cent Canadian content, 40 per cent UK content, and 20 per cent Japanese, the computer could not identify that the Japanese content represented rotor forgings. Thus, we cannot retrieve from the computer a breakdown by material classification.

4. Since a considerable amount of the equipment and material used at these locations was bought on a bulk basis for the Ontario Hydro system as a whole, it is impossible to correlate the country of origin with the end-user location.

5. Data relating to Pickering 'A' and Douglas Point GS is no longer on file as the retention date for this data has expired.

6. Data for Heavy Water Plant 'A' is not available because the plant was not constructed by Ontario Hydro, it was purchased from AECL.

7. Based on analyses conducted in the past, we do know that the bulk of offshore content is for goods of a class or kind not available in Canada at the time the purchase was made. Only a minor portion represents goods bought offshore because of price.

Finally, if the inquiry intended that a breakdown by material and equipment classification be provided, it would be necessary to retrieve all original documentation still available and manually do an analysis. The immensity of this task can be visualized by the fact the question covers some 100,000 transactions over a span of 15 to 20 years.

	Pickering GS		Nanticoke Douglas Point		Bruce GS		Bruce Heavy Water Plants	
	'A'	'B'	GS	GS	'A'	'B'	'A'	'B'
	%		%	%	%	%	%	%
Canada	NOT AVAILABLE	68.57	80.59	NOT AVAILABLE	71.76	71.53	74.75	83.75
U.S.A.		6.9	5.71		9.99	26.38	10.48	7.03
U.K.		18.12	12.56		14.30	.98	.71	.25
Japan		.28	.21		.28	.56	3.08	4.28
Italy		.05	.25		.18	.05	4.66	2.73
France		.04	.01		—	—	4.01	.19
Switzerland		1.28	.03		.58	.39	.47	.36
Sweden		.74	.08		.26	.11	1.31	1.09
Germany		2.85	.51		1.07	—	.34	.16
Other		1.17	.05		1.58	—	.19	.16

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

Official Report (Hansard)
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First Session, 31st Parliament

Tuesday, December 6, 1977

Evening Sitting

Speaker: Honourable John E. Stokes

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1977

The House resumed at 8 p.m.

OXFORD MUNICIPAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC SERVICE ACT (concluded)

Mr. Speaker: When we rose at 6 o'clock the hon. member for Welland-Thorold was about to speak.

Mr. Nixon: For 10 minutes only.

Mr. Samis: Or so.

Mr. Swart: Mr. Speaker, we too, in this party will support this bill and probably do it within 10 minutes. But there are certain principles involved in this bill that should be referred to in the discussion here this evening, and I want to mention two or three of those.

The first principle is that this bill represents absolute and total withdrawal from the Hogg report. I think perhaps the minister would agree with me on that.

Back in 1972 Task Force Hydro brought in a recommendation that a hydro commission should be established at the regional level. The Hogg committee in 1974 in fact upheld that recommendation of the task force.

In 1975 the then Minister of Energy recommended a change in that major recommendation which he stated in his report on the Hogg report, after some consultation with various groups, and I read exactly: "The Hogg committee report notwithstanding, the minister may, after consultation with local authorities, direct that restructuring proceed on an area or a lower tier basis." But it was very clear in the recommendation of the minister at that time it would either be one commission on a regional basis or one commission on the basis of municipal boundaries.

Then of course this year—I believe it was on July 8, 1977—the present minister drew back from that and in his report to this House stated: "Where it is decided locally, as part of a regional overview, that a municipality cannot yet support a viable utility to serve all of its residents, then Ontario Hydro's rural retail system may continue to serve those parts of that municipality which it now serves."

The bill we have before us, Bill 111, for the restructured county of Oxford, certainly confirms that. The report of the local study group, of course, goes even further. It recommends that the local utility be permitted to expand as growth takes place around the individual communities.

I just want to say there may be some merit in the decision we have come to at this time. But it represents on the part of the government a pattern of backing off from programs which they initiate and commitments which they make. They are doing that now, we see, in the Robarts commission in the Toronto area. We all know how they backed off their refusal. In fact, they called an election last spring on the matter of a six per cent limit on rental increase and they backed off from that this year.

They've backed off on the municipal election date three or four times now under pressure from the municipalities after saying it couldn't be changed. Over and over again, they said it couldn't be changed, now they've moved it up at least to the second Monday of November and I suspect that this pattern will be followed on the matter of reassessment.

As I say, it may not be too serious to have come to this conclusion but I wonder why we went through all of those procedures first. I think it's perfectly obvious that their policies haven't been thought through properly when they were introduced. Moreover it has cost the taxpayers of this province a tremendous amount of money, this sort of not even experimentation, this idea of having exhaustive studies, and then ending up with things just the same as they were.

I will quote from the letter from one Taylor to another Taylor, the chairman of Hydro to the Minister of Energy (Mr. J. A. Taylor), back on June 20, 1977. It says: "However, in our view, the original objectives of improved cost effectiveness and fairness in the distribution of electricity across the province continue to be most important. Unless we can continue to work within a common set of guidelines and procedures, effective progress is unlikely and continuation of substantial expenditures on this function will not be warranted"—and then it states—"in excess of \$1 million per year."

I suggest that's a pretty high price to pay in making a complete cycle, where you come back to the place that you started from in the policies.

The second point I want to make very briefly is that there was again a lack of consultation with the municipal associations in bringing in this bill. When the bill was tabled, the minister made these comments, and I quote from Hansard of November 25: "This legislation has been reviewed by the provincial steering committee, Ontario Hydro, TEIGA and the Ministry of Energy in consultation with the local study team, the Ontario Municipal Electrical Association, and the provincial-municipal liaison committee. The provisions of the bill have been in general agreed upon by these groups."

I want to state that as far as the PMLC and the MLC go there was no consultation and this wasn't agreed upon by them. I suspect that the minister himself may not know this, but if he checks it out he will find that what I am saying is correct. There was 48 hours' notice given to the MLC and the PMLC and AMO that the draft of this Bill 111 was going to be considered.

Mr. Nixon: The people in Oxford were the ones concerned, weren't they?

Mr. Swart: They may have been the primary ones concerned, but the municipal associations have policies too—general overall policies which they feel are for the benefit of local government. There have been promises made over and over again that they will be consulted on these matters, and they would like to be consulted and rightly so.

They were given 48 hours' notice. They were not able to get a single elected person from either of the associations to meet for the discussion of this bill. Forty-eight hours later there was one staff person there as an observer. So I suggest that to say the provisions have in general been agreed upon by these groups is not fully accurate. They question certain things with regard to this bill and I think, perhaps rightly so.

One thing they question as a matter of principle is the continuation of the special purpose bodies. It is made clear in sections 2, 12 and 13 of this bill that there is going to be a continuation of the hydro commission apparently for an indefinite period. Even though all the studies that have been made recently by Robarts, Archer, and by Mayo in the Toronto, Niagara, Ottawa-Carleton areas, have recommended that special purpose bodies be gradually phased out, this seems to perpetuate it in fact in a firmer

form—I think the minister would agree—than the two bills we dealt with in July.

As I see it—and I hope the minister will comment on this when he rises—although it provides the council may by July 1978 determine if they want to pass a bylaw to have the members of this committee appointed, apparently there is no reconsideration of that at any future time. In the Waterloo bill and in the Peel bill the option was left with the municipalities.

None of us objects to people in public office being elected, but the issue here is that if the minister had appointed committees and the provision was removed that they could not be a majority of the members of council, then in fact he could have a committee of council. There might be some very real merit in going this route. I would ask the minister if it really is the intention that once they have made this decision prior to 1978 it cannot be reconsidered in the future. My reading of the bill would indicate just that.

Those are the matters of concern that the municipal associations have with this bill. They are matters of concern that I also have. So what we really have before us, although we're going to support it, is a bill which is a total retreat from the position taken by the government of this province in 1972, 1973 and 1974 with regard to the restructuring of Hydro. Again I say, it's a retreat which in many respects may be desirable, but it's a costly retreat nonetheless and a bill which does not have the full support of the municipal associations.

In the latter matter I say very sincerely to the minister that probably could have been achieved if he had taken a bit more time and had fuller consultation with the municipal associations. I think their objections are legitimate.

Hon. Mr. Parrott: Mr. Speaker, as you can well imagine, I support this bill. It comes as a real surprise, I'm sure, for the member for Brant-Oxford-Norfolk, but in his comments he suggested that no adverse comments had come to his attention from the portion of the county he represents. I can say the same for the portion of Oxford that I represent. Certainly, my portion is by far the larger.

I think the reason is that the local study team took a very thorough, comprehensive and perhaps I might even say rather a long look at the proposals that were put forward by the various people concerned.

Mr. Martel: That was a pretty weak representation.

Hon. Mr. Parrott: I'm certainly not going to try to pre-empt the Minister of Energy's comments on this particular bill and I won't add to the debate to any degree, but I think I would be wrong if I did not show some appreciation to the staff of the Ministry of Energy and to the legal counsel from the AG's office for the attitude they took with the local people in coming to the positions they did. As a matter of fact, I took it upon myself to write to the legal counsel and suggest to her I thought she had used the most common sense of any civil servant I had seen in action in dealing with the local people and sometimes a member for Oxford. I want to put on the record, Mr. Speaker, that she did a particularly fine job.

[8:15]

I am a little concerned that the member for Welland-Thorold should talk about lack of consultation. It seems to me the most important area of consultation should be and should have been in the county of Oxford—and that's where it occurred. I am not for a moment suggesting the member doesn't have the right to act as the critic but surely, as the critic of this ministry, he would accept that the place where consultation should have been at its best was in the local area and that's precisely what happened.

Mr. Swart: What's wrong with both places?

Hon. Mr. Parrott: I think that consultation has resulted in, yes, some deviations from the original intent of the Hogg report but so be it and so much the better for it. Surely to goodness we have come to a place in this province where we no longer think that justice must be dispensed in one hard and fast rule for all. It sounds like a great idea but if we are going to have real justice, I think the member is going to have to have some flexibility. This bill, I think, has treated Oxford in a rather unique way and in a way it deserves. Oxford has a unique form of government in this province and therefore I think it's important that the bill does treat Oxford in that unique way.

Now I know the member for Brant-Oxford-Norfolk and I could discuss that at—

Mr. Nixon: I didn't want you to mislead the House in any way.

Hon. Mr. Parrott: —some length. We have before and I won't go back over that ground. May I conclude these very brief remarks by saying to you, Mr. Speaker, and through you to the minister, that I feel that neither he nor the government have backed off one little bit on this bill. Instead, I would propose to you, sir, that what we have seen is a lot of

common sense used to good advantage so that we have, yes, a different approach for Oxford county, a different approach I hope, that might be used in other areas.

I see nothing wrong with setting some rules for Oxford that will not be considered a precedent but are indeed fitting to the unique situation of Oxford. Then when we go to another area of this province we will change those rules and we won't be in a position where it is said we have backed off, not at all. We have simply taken a very positive approach that fits the county, that does dispense justice, that is logical and I think that's the most important thing when legislation of this sort is presented to this House.

I want to say in conclusion that I feel the minister has put forward a bill that reflects the interests, the desires and that does have the support of the citizens of Oxford county.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to speak? If not, the hon. minister.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Mr. Speaker, may I say I appreciate very much the comments of the members, especially those of the member for Oxford, the Minister of Colleges and Universities. I think that's a very common sense position to take, a very common sense position.

Mr. Germa: Is he your patsy?

Hon. J. A. Taylor: I think if you really examine the bill, the precedent has been taken in terms of the two previous bills that I introduced a little earlier. I would surmise that the next bill—that may very well be the bill affecting the Welland area that the member for Welland-Thorold is so interested in—may have to exercise some flexibility to accommodate the varying wishes and concerns of the citizens of that region.

Mr. Nixon: Check it out with the municipal association before you talk on that one.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: I appreciate very much that we must establish rules and criteria, and I think it's nice to have a master plan that one could apply universally across the province. I know the member for Welland-Thorold feels that imposition should be a single utility at the upper or regional tier in the regions.

Mr. Swart: No, no, no. The minister never heard me say that.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Well, in the evolution of the minister's remarks he has indicated the slippage, I almost surmised—the deterioration of form from that ultimate regional concept to one of the lower tier and a closeness to the people.

What I have tried to do is to approach this matter in a very straightforward and commonsense way. Surely in a democratic system and in a province as vast as ours we must accommodate regional differences. We must accommodate the varying needs of the communities. That is why—and I don't apologize for this—I have introduced further flexibility into those rules that were enunciated some time ago.

If one looks at the history of restructuring in this province, it has really taken years to accomplish anything at all in the way of legislation. I think we have to start to consider the views and to respect the views of the local people. That we have done; and I don't call that backing off. I call that—

Mr. Epp: Facing the facts.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Exactly. I call that facing the facts, as the hon. member for Waterloo North has put it. Facing the people in those local communities and saying, "Here, who knows best? Do we know best in this Legislature for all of the people in Ontario?" I think we have to meet and discourse and communicate with the local citizens. That we have done. I think that is paramount. We have done that also, of course, in connection with the groups the member for Welland-Thorold mentioned earlier. That has been the process of consultation.

I may point out to the member for Welland-Thorold that there is provision in this bill to review the system within Oxford county within five years. That becomes a mandate. At that time, let him take another look. Let him look at the lower tier and the upper tier and analyse in the light of the circumstances at that time. If other changes are necessary to accommodate the people of that beautiful county then I think it would be the obligation of this Legislature to accommodate them.

I am delighted that what we have here is something that satisfies the local people in the county of Oxford.

Motion agreed to.

Third reading also agreed to on motion.

NEGLIGENCE AMENDMENT ACT

Mr. Baetz, on behalf of Hon. Mr. McMurry, moved second reading of Bill 94, An Act to amend the Negligence Act.

Mr. Baetz: I have just a very brief comment. I would like to state that when we go into committee I would like to move a very simple amendment to this bill which is simply intended to bring the effective date of this piece of legislation into step with, or to

synchronize with, Bill 85 of the Highway Traffic Amendment Act.

It's a very minor housekeeping kind of an amendment but I would like to serve notice at this time I will move this amendment when we go into committee.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to welcome the member for Ottawa West in one of his first forays into the realm of the legal niceties of the Negligence Act. He is moving an amendment which has struck even the lawyers as being somewhat weird in the application of negligence law in this province.

By and large the question of liability of the actions of one individual towards another individual within our society was based on the premise of negligence. That's a principle from common law which has been enacted into certain statutes that has followed through over the years. But we got ourselves into a very interesting situation in this province pertaining to the question of the liability of a driver vis-à-vis a passenger of a motor vehicle—what we call a gratuitous passenger.

We got stuck with this dictum called gross negligence. It wasn't sufficient to have just ordinary negligence, but it was required that the gratuitous passenger be able to prove what was called gross negligence.

My colleague from Brant-Oxford-Norfolk, historian as he is and knowing the history and politics of this province, will be the one to give the historical perspective.

Mr. Nixon: You'd better do it, Albert.

Mr. Breithaupt: He's anxious to speak on this.

Mr. Roy: He's anxious to speak on this and I've been begged to leave the historical perspective of how we got involved with gross negligence—

Mr. Nixon: Baloney.

Mr. Roy: —so I will leave that to my colleague, who is very capable of doing it. I'm sure he'll do it with his usual colour, vim and vigour—

Mr. Breithaupt: He's going to speak next.

Mr. Roy: —and will put forward to the House the historical perspective of how some former politicians, premiers of this province, got involved in this, so I'll leave it in his very capable hands. I will ask all my colleagues in the House to prevail upon him—I think it's important that we hear this. Will the members, as I will, prevail upon him to give us the historical perspective?

Mr. Nixon: I do feel a speech coming on, but it's got nothing to do with a gratuitous passenger.

Mr. Roy: It's a very interesting story—one that many of us who are short in years—

Mr. Nixon: And everything else.

Mr. Roy: —and lacking the historical and political background of my colleague cannot talk about. But getting away from the historical perspective of this legislation—

Hon. W. Newman: I wish you would.

Mr. Roy: —I just want to say that it became exceedingly difficult for the courts to interpret exactly what the heck was gross negligence. It's tough enough to determine the question of liability based on the simple negligence aspect, Mr. Speaker, but what do you do when you have to add in the word "gross"? There were many cases involving different levels of negligence and more and more judges were intent on interpreting what "gross" meant in their own opinion. It depended on how sad the case was, or how much damage there was, or how serious the injuries were, that gave rise to the different levels of gross negligence—

Mr. Nixon: Gross, grosser and grossest.

Mr. Roy: —to a point where basically it became meaningless. So I really think the general public, and people we are out there to serve, were becoming confused, as were we of the legal profession who serve the public. I want to say to my colleague—

Mr. Nixon: Humbly, humbly.

Mr. Roy: —we realize fully that not only were the judges and the lawyers confused, but certainly the public were confused as to the meaning exactly of gross negligence. So we're very pleased to see this amendment come forward. My colleague the member for Kitchener maybe will speak to this. As you can see, we have a lot of material to talk about.

Hon. B. Stephenson: What is he trying to do, rope all you guys in? Can't you do your own stories?

Mr. Nixon: We are underemployed.

Mr. Roy: No, no, no. But we have our realms of responsibility and expertise—

Mr. Nixon: In an important bill like this, we assign it.

Mr. Roy: We realize that on this side and we limit ourselves to that particular expertise.
[8:30]

Hon. B. Stephenson: Oh, I hadn't noticed.

Mr. Martel: The hon. member for Ottawa East wants us to know he's here.

Mr. Foulds: It's the one day a week he's here.

Mr. Roy: I don't have to tell anyone I'm here, I'm always welcome in this place.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Both days a month.

Mr. Roy: I challenge some of my colleagues who are being cynical about my presence. If their constituents elected them with the enthusiasm of mine they'd be here as well.

Mr. Nixon: And you'd be lucky. You'd be lucky.

Mr. Roy: And you'd be lucky, no less.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Are your clients enthusiastic?

Hon. B. Stephenson: Where did the hon. member for Ottawa East have dinner?

Mr. Roy: So, Mr. Speaker, we are very pleased to support this legislation.

Mr. Martel: Does the hon. member for Ottawa East know what bill we are talking about?

Hon. B. Stephenson: No.

Mr. Roy: Hopefully it is bringing commonsense back into the interpretation of negligence. It will have more conformity with all negligence. If there is a tort, as we call it, some liability from one individual to another, it should be based only on negligence, no matter whether he is a gratuitous passenger, or whether he happens to be a pedestrian, or whether he happens to be another individual in another motor vehicle or whatever.

Having said this we are pleased to support the legislation. My colleague from Brant-Oxford-Norfolk will talk about the historical perspective and then my colleague for Kitchener will be talking about his contribution on the committee to bring forward this recommendation to do away with the word "gross."

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Are you going to refer to my contribution too?

Mr. Roy: I am pleased to say, Mr. Speaker, that it's funny to notice about the Premier (Mr. Davis), who is such a good politician, every time I use the word "gross" his ears twitch. He knows what I am talking about, of course, having done some negligence law, I am sure.

Mr. Nixon: Why should the Premier's ears twitch when you say "gross"?

Mr. Roy: I don't know. We are not talking about any scandals. We are not talking about the actions of the government on the other side.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It's not worth it, I'm warning you.

Mr. Roy: We are talking about the standard of care required or the standard of negligence required by gratuitous passengers before they collected from the driver. But I say again, I am sure the Premier looks forward to having the historical perspective of this from my colleague from Brant-Oxford-Norfolk.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to speak to this bill? The hon. member for Port Arthur.

Mr. Foulds: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I would just like to mention that during the last few minutes we have been subjected to a gratuitous speech about gratuitous passengers. We rise to support the bill. My learned colleague from Lakeshore (Mr. Lawlor) tells me it is a good bill. I accept his word on that. It's something this government should have done years ago. Why didn't it? Now that it is finally doing it, we support it wholeheartedly.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Listen, the member is doing so well; he has said all that needs to be said in about one-tenth the time the hon. member for Ottawa East would need to say it.

Mr. Foulds: That's right. I am only going to take another 30 seconds to put the one caveat we have.

I can understand why the Attorney General (Mr. McMurtry) is not here to pilot this bill through the House, because it eradicates the concept of gross negligence. He was so insistent the word "gross" be included in Bill 59, An Act to reform the Law respecting Property Rights and Support Obligations between Married Persons and Other Family Relationships, I am sure the inconsistency must have struck him and he would find it too much to be here in the House tonight piloting this very good bill through the House.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Not gross negligence. Gross negligence has nothing to do with family law.

Mr. Foulds: But he used gross misconduct.

Mr. Nixon: I wanted to make a few brief but well chosen and much heralded remarks about the bill.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Harold who?

Mr. Nixon: Well, Harold didn't actually construct these for me.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I expect to hear trumpets.

Mr. Nixon: I know the Premier would be interested in knowing that one of his predecessors, the 11th Premier, used to drive his own car. He used to drive all the way to

St. Thomas after a gruelling week in the country's and the people's service. Actually, all of the big green Chryslers the Conservatives had before 1934 had been auctioned off, you may recall, Mr. Speaker. Those were the days when you were a young Liberal, as I recall. The Premier was driving his own car. I think it was a Hudson.

Mr. Foulds: On a point of personal privilege, on your behalf, Mr. Speaker. I mean, you can't defend yourself.

Mr. Nixon: He doesn't deny it though. He wouldn't dare.

Mr. Foulds: But, of course on the Speaker's behalf—

Mr. Breithaupt: You mean to say the Speaker was ever that young?

Mr. Foulds: —he has been called many things but never so low a thing as a young Liberal.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Margaret was a young Tory.

Mr. Nixon: I cannot vouch for the youngness but I will tell you that Premier Hepburn happened to be driving over the King's Highway and picked up a gratuitous passenger, sometimes known as a hitchhiker.

Hon. Mr. Davis: You are sure this is what happened?

Mr. Nixon: I don't know what happened to the Premier, because I understand that he got into a small altercation with either a snowdrift or a fence post or another automobile—that is not recorded.

Mr. Martel: It jumped in front of him, Bob.

Mr. Nixon: But there was some small degree of either injury or disturbance to the gratuitous passenger. I understand the passenger was a member of His Majesty's Service in those days—which was even more serious. Anyway when he realized who the driver of the car was he realized that perhaps his ship had come in after all, even though he was in the Air Force, and undertook to enter into a suit against the Premier of Ontario for negligence. Not gross or minor but just plain negligence.

The Premier was so outraged that he came back to the House and passed legislation that said that a gratuitous passenger could not enter into an action of any kind. He made it retroactive enough so that particular accident was covered—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Typical.

Mr. Nixon: As my colleague from Windsor says, "Those were the days when the Premier had guts."

Hon. Mr. Davis: Oh, very good. He did that with succession duties, too, the retro-active part.

Hon. B. Stephenson: Not guts—gall.

Mr. Breithaupt: I must say, Mr. Speaker, that those were the days, as well, of a majority government.

It would appear from the comments made by my colleague from Brant-Oxford-Norfolk that this was indeed the history which brought this legislation before the House initially and which developed the whole matter of gross negligence. We now have the happy opportunity of returning the common law to a somewhat happier balance.

Mr. Nixon: They have had 35 years to fix it.

Mr. Breithaupt: It has taken some time, of course. It may have been that this particular item of legislation—

Mr. Nixon: The government's first attempt was a fiasco.

Mr. Breithaupt: —was not necessarily the greatest priority which Mr. Drew faced when he became Premier of the province. It may have not been important to Mr. Kennedy, or at that point to Mr. Frost or to Mr. Robarts. But we have the opportunity now—

Hon. Mr. Davis: I can assure you it wasn't mine.

Mr. Breithaupt: —in what is called the "fullness of time"—

Hon. Mr. Davis: It only took six and a half years.

Mr. Breithaupt: —to have this priority brought before us—

Mr. Foulds: It is the seven-year itch, Bill, that's all.

Mr. Breithaupt: —in the name of the Attorney General, but presumably because of the pressures upon the common wealth of the province that the Premier of the day no doubt feels.

This is a positive and useful reform which is long overdue. The matter of gross negligence has been most difficult to prove by any court. The end result has been that the standards for the passenger who happens to be a hitchhiker or someone just riding in the car have been entirely different from those of the person who has paid a fare, as in a taxi or in a bus. This guest passenger provision has been something which within Ontario has been a curious tradition in our law for these last 30 years or so.

Mr. Foulds: Curious, like Mitch Hepburn himself.

Mr. Breithaupt: At common law a driver

was liable to his passenger for his ordinary negligence. This had been the standard of care within the province of Ontario until that time in 1935 when, as the member for Brant-Oxford-Norfolk has suggested, the common law was altered. That altering as it took place meant that the gratuitous passenger was barred from bringing any action in negligence unless there was this peculiar concept of gross negligence.

Mr. Roy: You are talking about a Premier of the province.

Mr. Breithaupt: The courts have had difficulty with this—

Hon. Mr. Davis: Don't pick up any hitchhikers.

Mr. Breithaupt: —but the Negligence Act was amended accordingly. As a result we have the legislation which has been part of the law of Ontario for these last 30 years or so.

Mr. Roy: I am always careful.

Mr. Breithaupt: Other jurisdictions have dealt with the problems in different ways. Quebec never had a provision like this. British Columbia had it for some years but repealed it in 1969. In the United States we are informed that one half of the states or thereabouts have this provision. But in both England and in Australia, following the tradition of the common law, the matter of simple negligence was used and continued to be used—

Mr. Foulds: First we got the historical perspective; now we're getting the geographical perspective.

Mr. Breithaupt: —as the standard for liability which a driver would have to a passenger whether gratuitous or not.

Mr. Martel: A filibuster of sorts.

Mr. Roy: No, you guys listen. We are giving you the whole background.

Mr. Foulds: Why are you filibustering this bill?

Mr. Breithaupt: As my colleague from Ottawa East has mentioned the involvement of the select committee on company law in its first report referred to this particular matter and dealt with the whole subject of the gratuitous passenger. The arguments which had been advanced as to why this should continue were based on the historic framework within the province. The point was that if the person hadn't paid a fare to ride in the car, then of course he took the driver, the driver's condition, the matter of negligence just the way he happened to find that situation. The loss had to be accepted,

whether it was entered into voluntarily or not.

As a result, these arguments were rejected by the select committee on company law. The result was that since the insurance industry had developed a good amount of expertise in this particular subject and since this seemed to be in the best interests of the travelling public in the current situation, the view was that this approach should be changed. So the matter of the gratuitous passenger as a separate kind of negligence was rejected at that time. It was a part of Ontario law which had not had a particularly happy result in the courts, and had a tradition of some difficulty.

There is no reason to suppose that the relationships between owners and drivers of cars and their passengers, whether gratuitous or not, are going to lead to any kind of connivance which is going to allow for the encouragement of automobile accidents or the encouragement of claims by one against the other.

This provision, as I've mentioned, has had a difficult effect in Ontario courts because the whole theme of gross negligence has been very awkward in being proved. The courts have been able to develop a certain standard of common negligence and a standard of care, but this problem of gross negligence has been one which has not had a very happy tradition within the province. There has been difficulty in having a strong line of demarcation between the matter of gross negligence and simple negligence and the judges from time to time have had on occasion to refuse claims which may have been of some validity because of the difficulty in proving this particular point.

As a result, the select committee on company law last year, in its first report dealing with matters of automobile insurance, suggested that the whole situation of gross negligence was something which no longer had a value in up-to-date, current Ontario practice. It was thought that the return to the common law concept which had been continuously used in England and in Australia would be the best way to go and that the whole matter of simple negligence would be much easier to define and much easier to work with.

I must say that there has been not very much public demand for this particular change, but the demand has come from those who have been involved in dealing with the resolution of these problems—from judges or lawyers or from those involved in the insurance industry.

The automobile owners, I'm sure, presume they are covered simply by their normal policies. They don't think very much about whether their standards should be different depending on whether they are driving a member of their family or whether they happen to have picked up a hitchhiker who might or might not have a claim if there was an accident.

This whole situation has led to the need for a change, and as a result, this legislation has come forward. I would hope that other suggestions made by the select committee would be welcomed as openly and as promptly as this one has. However, we have this opportunity to change the Negligence Act and we are certainly pleased to see this legislation now brought forward.

The matter of gross negligence relates, as my colleague from Brant-Oxford-Norfolk has said, to a particular situation in Ontario's history, a situation of many years ago which, in effect, has been an aberration in the development of the common law and of the standards which have been extant throughout our society. I am pleased that this legislation has come forward and that it reflects to a degree the response which I believe was properly taken by the select committee on company law as it made the suggestion after the opportunity of reviewing this subject.

[8:45]

I commend the Attorney General for bringing forward these changes through the efforts of the member for Ottawa West, his parliamentary assistant, and we're certainly pleased to support this bill.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Speaker, I too endorse this amendment. I had the privilege of listening to former Chief Justice McRuer as he appeared before the committee, and I worked through him as he discussed the problems of judges dealing with this matter.

I suppose, however, that I should somehow issue a caveat to the Attorney General. I'm sorry he isn't here because I wonder if he is prepared for what may be quite an increase in the cases before the courts, having in mind the family law package that is to be brought into effect in one form or another in the new year, since this, of course, extends the privileges of families, spouses and children, to sue in tortious acts as well as in others.

I felt perhaps it would be wise to at least engage in a discussion as to the implication of this, having in mind that family law package. Other than that I don't think there's anyone in this House who could do anything other than endorse the principle of the amendment.

Mr. Makarchuk: Mr. Speaker, I wasn't intending to participate, but I never thought I'd ever have the opportunity to be involved in a debate to undo what some past Premier of the province of Ontario had done. That is all I have to contribute.

Mr. Baetz: Mr. Speaker, I thank the members of both parties opposite for being so generous in their supportive comments on the wisdom of this proposed legislation which now appears, in the fullness of time, to be well on its way to becoming law.

I guess I should say, Mr. Speaker—and I'm sure the members opposite are aware of this as well—that the guest passenger provision itself was repealed by Bill 85, the Highway Traffic Amendment Act, which was passed last month so in a sense we're speaking on this subject somewhat post facto. Nevertheless, I do appreciate the support. It has made my first task in my capacity as parliamentary assistant to the Attorney General a very easy one and a very pleasant one, and I hope it bodes well for the future.

Mr. Nixon: Your political past can be a bed of roses.

Hon. B. Stephenson: With just a thorn or two thrown in.

Mr. Baetz: Certainly I will take into consideration and will be discussing with the Attorney General, and I'm sure he will want me to, the caveat expressed by the hon. member for St. George about the possible increased case load.

Mr. Conway: I'm sure he's talked about cabinet preferment, too, with his predecessor.

Mr. Baetz: Mr. Speaker, that is all I have to say except, as I indicated at the outset, there is a strictly housekeeping amendment to be introduced at the time when we go into committee which simply synchronizes the effective date of implementation of this particular Act, an Act to amend the Negligence Act, with the implementation of section 16 of Bill 85, the Highway Traffic Amendment Act, 1977.

Motion agreed to.

Ordered for committee of the whole House.

NEGLIGENCE AMENDMENT ACT

House in committee on Bill 94, An Act to amend the Negligence Act.

Mr. Baetz: Mr. Chairman, the amendment, is as I indicated earlier, simply a housekeeping amendment.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Mr. Baetz moves that section 3 of the bill be struck out and

that the following be substituted therefor:

"3. That this Act comes into force on a day to be named by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor."

Mr. Baetz: Now section 3 which appeared in an Act to amend the Negligence Act simply said, "This Act comes into force on the day it receives royal assent," so we are simply trying to synchronize the effective date of implementation of both these Acts through this amendment.

There is nothing beyond that. There is certainly nothing clandestine about it at all. It is simply a housekeeping amendment.

Mr. Foulds: A point of order. I thought we had an agreement to distribute the amendments ahead of time.

Mr. Roy: We should have had this last Friday.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's right.

Mr. Foulds: Could we have copies now, simply for information?

Hon. Mr. Welch: The hon. parliamentary assistant has pointed out this was to synchronize some dates with legislation passed some time ago, so it's a fairly routine matter. But the point raised is a valid one. It should have been provided to you last Friday.

Mr. Roy: I appreciate we are getting that rule into force. I say to the House leader, I notice another amendment here we didn't get last Friday, but—

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's called tit for tat. The amendment that that's making reference to was not filed with the proper notice either, so we are even.

Mr. Martel: Do you have a scoreboard over there, Bob?

Mr. Roy: I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that we will certainly endeavour to go along with that rule, which makes eminent good sense.

I want to say to the member for Ottawa West that I had some concern about this amendment, but following his persuasive argument here about its necessity, he has thoroughly convinced me. I want to congratulate him on what a job he's doing in convincing us to accept this amendment. We will support it.

Mr. Conway: I think he's better than Marion. He has all the niceties down.

Mr. Foulds: Mr. Chairman, I am certainly pleased to rise in support of this amendment and I appreciate getting the tat for whatever it was that was offered in the first place. Thank you very much.

Mr. Roy: He got the tat for Makarchuk's tit.

Motion agreed to.

Bill 94, as amended, reported.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Chairman, we are now going to do Bill 88, following which we will do Bill 98. I take it we could agree that if there are any votes in committee we might stack those votes until 10:15 p.m.

CORPORATIONS TAX AMENDMENT ACT

Resumption of the adjourned debate in committee of the whole House on Bill 88, An Act to amend the Corporations Tax Act, 1972.

On section 8:

Mr. Deputy Chairman: When we adjourned this debate we had in front of us an amendment by Mr. Makarchuk that subsection 7 of section 8 be deleted.

Mr. Conway: Do you remember that, Bob?

Hon. Mrs. Scrivener: I have very carefully considered the amendment proposed by the hon. member for Brantford. While I understand the reasons for putting forth the amendment, its adoption as proposed would create a number of anomalies in the application of the legislation because of the manner and timing of the implementation of corresponding legislation at the federal level. I therefore propose to put forward an amendment in slightly different form in order to overcome these obstacles. This amendment will achieve exactly the same objectives as the original amendment proposed by the member for Brantford, therefore I would ask the member to withdraw his amendment.

Section 19(1) of the Income Tax Act (Canada), which is the section which embodies the disallowance of advertising expenses on foreign radio and television stations, came into force on September 22, 1976. However, it includes some rather complex transitional provisions. Where a corporation has entered into an agreement before January 23, 1975, the expenses of advertising are allowed. Where a corporation entered into an agreement between that date and September 22, 1976, the expenses are also allowed provided the contract does not extend beyond one year.

A proposed amendment to section 19(1) of the Income Tax Act (Canada) is contained in Bill C-11 which is presently before the House of Commons in Ottawa. This will have the effect of disallowing all advertising expense on foreign radio and television stations covered by this section after Sep-

tember 22, 1977, irrespective of whether they are incurred under a contract of earlier date.

The commencement and application provisions of Bill 88 are contained in section 27. The effect of this section, coupled with the amendment as proposed by the hon. member, is that section 19(1) of the Income Tax Act (Canada) would be made effective for the taxation years of corporations which end after the bill receives royal assent. Corporations would therefore be faced with a commencement date for this proposed change which is different from the date set out in the federal legislation. This, of course, is contrary to our aim of simplifying the legislation and I doubt if it is what the hon. member actually intended.

My proposed amendment will make a change to subsection 6 of section 27 of the bill, to make section 19(1) of the Income Tax Act (Canada) become effective for Ontario purposes with the same commencement and application dates as it would at the federal level when Bill C-11 becomes law. This will make the provision retroactive to September 22, 1976, for corporations which are not covered by a contract entered into before that date.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I wish to move the following amendment, if the member for Brantford will withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Foulds: As long as it is known as the Makarchuk Amendment we will accept that.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Will your amendment, Madam Minister, be to subsection 7?

Hon. Mrs. Scrivener: Yes.

Mr. Makarchuk: Mr. Chairman, anomalies are excellent things in ore bodies and in prospectors' prospectuses but in taxation and legislation I think anomalies certainly should be removed. Now that the minister has brought in a precisely-worded amendment which embodies the principle that we advocated in the bill, I am happy to withdraw my previous amendment to this Act.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Hon. Mrs. Scrivener moves that section 14(7) of the Act as set out in section 8 of the bill be struck out and that subsections 8 to 12 of the said section 14 be renumbered as subsections 7 to 11, respectively; and that the references to the said subsections in subsection 2 of the said section 14, subsection 1 of section 9 of the bill, subsection 4 of section 10 of the bill, section 13 of the bill, and subsections 1, 2 and 3 of section 27 of the bill be amended accordingly.

Hon. Mrs. Scrivener further moves that

section 27(6) of the bill be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"6. The amendments to the Income Tax Act (Canada) made by,

(a) An Act to amend the Income Tax Act, being chapter 106 of the Statutes of Canada, 1974, 1975, 1976; and

(b) An Act to amend the Income Tax Act, being chapter 4 of the Statutes of Canada, 1976-77,

to sections of that Act which are by this Act made applicable for the purposes of the Corporations Tax Act, 1972, shall be deemed to have come into force for the purposes of the Corporations Tax Act, 1972, at the same time and to apply in the same manner as those amendments were brought into force and made applicable by the said Act to amend the Income Tax Act (Canada).

[9:00]

Mr. Conway: Couldn't be simpler.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Chairman, fortunately this is one of the amendments where we didn't need the seven-day notice or whatever; it's so clear. Of course, to those of us on this side of the House who grasp these things in relation to taxation, it became obvious that this was the amendment necessary; and I want to apologize to the minister and certainly to my colleague from Brantford—is it Brantford?

Mr. Makarchuk: Yes.

Mr. Breithaupt: The famous Liberal riding.

Mr. Conway: The name is Beckett.

Mr. Roy: Why didn't we think of having an amendment as simple as this one?

Mr. Makarchuk: You fellows don't look after the indigenous capitalists; that's all.

Mr. Roy: In any event, the amendment proposed the other evening and this amendment proposed by the minister are typical examples of democracy at its best and the role to be played by a responsible and informed opposition. We, of course, were very supportive of the principle of the bill, but I suspect that in putting forth this legislation there was some attempt by the minister to slide through this little subsection 7 of section 14 in the hope we wouldn't notice it. My colleague from Brantford noticed it and the amendment, in our opinion, was a valid amendment.

As I said to my colleagues to my left, any time they propose a reasonable amendment—

Mr. Breithaupt: Which isn't very often.

Mr. Roy: —we on this side will support it, just as we'll support a reasonable amendment from that side. So it's an interesting experience in democracy—

Mr. Martel: The member for Carleton (Mr. Handleman) didn't think so.

Mr. Roy: We had the government House leader scrambling for a while the other evening. He showed himself again at his best by making all sorts of motions and moving for adjournment and things of this nature.

Mr. Makarchuk: He's great for that. He used to be a signalman in the navy.

Mr. Conway: A two-handed Napoleon.

Mr. Roy: The thing that is interesting is that as a result of this small escapade we had the other evening, the government merited an editorial in the Kitchener-Waterloo Record. The editorial is headed, "The Tories Scare Easily." Interesting. It says: "An amusing but really not so funny sidelight of the broadcasting control issue has the Ontario government backing away from an attempt to counteract federal legislation intended to protect Canadian broadcasting interests." And then it goes on.

My point is simply that we on this side felt it was the intent of the provincial legislation to try to match or jibe as much as possible with the federal legislation, and we saw no valid reason for allowing an exception under the provincial statute that was not allowed under the federal statute.

We asked the minister on that particular evening what the reason was for subsection 7. Some word was said about how it was going to affect the tourist industry or something was said about jobs. Basically, I understand the government's concern. I can see the Treasurer saying, "We don't want to give the impression that we are saying, 'Yankee go home' or something like that." But, really, the damage had been done—if there was any damage to be done—by the federal legislation. It appeared to us a more sensible approach to have both pieces of legislation the same.

On page two of the minister's statement it is stated: "This will have the effect of disallowing all advertising expense on foreign radio and television covered by this section after September 22, 1977." Again, I would point out that the federal legislation, as I read it, and possibly I could be corrected, doesn't prevent all advertising on foreign radio or on American radio and television stations. What is intended is that it will stop the advertising that is directed primarily to a market in Canada by a foreign broadcasting undertaking.

In this case obviously it affects American stations but American stations aiming primarily for a Canadian market. Let's be clear about that. If some enterpriser wants to ad-

vertise for an American market on an American station there are no problems under this legislation.

We thought that the federal legislation was sensible. We thought the amendment as proposed by the member for Brantford was sensible and, of course, we took what we felt was a responsible approach. I am glad to see, Mr. Chairman, that the minister has accepted the amendment. Of course we understand that there may have been problems in getting the date straightened out, and again we are very supportive of clearing up any anomalies pertaining to the effective date.

So, we are very pleased to say that a responsible opposition looking closely at legislation has made a contribution which we feel is going to be in the best interests of the citizens that we serve.

Mr. Makarchuk: Just briefly I wish to say that in moving this amendment I certainly had it in mind the fact that instead of helping NBC and CBS we would be helping John Bassett and CTV.

Mr. Nixon: That must make you feel better.

Mr. Makarchuk: Yes, of course, that is from the frying plan into the fire I must admit. However, the principle that is inherent in this amendment is the fact that we are trying to establish Canadian identity, we are trying to encourage our broadcasting and our whole media industry and our publishing industry and everything else to grow. That is the small step that this Legislature has taken. Those are the kinds of small steps that should be expanded into larger steps—

Mr. Martel: In the whole economic field.

Mr. Makarchuk: —in the whole economic field, in all of our fields of activity. These are the kinds of legislation we would like to see. I would like to point out to the minister that she is in control of a department where a lot of this legislation could encourage Canadian growth, Canadian development and Canadian industry through tax measures, but that isn't being done. This is a minuscule effort in what is a very large field.

Mr. Breithaupt: As my colleague from Ottawa East has mentioned this change is a very welcome one and one which aligns Ontario's legislation with the federal legislation. He referred to an editorial which appeared in my own local newspaper, the *Kitchener-Waterloo Record*, and which I think brought to the point the idea that this change was something which may not have been foreseen at the time, but which has proven to be something of value as the

legislation becomes similar between the federal and the provincial governments.

Certainly, following the line of that editorial the legislation as we have had it would have allowed Canadian advertisers on US stations to claim these particular costs. This is something which I am glad to see the minister has changed in the interests of the people of Ontario and from a national point of view. Surely the approach which has been taken, not only by the member for Brantford but also by my colleague from Ottawa East, has been a positive one. The detailed amendment which the minister has proposed obviously shows careful thought and a desire to resolve this particular problem, and for that I give her a great amount of credit.

Tax legislation is always a very difficult sort of thing because of the view within our law that it is not illegal to avoid taxes, but it is to evade taxes. The avoidance of taxes because of loopholes or difficulties or inconsistencies in the legislation is something which we as legislators must always be mindful of. The minister has brought forward this amendment to resolve this particular problem.

Mr. Martel: No, the hon. member for Brantford did, come on. I just want to correct you on that.

Mr. Breithaupt: Well, I will.

Mr. Martel: Do it twice.

Mr. Breithaupt: I have already given credit once to the member for Brantford. I shall do so a second time if that is wanted.

Mr. Conway: He looks so unhealthy in the morning. He looks so unloved and unwanted over there.

Mr. Breithaupt: The minister has brought forward a more involved and a more detailed amendment and that certainly is most worthwhile. The approach which has been taken has been to allow the tax legislation to be amended in a way that members on all sides of the House can agree.

We have found this consistency with federal legislation has a certain merit. The people dealing with these particular subjects are at least able to recognize the tax burdens. Now I agree that in view of some this particular consistency is said to be the "hobgoblin of small minds" but I think in tax legislation to know the results of certain patterns of action is a most important thing. Perhaps that "hobgoblinship" is something we can accept in this particular event.

The policy, of course, is indeed a controversial one because it still involves international interests and relationships between the government of Canada and the government of

the United States. We recognize that many of our citizens on occasion prefer the availability of channels of television from the United States. As a result, this of course becomes a marketing problem and of interest to those in Canada who would advertise in order to benefit from the purchase of various goods and services within in our situation, particularly the province of Ontario.

I commend the minister for this kind of an amendment and I hope the resolution of this problem will assist in allowing persons to have a consistent point of view with respect to such tax matters.

Motion agreed to.

Ms. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I want to ask a couple of questions on section 31 of the Act, as set out in section 8 of the bill, dealing with the venture investment corporation. I see this is one of the sections that comes into effect on proclamation. Is it the minister's intention not to proclaim this section until such time as the federal government comes in with similar legislation? I know that was one of the reasons why the legislation was not proceeded with when it was first suggested in 1974. The federal government did not seem willing to go along. So I would like to know whether this section will be more or less a "dead letter" until such time as the federal government comes along and puts in a similar 250 per cent allowance.

The other thing is I think in putting in grants of this sort we should realize that tax concessions of this kind are hidden grants. They are not something we vote in the Legislature, grant by grant. We never really see to whom or to what kind of industry they go. I think we should set up some sort of a monitoring and reporting system for large tax concessions of this sort so that people will know what they are subsidizing, because when you make a concession of this sort naturally the other taxpayers have to make up the difference in whatever revenue is needed.

In fact, if we knew to what the money went we could then judge whether whatever it costs us was worth the effort in terms of economic development, or whether the money could have been better spent by direct government investment in either industry of its own or in joint ventures in fields that would perhaps create more employment, more labour-intensive industries and that sort of thing. We would also know exactly what the tax concession costs if we had a system monitoring what kinds of firms got it and how much they got. I realize you want to preserve some confidentiality in your tax

statistics, but I think some general statistics on the working of this section, as to what kind of ventures the money actually went into in the end would be very valuable.

[9:15]

I'd like to suggest that to the minister, and ask her about the federal co-operation.

Hon. Mrs. Scrivener: Mr. Chairman, a number of the references to VICs in this bill will be proclaimed on January 1, when the Venture Investment Corporation Registration Act comes into force. They are tied specifically to that date for their commencement. I thank the member for her remarks, and I will review these for future consideration.

Ms. Bryden: I'm not quite clear from the minister's response whether the actual 250 per cent tax concession will go into effect on January 1, 1978, regardless of whether the federal government parallels it or not.

Hon. Mrs. Scrivener: It will go into force regardless of what the federal government does, because it's a bill which is operative in Ontario in its own right.

Section 8, as amended, agreed to.

Sections 9 to 28, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill 88, as amended, reported.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS ACT (continued)

Resumption of the adjourned debate on Bill 98, An Act to revise The Municipal Elections Act, 1972.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: I would remind the hon. members that at a previous sitting we had an amendment on section 11 which was defeated. We started with section 11. We will now revert to section 1 of the bill, or thereafter. Is there anyone wishing to speak on this bill?

Mr. Ashe: So we're starting on the same track and for the benefit of your calling the various sections, Mr. Chairman, I understand there are no amendments being proposed prior to section 9.

Sections 1 to 8, inclusive, agreed to.

On section 9:

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Mr. Epp moves that section 9(1) of the bill be amended to read as follows: "Notwithstanding any other general or special Act and except where otherwise specifically provided in this Act the term of office of all offices, the election to which is governed by this Act, shall be three years commencing on the first day of December in an election year."

Mr. Haggerty: And it costs you nothing.

Mr. Epp: Mr. Chairman, the reasons this party is recommending this particular amendment are various. It should be pointed out that this is an important amendment. For a number of years now, we've had two-year terms; prior to that we had three-year terms. In looking at the amendment we notice that over a 10-year period we would have three municipal elections rather than five. It is a saving of two elections, if you look at it from the standpoint of money the public would have to spend. When you consider that the money spent on an election is somewhere in the area of 50 cents to \$1 per capita, that's a considerable saving. At this time of restraint, when people are talking about saving money, that's a point that should be considered. It's not a major point, but it is a point nevertheless.

Mr. Conway: Isn't it the same as provincial elections?

Mr. Epp: I think we should look at another point—that the public has a number of elections to contend with. They have provincial elections, and they're coming more frequently than they did a few years ago, for obvious reasons. A federal election is in the offing and we've had a considerable number of those in the last 10 or 15 years—more than in the previous 15 years. The public is cognizant of the cost and I think this Legislature should be cognizant of it.

Another important point is the planning that goes into what councils do across the board. They're much more complex now than they were a few years ago. Much more planning is needed from the beginning of one term to the end of that term. For a council to plan, to debate, to decide and to implement often takes longer than two years. We feel three years is a reasonable term for councils to have. Certainly, we wouldn't go any higher than three years and we think two years is a little short.

For too long, municipalities have been regarded as junior partners with provinces and with the federal government. We feel this would enhance the municipal position and would put them in a more equitable position with the other political jurisdictions.

We note, of course, that Metro had a three-year term from 1966 to 1969 and 1969 to 1972. Both the public and the politicians in Metro were very favourably inclined to that. Ottawa-Carleton had a three-year term for at least one term and maybe two. They favoured that and they wanted to retain that but the provincial government didn't listen very well. It certainly wasn't very cognizant of their complaints, and decided

to make it two years in order to have uniformity across the province. I don't argue with uniformity. We feel that has a lot of merit but we feel that the uniformity should be on the side of a three-year term rather than a two-year term.

When we look at the budgets of the various jurisdictions we find that Metropolitan Toronto has a budget that is only exceeded by the province of Ontario, the province of Quebec, by Canada itself, Alberta and BC. There are no other jurisdictions that have budgets larger than Metro Toronto, yet it is asked to have a two-year term when all the others have a four-year term—and they can go as long as five-year terms.

I want to refer you to the Robarts report. You obviously have heard of this. I want to refer you to page 67. The Hon. Mr. Robarts recommended a number of things in that report, but one of the important recommendations that was endorsed by a great number of people was a recommendation for a three-year term. Mr. Robarts stated as follows, on page 67 of that report, referring to the general changes in the electoral system—the term of office. He said:

"The passage of the Act has not stilled the debate about the appropriateness of the two-year term. A survey conducted by the Association of Municipalities of Ontario in 1975 showed that while the councils of municipalities with less than 50,000 population indicated general satisfaction with the two-year term, responses from municipalities of that size or larger were evenly split on the question.

"Opinion within Metropolitan Toronto is more clear cut. All of the municipalities within the system who submitted briefs to the commission specifically requested a return to the three-year term and a vast majority of individual councillors expressed the same opinion. Among ratepayer organizations and individuals, a few favoured retention of the two-year term but most of those who commented on this question suggested a return to a longer term."

That's what the Hon. Mr. Robarts said, and I endorse that. I think that's important. If we look at the report of Mr. Mayo who studied the Ottawa-Carleton region, he also recommended a three-year term. I think it's important, too, that the Association of Municipalities of Ontario who have defeated the three-year term on previous occasions, on a motion last August voted in favour of the three-year term. So the pendulum obviously is swinging in that direction. If this Legislature wants to catch up with the wishes of the Ontario people—certainly a majority of

the public in Ontario—then it will endorse the three-year term.

Another aspect that should be considered is that municipal elections will be considered by the public to be more important. I think if there's a great frequency of elections, people tend to pay less attention to them. If, on the other hand, the elections come up every three years, they are going to regard them as more important—as they do provincial and federal elections.

I had the opportunity of surveying a number of the provinces. Most of the provinces, half of them anyway, have three-year terms. Alberta, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and New Brunswick all have three-year terms for municipal elections. I spoke to a person very close to the government in Alberta and he indicated that the municipalities in the province which have had two three-year terms—they are in their second three-year term at present—are very favourably inclined to that. Certainly there has been no indication among the public or the elected officials that they want to go back to a two-year term.

The same was true in Nova Scotia. They feel the three-year term is barely adequate. Rather than go to the four-year term, they have stayed with the three-year term. The public there is very satisfied that they are getting the kind of responsible leadership in the municipalities that they should have. There, the three-year term isn't in any way proving to be detrimental to getting the kind of responsiveness and accountability that sometimes is given as a reason for not going to the three-year term.

In Saskatchewan, someone high in the provincial civil service told me it's working very well and also cited the economy of having an election every three years. This person also felt that if you have elections every two years, there is certainly not a satisfactory opportunity, before the next term comes along, to correct the vagaries and ambiguities and so forth that sometimes develop between elections. With a three-year term, you have that time to make the correction in time for the next election. They also felt that planning, which is so important to municipalities these days, should be given a little more importance and a three-year term would help in that regard.

Manitoba also has a three-year term and they were quite pleased with it, as New Brunswick was. New Brunswick had a four-year term at one time back in 1967. They have gone to the three-year term which they say is working very well.

In moving this amendment, I want to

point out to the hon. members of this House that we feel this is an important and a reasonable amendment. We feel it has the support of the people of Ontario and we ask for the support of the members on both sides of the House so that this amendment can pass and go into effect with the election in 1978.

Mr. Swart: Mr. Chairman, the amendment which we have before us quite obviously has its pros and cons regarding the advantage of a two-year versus that of a three-year term. But we, in this party, think there are more cons than pros and therefore we will not be supporting the amendment which has been put forward by the member for Waterloo North.

It concerns me somewhat that it appears the Liberal Party is rather indifferent to the matter of reducing the opportunity for participation and accountability in local government.

[9:30]

Mr. Haggerty: The same thing would apply here.

Mr. Conway: Have you talked this over with Warner?

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Order!

Mr. Swart: This is not the only example we have had or will have with regard to this bill, of the Liberal Party reducing the opportunity to participate, and to vote against the October election day which would have permitted the ease of voting and participation, a system which would have made it much easier to get on the voters' list and to participate in the election. They voted against that. They are obviously going to try to prevent British subjects, regardless of how long they have been here, from voting in the municipal elections.

Mr. Conway: You're sucking and blowing at the same time.

Mr. Swart: Now they are proposing that there be a three-year term. There is no question that the three-year term does reduce accountability. The opportunity of anyone to be elected is cut in half. There can be no question about that. They can run every second year, now they will only be able to run every third year.

Mr. Mancini: Call him to order.

Mr. Swart: The opportunity of the voters, the accountability is cut in half. They have the opportunity now every two years to get rid of people on council they may not like, or the whole council. If this amendment is passed, they will only have the opportunity

every three years. So there is no question about it, the accountability is cut in half.

Mr. Mancini: You should run every six months.

Mr. Swart: I like the comments that were made in this House some three weeks ago on the second reading of this bill, and I would like to read this out of Hansard, where it states, "As a municipal politician, I must say I always thought the three-year term was excellent, because it meant I didn't have to go through an election in that one extra year."

"Viewing it objectively as a member of the Legislature, however, I can recognize the benefit of having two years in that the municipal level of politics, even in some of the larger municipalities, is different from the federal House and the provincial Legislature. Many of the decisions made are instant decisions and many of the changes made are somewhat radical changes at the local level, even taking into consideration the fact that the province has such great powers. They are the kind of changes that require the ratification or opinion of the electorate in terms of an election, and therefore I would be rather reluctant to see us move to the three-year term."

"I would find it rather distasteful if we are going to have an election Act, to have across the province the option of having a three-year or a two-year term. I would suggest in many municipalities it will be three years because of the self-interest of those of us who have served at that particular level. I know we always say it is for planning and financial purposes, but I am afraid that when it really comes down to it it's the fact that people don't want to face the electorate quote so often in municipal office."

I hope the people on my right will realize that that speech was made in this House on November 15 by their own member for St. Catharines, before they had decided that there might be some good politics in going to this amendment for the three-year term.

Mr. Bradley: Why don't you read your own speeches? Replying to the member for Windsor-Sandwich (Mr. Bounsall), I take the opposite view to the one you are taking tonight.

Mr. Swart: Local government is closer to the people, it ought to be closer to the people, and you will keep it that way more with a two-year term than you will with a three-year term. I assure you that if you move it further away with regional government—and if there is any one group that has criticized regional government because it is too far from

the people it is that group to the right. Now you want to give them a three-year term so they are only accountable two-thirds as often as they are at the present.

Mr. Conway: We will give you back to the Peninsula without any further consideration.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Order!

Mr. Swart: I suspect their change of heart is because their research department found a resolution that had been passed by EMO which the member for Waterloo North has said stated that they favoured the three-year term. I was there when this matter was debated and when the vote was taken. I would suggest to them that they not get too excited about it, because the vote was almost even. I think there was a difference of something like 20 between those voting for and those voting against it.

Mr. Epp: That's all one went by.

Mr. Swart: But I must say this with regard to their consideration—and if they're there, or even if they're not, they should know this—that the Liberals don't really know the rural area of this province—

Mr. Breithaupt: You've got a lot of rural members to prove that!

Mr. Swart: If they did, they would know that—

Mr. Breithaupt: How many rural members do you have?

Mr. Swart: They know this to be true.

Mr. Conway: How many rural members are on your side?

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Order. Order.

Mr. Swart: If they did, they would know very well that the rural municipalities in this province don't want a three-year term. They want to shove it down their throats against their will, to have a three-year term out in the rural area—

Mr. Bradley: Where's the member for Windsor-Sandwich when we need him?

Mr. Conway: Where's Doug Moffat?

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Order.

Mr. Swart: A number of years ago they used to point at this caucus when there was only a handful. But that has been changed too. And that trend will keep on in the years ahead and we'll be joined by many rural members—

Mr. Conway: Where's Doc Godfrey?

Mr. Swart: —especially if the Liberals keep on moving amendments like this, which is doing exactly what the rural people don't

want them to do. Everyone in that caucus knows it.

Mr. Conway: Is the member for Welland-Thorold running federally?

Mr. Breithaupt: Again?

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Order.

Mr. Bradley: The member for Welland-Thorold forgets I have his old speeches about Highway 406 to read to the House.

Mr. Swart: Come ahead; read them. They'll probably know, because there's a lot of logic in it, that it's not the hon. member's.

Mr. Conway: Did you run against Humphrey Mitchell in 1942?

Mr. Swart: No, I didn't run against him in 1942, but I ran the year after the old Liberal died.

Interjection.

Mr. Swart: There is another reason why I think it's important that we continue with the two-year period, for the time being at least; that is, we have no political parties at the municipal level. I hasten to say that I support the principle of not having political parties at the municipal level.

Mr. Roy: Some of your colleagues don't believe that.

Mr. Swart: My friend should listen well to my colleagues; it will be of advantage to him.

The absence of political parties at that level means that when people are elected to municipal councils, particularly in the larger areas, the electors are not as sure of what their policies are going to be or the kind of service they're going to get—although it's true to say that many promises are not kept by political parties—but they're not as sure of the people they're electing as they are if they elect them on a political party basis. Therefore, there is some reason there why there should be greater accountability and more frequency of that accountability back to the electorate.

I want to say too that it has been shown in those areas where they have an election only every three years, the bureaucrats have more control because they get to know the members of the council better and they can have more influence with the members of council than when they have two-year terms—

Mr. Conway: You might have been a puppet on a string, but the rest aren't.

Mr. Swart: The same thing is very true of developers: they become more entrenched with the council the longer that the council is sitting there.

Mr. Conway: You might have been a puppet on a string, but some of us aren't.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Order.

Mr. Conway: At least Ellis Morningstar was a man of the people.

Mr. Swart: The member for Waterloo North mentioned that the Robarts report had recommended a three-year term and so had the Mayo report. He neglected to mention the Archer report, the other report, which recommended a two-year term in the Niagara Peninsula.

Mr. Bradley: We'd rather forget that.

Mr. Conway: Is there anything the member doesn't know?

Mr. Swart: He also mentioned the need for planning and for continuity of council; and, of course, there is some merit in these arguments. If a council is going to be there for a longer period of time, the councillors have the opportunity of planning. But any examination of municipal elections shows that only 20 to 25 per cent of a council that is in office is defeated at any one election. The average life-span of council members is in the neighbourhood of seven to eight years.

Mr. Conway: Do you remember Fred Burr's old resolution proposing a mandatory two-year term for this place?

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Order.

Mr. Swart: Yes, Mr. Chairman, would you stop the interjections, which are disturbing the House?

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Would the member for Welland-Thorold please ignore the interjections and continue his remarks? And would the member for Renfrew North refrain, please?

Mr. Conway: He is ignoring the bill, he should ignore the interjections as well.

Mr. Swart: Mr. Chairman, it's already there to almost the same degree that it would be if we had three-year elections at the local level. We have to weigh the arguments on one side against the arguments on the other side. In this particular amendment, as in this whole Municipal Elections Act, our party is going to come down on the side of maximum participation by the electorate, and maximum accountability of the councils back to the electorate.

Mr. Gregory: Mr. Chairman, I don't normally get into a debate of this type. However, I would like to make one or two comments in regard to the Liberal amendment, particularly in section 9, subsection 1, when we are dealing with the length of the term

of municipal councillors. Having experienced life on a municipal council, having experienced the three-year term, and recognizing the difficulty in gaining the experience you need prior to the election year, the third year, it was my experience that most people take most of a year to really know what is happening, to become a fully experienced councillor—except for some of the newer members, generally of a New Democratic nature, who are instant experts as soon as they get there.

Mr. Swart: We do start ahead, all right.

Mr. Gregory: But some of us who are not take a little longer. I found the three-year term gives a better balance to members of council. My initial reaction is to urge the minister to consider this in future; I recognize the difficulties at the present time.

Mr. Roy: Vote with us.

Mr. Gregory: Some of the difficulties, of course, would be because it would not only mean municipal councils, it would also mean boards of education. There are certain areas where boards of education override municipal boundaries, and if it was made a local option then you'd have the difficulty of adjacent municipalities having different preferences as to two- or three-year terms. It wouldn't really be workable for a school board that crossed both those boundaries. It has been my experience that a two-year term, particularly when you have municipal elections at rather odd times, as we have been having lately—at least provincial elections—

Mr. Conway: With some pretty odd results, eh?

Mr. Gregory: Yes, and Lord knows we might have more before we know it. We are getting to the point, as my friend across the way has said—

Mr. Conway: Uncle Bill learned a sorry lesson on June 9. He won't try that one again.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Gregory: Sean, if you don't be quiet, I will never finish. You wouldn't want that, would you?

Mr. Conway: I didn't hear you.

Mr. Gregory: I was making the point that we are getting to the point where we are having elections almost every year, which I think is another reason for considering a longer term. The expense has to be considered.

Mr. Bradley: Come over and join us.

Mr. Gregory: For the community I come from, Mississauga, the cost of a municipal election is some \$100,000. That is not count-

ing the cost of the election for the individual candidates themselves. So I see a lot of merit to this. I certainly am not going to support the amendment of the Liberal Party, but I wanted it put on the record—

Mr. Ruston: You are not going to voice a vote?

Mr. Roy: Do you have any convictions or not?

Mr. Gregory: Yes, I do as a matter of fact.

Mr. Roy: Well, stand up for them.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Order, order.

Mr. Gregory: I have convictions. Not only do I see the merits in a three-year term, but I see the problems—as I have just outlined if you took the trouble to listen. I see many problems in this. I would hope, as I said before, the minister will consider this in the very near future. If there is a desire to have uniform election periods across the province, perhaps we should be considering this in the future on the basis of population as opposed to numbers of municipalities. So with that, as I am saying, I will support the government position. I do so with some reservations in view of my experience as a municipal councillor.

[9:45]

Mr. Conway: I would speak briefly to the amendment in a supportive and positive way. I think something ought to be said, particularly about the comments from the member for Welland-Thorold, whose presentation of the so-called con position is, I think, a con in itself. I have not heard in this assembly for quite some time such a specious argumentation as I heard in that sense.

Mr. Swart: Read your speech in Hansard.

Mr. Conway: I listened with great interest to the hon. member for Welland-Thorold tell me that one of the reasons an extended term would be perhaps a very dangerous consideration is that it might allow the bureaucracy to be more manipulative of the elected officials. I think that says something for the kind of social democracy for which he may stand, but I certainly do not accept that as a fair comment on those very hard-working, fair-minded and democratically-oriented public servants who, I know, not only work in places like Renfrew county, but I am sure in his part of the Niagara region.

Mr. Roy: Even there.

Mr. Conway: I think he might want to reconsider the implication—

Mr. Mancini: Small guys.

Mr. Conway: —if not the explication of

that remark. To suggest to members of this assembly that a three-year term might give rise to an anti-democratic sentiment because the elected officials might have, by then, developed a "too-cozy" relationship—

An hon. member: Mel is chewing on his tongue, now.

Mr. Conway: —with the senior or middle-range bureaucracy in that particular region—

Mr. McClellan: Why don't you trust the people?

Mr. Conway: —now I hear the member for Bellwoods, like the member for Welland-Thorold, talk about their party being the party that is really speaking for the people.

Mr. McClellan: You got it.

Mr. Conway: It is my observation that people generally are tired of elections. There are so many elections that some people are confused to the point where they will elect people like the hon. members for Bellwoods and Welland-Thorold.

Mr. McClellan: Can I quote you?

Mr. Conway: It is that kind of confusion and it is that kind of apathy and indifference which—

Mr. McClellan: Can I quote you on that?

Mr. Conway: —I think is a serious comment on the present political culture.

Mr. McClellan: Can I quote you?

Mr. Conway: It is my observation that a three-year term would, in fact, under the conditions of this amendment, encourage a more active participation in the municipal process. I know the people in my area, many of whom have spoken very positively about some other changes in municipal elections in this province in the past number of weeks, feel very strongly that a three-year term would be an advantageous consideration.

I must say I am not one of those people who feels particularly strongly that the monetary consideration should, in fact, be a major one with respect to the timing of an election or the calling of an election or the frequency of an election.

Surely within the treasured democratic system that we have it is not particularly cogent to argue that because an election is going to cost money, as the hon. member for Mississauga East intimated in large areas like his own, it is a very costly venture. As we found out in May and June a provincial election can now cost as much as some \$20-odd million—

Mr. Breithaupt: Or even \$6 million a seat.

Mr. Roy: That is it. Talk about a waste.

Mr. Conway: But it seems to me that if an election has to occur—

Mr. Mancini: Lost your job?

Mr. Conway: —particularly at the municipal level, then it should incur costs. I don't agree that this kind of cynicism that gave us the provincial election in June—

Mr. Roy: A waste of taxpayers' money.

Mr. Conway: —is in any way commendable. But I must say, Mr. Chairman, that I feel cost should not be a total consideration.

Mr. Mancini: Six million dollars to give you a job.

Mr. Conway: I do think it may be a factor, but if an election is needed, then I think an election should take place. But I just wanted to put my strong personal objection to the suggestion or the implication that a three-year term would be undesirable because, in fact, it might allow, indeed encourage, a more manipulative relationship between a given bureaucracy at the municipal level and the elected officials there. I think that is specious. I think it is repugnant and it is something which I think is not to be considered in any positive way in this very useful amendment.

Ms. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, the difficulty I think some members have with this bill is that the bill itself says a two-year term, period, and the amendment says a three-year term, period.

Mr. Haggerty: Very reasonable, I think.

Ms. Bryden: They both will apply to 850 municipalities uniformly across the province. Of course, this is what you have to do when you're passing a Municipal Elections Act that applies to all 850 municipalities. But it does mean that we're legislating one rule or the other for all 850 municipalities. There is no flexibility in it.

Mr. Roy: Suggest an amendment.

Mr. McClellan: Go catch your plane.

Ms. Bryden: We are legislating for rural municipalities, some of which have difficulty attracting candidates even for a one-year term.

Mr. Mancini: What rural riding are you speaking about?

Ms. Bryden: Also some rural municipalities have very little turnover so that no matter whether you have a two- or a three-year term you'll probably have the same faces there year after year. Electoral costs can vary greatly according to the size of the municipality and this is a factor, of course, that influences people in deciding what is the most suitable term. The attrac-

tion of serving in elected office is also affected by the term, but again, the effect varies according to the size of the municipality. We don't really know how much effect the difference in term has on the voting turnout in the different municipalities.

So I think we might consider how more flexibility could be brought about, whether it should be brought about by a further amendment to this bill or whether it should be brought about by legislation that affects individual municipalities. I'm referring to the special Acts that apply to the regions and those that apply to places like the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. Perhaps that is the better route—to deal with each large municipality on its merits—since they are generally covered by separate Acts. If there is a case for a three-year term or a longer term for the larger municipalities, it could be dealt with in that way and we could see the effects by observing what happens if it is applied municipality by municipality.

I think that is the kind of flexibility that the government should be thinking about. When you look at the main arguments for the longer term, they do apply more to the larger municipalities. There are perhaps not more than a dozen of them that are large enough that the arguments appear to be more in favour of the longer term because of the greater complexity and the higher cost of elections and the greater difficulty in attracting candidates who can make it a full-time job.

So I'm not going to move an amendment. I think for the general legislation, we stick to the two-year term, but that we urge the government to consider a longer term in its regional municipal legislation for the larger municipalities.

Mr. Breithaupt: How about three years?

Mr. Mancini: I am pleased to rise and speak on Bill 98, especially to sections 9 and 10 where my hon. colleague, the member for Waterloo North, has moved the amendment to have a three-year term for all of the local elections. I would like to say, having served on a local township council—

Mr. Roy: And served with honour.

Mr. Mancini: Thank you.

Mr. Roy: Just like he is doing in this place.

Mr. Conway: He knows what he's talking about.

Mr. Mancini: I found that the two-year term was rather short. By the time you learned the work on your committee—

Mr. Handleman: A lot of slow learners over there.

Mr. Mancini: —you were already moved to a different committee. I know that I could have used the extra year for the benefit of the people of the township that I served and not in any way compromise the principles of the office as the member for Wel-land-Thorold suggests.

I say to him I guess all the provincial governments of the provinces of Alberta, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan who have had NDP governments didn't care if their local politicians compromised their positions. I think you should be embarrassed to rise in this Legislature and make that kind of comment, because there are a lot of good municipal politicians who are working and serving in their office for little or no monetary gain. In southwestern Ontario where we have municipalities of anywhere from 5,000 to 8,000 population, there is hardly any payment at all for the office. I don't know what the hon. member for Wel-land-Thorold was trying to say. I can just say that once again he had diarrhoea of the mouth.

Mr. Swart: Is that parliamentary?

Mr. Foulds: Call him to order.

Mr. Mancini: I hope that the members of the House consider the three-year amendment. It is a good one. I've had the opportunity of speaking with some of my local officials in the Essex South area and they feel that it would be an asset to them in helping them serve the people of their area. I know that they've mentioned planning and attracting industrial development in their different areas. They feel that a three-year term would be beneficial to them in serving their constituents.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Chairman, I just want to make a few comments about the question of a two- or three-year term. I can recall when the legislation was originally brought in, in 1971, establishing a two-year term. I think that at that time it reduced the term of a couple of regional municipalities in the province. I think it was Toronto and Ottawa which at that time had the three-year term reduced to the two-year term.

Mr. Haggerty: Erie too.

Mr. Roy: At that time I expressed serious reservations about this. Somehow we get the feeling in this House that because the municipalities are the creatures of the province we must continue being paternalistic towards the municipalities. I find it strange that the members to my left, especially the

member for Welland-Thorold, talks about accountability. He says it's better for purposes of accountability if they're elected every two years. What kind of reasoning is that? If he really believes that, we who are further from the people at the provincial and federal level should have shorter terms.

Mr. Foulds: With minority government we do have.

Mr. Roy: You possibly do have. That is because you're foolish enough to call elections when you shouldn't be doing it. The member for Carleton should know that. In fact, that last election probably meant that you were no longer in cabinet. That was your big frustration.

Mr. Handleman: —spent \$25 million for nothing.

Interjections.

Mr. McNeil: You defeated us in the House. We had no choice.

Mr. Handleman: How long is this term?

Mr. Roy: As long as you smarten up and continue governing with good sense. We told you that.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. Would the member come back to the amendment?

Mr. Van Horne: Is seven months too long for you, Sid?

Mr. Roy: What were you saying, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Would the member come back to the amendment?

Mr. Roy: Oh, yes. Thank you.

Mr. Swart: It is not hard for him to go back. That is his direction.

Mr. Roy: The point is this, how can we who are under the BNA Act in any event, be allowed to govern with—what is it?—four or five years, and look down on the municipalities? How can we look down, for instance, on the mayor of Toronto, the mayor of Ottawa—

Mr. Mancini: The mayor of Windsor.

Mr. Roy: The reeve of Nepean, and say, "Andy, you've got to be more accountable. You've got to be elected." Does he approve of that? I'm sure he does.

Mr. Conway: What about Aubrey Moodie?

Mr. Roy: Oh, Aubrey doesn't like elections at all. But the point is, with municipalities of the size of many of our metropolitan centres, who are we to look at their locally elected people and say to them, "You must become more accountable"? We act like godfathers in this place.

[10:00]

Mr. Foulds: Speak for yourself.

Mr. Roy: Well, that's what you are doing. That's what the member for Welland-Thorold is saying to them.

Mr. Foulds: Speak for yourself.

Mr. Roy: He's saying, "You have to be more responsible. You have to be elected more often." You know, that's really hogwash. How can you tell the mayor of Toronto, "We can stick around here for four years, but you have to be elected every two years because you have to become more accountable," when there are regional councils and municipalities looking after the interests of over a million people—does that make sense? It really doesn't, and I think it's time we got away from this.

I am really surprised the government would not see fit to accept this amendment. What concerns me is that certain members—the member for Mississauga East, and I think the member for Beaches-Woodbine is leaning in that direction as well—feel they have to follow the party line on this very sensible amendment. If they were serious about their convictions, they would support this amendment.

Mr. Swart: Do you think your member for St. Catharines will support your party line?

Mr. Roy: They say it should be more flexible. I think my colleague from Waterloo will explain that it's difficult to have flexibility within this legislation. He will explain to you why it can't be done, in such a way that even you will understand. I think you will understand that.

Mr. Swart: You better get some other—

Mr. Roy: Mr. Chairman, Roberts looked at this thoroughly and reviewed the situation, and says—

Mr. Swart: Haven't you got any new material? You have been saying the same stuff for 10 years.

Mr. Roy: —"In the view of the commission, arguments for a three-year term in Metropolitan Toronto are convincing." I look at the Mayo report from the Ottawa area, and I read at page 119 from the Mayo report: "... all briefs received by this commission which commented on the term of office urged the extension of the present two-year term to three years."

Mr. Swart: Get some new material. You are using what Epp used.

Mr. Roy: Some new material—how new does he want this? One is October 1976 and the other one is June 1977. How much newer do you want it?

Serious reports have looked at this. As the member for Mississauga East said, the most compelling argument is the responsibility of the elected members for these large municipalities, who have to look at huge budgets, and who surely want long-term responsibility.

Mr. McClellan: What is wrong with democratic elections?

Mr. Roy: The most ironic part is that this government, this same government which has forced a two-year term on them, would have an election, for instance, in December—at the time they forced the election on them. In other words, they are saying, “You must get elected more often, but we will assure that the least people possible vote.” That’s the approach you have.

It seems to me when you look at the voting turnout at the municipal level—once there’s been an assessment by the electorate that they are satisfied with their council—it is exceedingly low. Is there any suggestion by the two-year term we are going to up the turnout? Is the turnout going to be any better? When you are talking accountability, it’s misleading on the facts—

Mr. Swart: You’re the best incentive for a good turnout.

Mr. Roy: I am really surprised at that member. I understand he has run for a lot of elections.

Mr. Conway: He is running federally next.

Mr. Foulds: A point of order.

Mr. Roy: It’s not a point of order. I am sure it’s not a point of order.

Mr. Foulds: A point of privilege then.

Mr. Chairman: What’s your point of privilege?

Mr. Foulds: Mr. Chairman, the speaker has attributed motive. He has used the term “misleading facts”—

Mr. Roy: That true.

Mr. Foulds: —with regard to other members of this House. That is unparliamentary and contrary to the standing orders. I ask him to withdraw it.

Mr. B. Newman: Carry on.

Mr. Roy: Well, sure, I will carry on.

Mr. Chairman: What was misleading?

Mr. Foulds: He used the phrase with regard to another member of this House—that he was using misleading facts. That is unparliamentary and contrary to the standing orders of this House.

Mr. Roy: Oh, come on.

Mr. Foulds: Sit down until he makes his ruling, will you?

Mr. Eakins: Stop screaming.

Mr. Chairman: I would say to the member for Port Arthur that I, as Chairman, did not hear that. However, I am sure if the member for Ottawa East did say that, he will probably withdraw it.

Mr. Foulds: That’s if he’s here the day after he sees it in Hansard.

Mr. Breithaupt: In speaking to the point of order, Mr. Chairman, I am sure that if the member for Ottawa East said anything he’s sorry for, he’s glad of it.

Mr. Swart: He’s that type, yes.

Mr. McClellan: He is permanently sorry; he is a sorry fellow.

Mr. Conway: My colleague really bothers the members to our left. I don’t know why.

Mr. Roy: Yes, somehow I seem to get on their nerves; and I don’t know what’s bothering their acting House leader this evening—

Mr. Conway: It’s the Cassidy leadership campaign; it’s going nowhere.

Mr. Roy: Is he supporting Cassidy?

Mr. Conway: The only one—a rare bird.

Mr. Foulds: Would the member mind sticking to the amendment?

Mr. Roy: I can see his frustration, Mr. Chairman; nevertheless, I don’t recall having used the word. But in any event, let’s be clear on this: If I said that a member was deliberately misleading, that is unparliamentary. But if one is confused, as that member often is, and if I say that in a confused and undeliberate manner he is misleading, there is nothing improper in that; it’s used in the federal House—

Mr. Foulds: Yes, there is.

Mr. Roy: Of course, the member for Port Arthur wouldn’t know the difference anyway, but I suppose—

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. Would the hon. member return to the amendment?

Mr. Swart: “Go back” is the phrase.

Mr. Roy: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It’s just that I was so rudely interrupted by interjections which were not only confused but really didn’t make any sense.

Mr. Breithaupt: They were also misleading.

Mr. Roy: Yes, they were almost misleading. In fact, they were right in line with the member’s—

Mr. Foulds: Mr. Chairman, did you hear that?

Mr. Roy: I said “almost misleading.” What’s wrong with that?

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. Would the hon. member for Ottawa East return to the amendment? I would like to inform the member for Port Arthur that the Chairman will try to rule on anything. If he wants to get into debate, he certainly can at a later date.

Mr. Conway: The young Stanley Knowles.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Ottawa East will continue on the amendment.

Mr. Roy: If I may, I would like to complete my remarks—

Mr. McNeil: You said that before.

Mr. Roy: —which I intended to do, Mr. Chairman, before I was so rudely interrupted by a man who didn't know what he was talking about. In any event, I go back to the member for Welland-Thorold: You know, they make a good pair; between the NDP House leader and that member, I can see why they are confused.

In any event, I want to say that we on this side of the House believe seriously in our convictions. We believe in local autonomy. We believe that municipal people, locally elected and democratically elected, are competent. They don't have to go back to the people every second year on the basis of accountability. These people, if the electorate doesn't like what they are doing, it can vote them out just as well every three years as every two years. They are responsible people, democratically elected. We have faith in them, and our faith is represented by this amendment, and we support it.

Mr. Foulds: I hadn't intended to enter into this debate, but the scurrilous attacks on my colleague from Welland-Thorold have moved me to raise the following points.

The previous two speakers have engaged in the characteristic argumentum ad hominem. Instead of speaking to the principle of the amendment, they have attacked the personality and the character of other members of this House. That, of course, is the easiest form of argument when one has no solid basis for one's position.

Mr. Roy: That's exactly what you were doing today in attacking my colleague.

Mr. Foulds: I would simply like to say that we support the two-year term because it provides for consistency across the province, and the uniform municipal election date across the province has been found to be useful and worthwhile in terms of people knowing when the elections are taking place.

Mr. Roy: What's the difference between

two years and three years? Let's make it every year or every six months.

Mr. Foulds: Secondly, if there is an argument to be made for the large regional municipalities for a term longer than two years, the place to put that amendment is on the regional bills that govern those municipalities.

I would like to point out to you, Mr. Chairman, that the arguments in terms of principle are solid and my colleague from Welland-Thorold has put those and, during his remarks, did not attack any other member; he simply spoke to the principle of the amendment. It would be useful, during the course of this debate, if we could stick to the principle of the amendment.

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Chairman, I will ignore the obfuscation that has been entered into by the member for Port Arthur, other than to say that one might presume that a common three-year term across the province would be every bit as equally available, and understandable to the people of Ontario, as would a two-year term.

Mr. Foulds: Why don't you make it 10?

Mr. Breithaupt: The regularity of it is, I believe, indisputable.

Mr. Foulds: Make it 10; by that time they would forget what it was about.

Mr. Breithaupt: As a student and sometime teacher of political science subjects, I have always marvelled at the American system, which has called for, through the election to the Congress of the United States and to the House of Representatives particularly, a matter of two-year terms. This appears to be a common factor as well within the state legislatures, and as a result it has always struck me that American politicians have the burden of either getting over an election or getting ready for the next.

The result of this means, surely, that the ability of members of elected councils, in the American sense, has been somewhat compromised by this extreme electoral burden where the ongoing discussions of items that can be dealt with practically within a term, and can be looked at somewhat dispassionately and out of the burden of an election, is something which may be of interest to people in Ontario.

According to the federal and provincial constitutional backgrounds, we are in both instances elected for a term not to exceed five years. We're well aware that in the ordinary practice elections come federally and provincially, usually in the fourth year of what would otherwise be a five-year term. That has been changed on occasion because

of minority governments, but if you look back into the history of Ontario—even the more recent 34-year-old history of the government opposite—we find elections coming to pass in 1943 and then 1945; but then going on into a pattern latterly of 1955 and 1959, 1963 and 1967, 1971 and 1975. So that we are in a four-year cycle in the ordinary attitude that has taken place within the province. Ordinarily as well, as we look to federal elections, in 1945 and 1949 and 1953, and years later in more or less that same pattern.

I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, that if we are to make municipal government a serious and responsible arena for public interest at the local level, then it is up to us to deal in that same proportion with the persons who seek office at the municipal level. I suggest to you that this amendment gives the opportunity of having a standard pattern of election across the province of Ontario. It allows, as a result, persons to plan the amount of time they may be prepared to serve as they offer themselves for election.

It also allows a certain saving in public funds, which can be balanced in the lesser number of elections, with the fact that the persons elected may be able to have the opportunity of serving for a somewhat longer and more balanced term. Obviously, if we were so minded that we wished to save completely the funds of a community, we might have an election every five or 10 or 15 years. That, of course, is not acceptable; we have to strike a reasonable balance, and I suggest that the three-year term is a reasonable balance to allow persons who are interested in municipal politics, to stand for election on the one hand, and on the other hand to allow for a reasonable expenditure of public funds as persons are prepared to come forward, and as the electorate is put to the choice of those persons who will represent them.

We have the opportunity of dealing equitably, across the province, with one common standard. It has been suggested in the reports which my colleague from Ottawa East had referred to, and in other reports that are available to the members of the House, that perhaps the larger municipalities were interested in a three-year term and the smaller municipalities were interested in a two-year term.

[10:15]

Of course, that generalization is as inaccurate fully as the approach that any generalization is inaccurate. But that seems to be the balance that has been brought forward by the elected representatives and

those persons involved in municipal politics within the province.

We have suggested that the three-year term be common across the province. We think it would be awkward if certain of the larger municipalities—shall we say Metropolitan Toronto or perhaps the city of Ottawa or Hamilton—might have a three-year term while other municipalities have a two-year term. Therefore, on balance we think the three-year term would be of use across the province. It would balance the interest of those persons seeking election with the interest of municipal electors. It would also allow municipal councils, when elected, to have a serious point of view and a known term upon which to base the various plans and programs that would more likely come to fruition within that term than they do under the present two-year cycle.

I suggest this three-year approach is a reasonable and positive way of making municipal government more interesting to those who are elected, more interesting to those who cast their ballots and more useful as we devolve upon the municipalities more responsibility for the operation of their own communities.

Mr. Ashe: Mr. Chairman, I would hope we can deal with this particular item tonight, as we have many other amendments to deal with.

Speaking to the issue before us, the hon. member for Waterloo North, who proposed the amendment, I think was somewhat unfair in his suggestions as to accountability. I'm thinking in the context of accountability to whom. There are two ways you can look at accountability. Those who make the argument for the shorter term, whether they be within this body or outside, talk about accountability to the electorate per se, that is to say, the people who go in, whether it be once every second year or every third year, and cast their ballots. But the other way is, are we trying to be accountable, at this time in any event, to the majority of the elected representatives from throughout the province? I would suggest that is one area this particular amendment does not recognize.

I think it has been acknowledged—it has been acknowledged by the Association of Municipalities of Ontario at least, as the hon. members are well aware—that there is no doubt a majority of the councils in the province of Ontario that favours at this time a two-year term. However—and there is no denying this—a minority of councils speaking for a majority of the population,

if you can relate those two, do favour, at this time, a three-year term.

But I am sure that we have to think about not only the numbers of people they supposedly represent, but the number of elected people who are giving the message to us. I don't think anybody can deny the numbers from across the province of various municipal councils that favour the two-year term. As a matter of fact, believe it or not, there was even some suggestions by some of the smaller rural municipalities that we should be returning to the one-year term, which I think would be, needless to say, a backward step.

Mr. Swart: They don't understand those small municipalities.

Mr. Ashe: There is no doubt also that we are talking about a significant size of population in the definition between the large and the small municipality—50,000 I think was used in one of the figures. I think you would agree that that is rather a significant-sized municipality within the province—even within regional municipalities. There are many local municipalities within regions that do not have a population approaching 50,000 people and these are reorganized in nature.

Mr. Haggerty: But 50 per cent of those running for office are returned—

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Haggerty: —25 per cent by acclamation.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Ashe: So?

Mr. Haggerty: I think we have to take that into consideration.

Mr. Ashe: I think also we have to recognize that if many of the people who are supporting the three-year term at this time feel so strongly—and this has been put forward, that many of the people of Ontario favour a three-year term, although I personally do not feel, from the feedback we have been getting, that this is the case at all—but if that is the case, the option is open to municipalities, and this is nothing new that they are quite within their rights to have an item on the ballot next year asking the people within their jurisdiction whether they favour a two-year or a three-year term. I would suggest that many municipalities that now purport to favour the three-year term would not take up that challenge because they are afraid of the consequences of what their electorate might tell them.

I'll try to finish off very briefly so that hopefully we can deal with this item tonight. I think it is safe to say that we recognize, as has already been put forward, that there are differences within the province. There are major studies that are still being considered, that may end up showing there should be in certain circumstances three-year terms.

I don't think it is quite as easily enacted as has been suggested, that we just arbitrarily make a change on some of the regional bills. Keep in mind that in many instances there are overlapping jurisdictions for school areas. These problems have to be worked out. We have had discussions with the Ministry of Education in this regard and hopefully that can be resolved in the future.

I personally, and I think this view is generally supported within the ministry, would foresee that this is not a definitive decision tonight that says there shall always be—

Mr. Roy: That is a problem with this government, it keeps vacillating.

Mr. Ashe: No, the big difference is that we react to the needs of the province and of the people as we perceive them, and as times change. That is one thing that you people don't like to recognize and don't like to do.

Mr. Conway: You realize you cost us six millions bucks; take it easy.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Ashe: It is all right; some people feel they are worth it, some people do not.

Mr. Ruston: We know in this case.

Mr. Ashe: I would hope that in the future, it is quite conceivable and quite probable that we will be able to come up with some working situation that will allow recognition in the larger urban municipalities, including the predominantly urban regions, that there will be an option within regional areas or within a county area. I think this is what the people of Ontario would probably opt for. There is no doubt that that is what the municipal councils of Ontario opt for.

But I do not think it is practical to suggest that we go forward with that at this particular point in time. Many would suggest that it takes a new councillor a year to learn and then he is electioneering for a year. Let me tell you that if that is the case with the majority of new councillors I think that our municipalities are heading down the wrong road. I have found in most instances that this is not the case.

Mr. Roy: That's it, "Father" Ashe, give them your blessing.

Mr. Ashe: Any new municipal councillor

that is worth his weight in salt knows his job in three to six months. It may have taken you a year or two to learn your job, but for most people it does not.

Mr. Roy: That is your job.

Interjections.

Mr. Chairman: Order; the member for Durham West has the floor.

Mr. Roy: No wonder you are in trouble. What contempt.

Mr. Roy: We are in trouble listening to you people sometimes, I agree.

Mr. Roy: Two minority governments; \$20 million.

Mr. Warner: I hope the Treasurer doesn't find out how you are butchering this bill; you are going to lose your job.

Mr. Ashe: Mr. Chairman, would you please get order back so I can conclude my remarks?

Mr. Laughren: A good idea, carry on.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Durham West has the floor.

Mr. Ashe: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. To just close this item, I think I would like to read into the record a very relevant editorial that I think says it all. It is an editorial from the Kitchener-Waterloo Record dated Thursday, November 24.

Mr. Breithaupt: An unimpeachable source.

Mr. Roy: Is that the one that says the Tories scare easy?

Mr. Ashe: No, Mr. Chairman, this is headed up: "Old Arguments Don't Stand Up for Three-Year Council Terms".

Mr. Conway: There aren't any Tories in Kitchener-Waterloo.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: That's a shame, it is Kitchener's loss.

Mr. Ashe: "In 1972, when the Ontario government amended the Ontario Municipal Act to establish two-year terms of office for municipal councils, it had good reason for doing so."

Mr. Eakins: Don't forget that Kitchener-Waterloo is a waste land, a political waste land.

Mr. Ashe: "One year terms were hardly long enough for new council members to get their feet wet, to make what contributions they may have been able to make before having to face another election."

Mr. Roy: Misguided.

Mr. Ashe: "Increased complexities of municipal government—"

Mr. Haggarty: Time.

Mr. Ashe: "—made some difficulties even for experienced members and continuity, if not seriously threatened—how often are wholesale changes made by voters—was not always easy to sustain on a year to year basis.

"It was argued by supporters of a two-year term that a one-year term wasn't a one-year term at all, because a council in office cannot commit a council not yet elected to any particular course of action. It was also generally agreed that annual elections were costly when compared with the benefits likely to accrue.

"The two-year term has effectively corrected the earlier weaknesses. It has given plenty of time for all but the more obtuse members of council to grasp the fundamentals of municipal government, and it has given voters enough time to reasonably assess the work of councillors and to build, if necessary, a campaign against those they feel are not worthy of continued support.

"However, as might have been expected, it wasn't long before a movement was under way to encourage government to extend the term to three years. Some council members, it seems, are unable to grasp the fact that membership on a municipal council is a political post held at the whim of people they are elected to serve."

Mr. Epp: You took that out of context.

Mr. Ashe: "As early as 1974, three-year advocates, using the same old arguments, tried to persuade the Association of Municipalities of Ontario to support the longer term."

Mr. Van Horne: Did you make your mind up before you read that article or after?

Mr. Ashe: "They failed then, but the association came around in August, unable, we assume, to resist temptation."

Mr. Bradley: Your friends in the regional council don't agree.

Mr. Conway: Read the whole thing, George; don't leave out selected parts.

Mr. Ashe: I shall read the whole thing. "Encouraged by association support as well as his party's caucus, Herb Epp, Liberal MPP for Waterloo South—"

Mr. Conway: Man of the people.

Mr. Ashe: "—and a former Waterloo mayor, this week recommended a one-year extension to the Legislature.

"But Epp and his supporters are wrong. The old arguments do not stand up this time."

Mr. Ruston: I always find you do well if you don't believe the papers.

Mr. Ashe: "There is sufficient continuity. The few new council members likely to come aboard after an election do have enough time to learn the ropes—"

Mr. Eakins: Did you have to read that to make your mind up, George?

Mr. Ashe: "—especially when there are so well-informed municipal employees ready to assist in the learning process. And two-year election costs are not exorbitant when weighed against the disadvantages of three-year terms."

Mr. Ruston: We know you can read a little bit.

Mr. Ashe: "If greater security is what the three-year proponents are after, they have to be reminded that security is not an acceptable political standard."

Mr. Bradley: What are you going to say when you change it to three years?

Mr. Ashe: "It is rather the degree of insecurity that helps keep politicians' noses to the grindstone. Voters should not have to wait three years to make needed changes—"

Mr. Haggerty: You won't be here.

Mr. Ashe: "—when the need is often evident in half that time. A three-year term is entirely too comfortable, one almost certain to give way to laziness, if not to putting off until an election year that which should be done today."

Mr. Eakins: You were in Bill's wind-up room this morning.

Mr. Roy: That's what Billy Davis said.

Mr. Ashe: "Parkinson's Law warns us of that. All work expands to fill the time allotted to it."

Mr. Conway: Did he say anything about 34 years?

Mr. Ashe: Mr. Chairman, I think that editorial speaks for itself.

Mr. Conway: The question is, do you?

Mr. Warner: What a dismal performance.

Mr. Chairman: Is there further discussion?

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Chairman, I think that certainly we have the opportunity of dealing with editorials from time to time.

Mr. Roy: That's right. What did this one say?

Mr. Breithaupt: Earlier this evening, from my local newspaper, I must say I favoured one of their views. This one I don't agree with.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. It is now 10:30. Is there any further discussion?

Mr. Breithaupt: The committee might rise and report.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Are we finished with the discussion? We could at least have the vote, couldn't we? Let's have the vote.

Mr. Breithaupt: I think we could at least place the vote, to be stacked then, so that this matter is completed.

Mr. Chairman: I see the member for Waterloo North on his feet.

Mr. Epp: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I thought you were going to deprive me of my accountability here. I want to make a few comments with respect to this.

Interjections.

Mr. Epp: Five or ten minutes. I could wait until Thursday.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please, I'll ask for the comments of the government House leader.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Chairman, if in fact there's more discussion on this, fine; I thought that since the parliamentary assistant had carried through on the matter that all the discussion was completed.

Mr. Roy: We had too.

Mr. Conway: No, he just dived in uninvited.

Hon. Mr. Welch: If that's not the case, then I would—

Mr. Roy: He was too provocative.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

[10:30]

Hon. Mr. Welch: If there is more to be said on this amendment, we should do it another day.

On motion by Hon. Mr. Welch the committee of the whole House reported two bills with amendments.

THIRD READINGS

The following bills were given third reading on motion:

Bill 88, An Act to amend the Corporations Tax Act, 1972.

Bill 94, An Act to amend the Negligence Act.

Mr. Speaker: Under standing order 28, a motion for adjournment is deemed to have been made. I will hear the hon. member for Port Arthur for up to five minutes.

Mr. Roy: Oh, let's get out of here.

ACTIVITIES OF OPP

Mr. Foulds: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. There are three possibilities regarding the OPP security force's surveillance of the Oc-

tober 14 demonstrations in 1976. One, it's a comic opera force looking for work and had nothing better to do on that date in Toronto and in Thunder Bay; or two, it's a sinister force looking for subversives in every legitimate protest; or three, it's an incompetent combination of the two.

What is clear is that the minister probably doesn't know, and what is shocking is that he appears not to want to know, what is going on in his own ministry, especially in the security branch of the OPP. Frankly, the branch appears completely out of control, operating on its own with no reference to the minister. What is even more worrying is the sheer hit or miss nature of the operation; or is it sheer incompetence?

The minister said, in his reply of December 2 that two plainclothes officers were stationed at the Ontario Legislature. One was a chief inspector whose duty was to supervise the Ontario Government Protective Service. He normally attends at the Parliament buildings when any demonstration occurs there. The second member was assigned to plainclothes duty to ascertain if any breaches of the peace were planned or intended. The minister went on in his reply:

"The member of the Thunder Bay unit was at the Thunder Bay demonstration as a function of his normal plainclothes duties and as a member of the security branch. Thunder Bay was not singled out when there were demonstrations throughout the province. It is simply a matter of number of personnel. The security branch of the Ontario Provincial Police has members stationed at Toronto, Windsor, Kenora, Kingston and Thunder Bay.

"No information was received concerning possible demonstrations in any of the other locations, so only the officer in Thunder Bay was assigned to monitoring the demonstration there."

What nonsense; what incompetence. It was well known throughout the community, it was well known in the media, that there were to be demonstrations in Kingston and Windsor, for example. Why did the officers there not see fit to report and supervise those demonstrations? Were they sensible enough to see that they were legitimate demonstrations and not in need of this kind of surveillance?

The detailed description in the minister's own estimates of the security branch says: "This branch was established to provide continuing protection against threats or actions by subversive elements, thereby maintaining public order."

Well who were the suspected subversives?

Why only in Toronto and Thunder Bay; why not in Kingston and Windsor? Doesn't the minister find that inconsistent?

Even more disturbing, Mr. Speaker, are the minister's comments to the press, as reported in the *Toronto Star* of Saturday:

"Plainclothes Ontario Provincial Police routinely attend public demonstrations where they eavesdrop on conversations in search of agitators, Solicitor General John MacBeth revealed yesterday. So much police work is done by listening and reports, whether it's a football game or whatever. There may be agitators around, he said in an interview."

Mr. Conway: And socialists to boot.

Mr. Foulds: "I'd be surprised if they didn't have a few people at the Santa Claus Parade, he said."

Mr. Warner: Spying on the Santa Claus parade—that's sick.

Mr. Foulds: I find that ridiculous, if not worrying. I mean, what is it about Santa Claus that would attract subversives? Is it because he wears a red suit? Because he has long hair and a beard? Because he gives away things? Or is it because he comes from the North Pole and is in close proximity to Russia? It betrays a misunderstanding by the minister of the use of police. It's just crazy to have that kind of surveillance of the Santa Claus parade.

The minister has given answers reluctantly, piecemeal and incompletely over the last number of weeks. He has not answered the fundamental question of why these plainclothes people could keep the peace when uniformed municipal police officers on duty couldn't. The explanations just don't hold up.

In conclusion, in these times of economic insecurity it is not popular for a politician to question the use of security personnel, either RCMP or OPP, but surely to goodness as public figures we must support the right of free assembly to protest publicly either real or imagined wrongs. Surely we don't need internal security forces eavesdropping on our own citizens in their right to demonstrate and protest. To misuse the OPP this way is an invasion of privacy and an intimidation of the right to dissent.

The Solicitor General must either be much more specific about what these officers were doing, why they were required and when and how they may be used in the future, or he had better get them out of the job of spying on our own citizens. The Solicitor General has a responsibility to protect our liberties as well as a responsibility to keep the peace.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Conway: Is the member for Fort William (Mr. Hennessy) the deputy leader?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: He would make a good one.

Mr. Warner: As soon as you can wake him up.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: If there is any comic opera in this matter, it's the member for Port Arthur in the way he tries to present a very natural police function as some sort of sinister plot.

Mr. McClellan: What's so natural about police work?

Ms. Gigantes: Do you mean natural as created by God?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Anybody engaged in police work knows that one of the best ways to do it is not to wait until some breach of the peace has taken place but to try to prevent that. Any good police force has a number of plainclothes people circulating at any time a crowd gathers. I tried to draw attention to the ridiculousness of the situation the member for Port Arthur was suggesting by pointing to the fact that they do have plainclothes people at parades, even such as the Santa Claus parade. I certainly didn't mean to suggest that the OPP had people at such parades but the local police force probably would have them there.

Ms. Gigantes: Not in plain clothes.

Mr. Davidson: Uniformed officers.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Regrettably, there are a number of people in this province who are looking for occasions to cause trouble. Whether it's the Labour Day parade, the Santa Claus parade, a football game or any other kind of function, if they think they can disturb the peace, they will. That doesn't mean they are in any way attached to any of those movements that I have suggested.

Ms. Gigantes: What about the Kinsmen? Are you spying on Kinsmen?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: There are people that just like to cause trouble for anybody at any time. The police know who these people are, and it's surprising the gatherings that they see the same faces at, even though they have no connection with those causes—

Mr. McClellan: Every Santa Claus parade in Ontario—I know.

Mr. Davidson: Chamber of commerce dinners.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: —and very often they recognize the police as well—

Ms. Gigantes: It would help if they had their uniforms on, wouldn't it?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: —so just by the fact that those plainclothes people are there, it often prevents problems from arising.

Mr. Davidson: How can you call that prevention?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: As I say, this is purely preventative policing. It is regarded as necessary in all forces; it is a duty the police have, Mr. Speaker, and I think they will continue to perform that duty.

Mr. Warner: The government is paranoid.

Mr. Breithaupt: There were even some police at Joe Clark's dinner.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Hamilton Mountain for up to five minutes.

EMBASSY MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

Mr. Charlton: I have to start out by saying, Mr. Speaker, that I am very disappointed in the Minister of Government Services (Mr. McCague) and his ministry. It is over a month now since I raised in estimates the issue of Embassy Management Limited, and I explained to him at that time, and to the deputy minister, that I had received a number of complaints from a number of subcontractors who had worked for Embassy Management on government contracts, that they had not been paid, in some cases, for up to a year. The minister and his deputy at that time informed me, and probably rightly so, that there was no action they could take against Embassy unless there were convictions against Embassy, confirming or demonstrating in law Embassy's bad record and bad business practice in their payment of subcontractors.

I accepted that statement at that time, a month ago, but at the same time the subcontractors who had talked to me had also talked to the ministry, talked to the minister and the deputy minister. They had made the minister and his deputy aware of some 13, I believe, outstanding legal actions against Embassy Management Limited. They had also suggested, I believe, that they felt there were probably some convictions already, somewhere on the books.

My concern here, Mr. Speaker, is that in over a month, with the weight of probability, in the light of 13 outstanding legal actions against Embassy, the minister and the ministry did nothing to check out whether in fact there were already some executions against Embassy.

Myself and one of the subcontractors who spoke to the ministry, took the time to check

a few of the local court-houses and registry offices around the Toronto area and came up with a number of already existing executions against Embassy. Those executions were available to the ministry, if they had wanted to take the time and have the concern over the complaints they had been receiving about this contractor on government contracts; but they didn't take the time and they didn't get the information.

Ms. Gigantes: The police are too busy out spying on the parades.

Mr. Charlton: This type of attitude on the part of the ministry, this attitude of just sitting back and waiting and hoping that somebody is going to walk in and hand them the goods, just isn't good enough. It is in fact a black eye on the government of this province.

Mr. Davidson: The man in the Santa Claus suit disappeared.

Mr. Charlton: How can anyone have faith in a government which is made aware of this kind of abuse of the expenditure of public funds on the part of a contractor hired by the government of this province, and have the ministry involved sit back and hope that the whole thing will work itself out?

Mr. Davidson: It is known as graft.

Mr. Charlton: Just before the adjournment tonight, I went over to the minister and I handed him two executions against Embassy Management. One of those executions was from an action by a subcontractor on a government contract and it was for nonpayment of that subcontractor. The second execution against Embassy Management was by Embassy's ex legal firm, who had to in turn sue Embassy themselves for non-payment of bills.

Mr. Conway: Goodman and Goodman?

Mr. Charlton: I also informed the minister, although I don't have printed documentation of this, I informed the minister that I believe if he goes to the registry office or the court-house in Parry Sound he will be able to get documentation of another execution against Embassy Management by a subcontractor from the Parry Sound area, also on a government contract.

Most of the subcontractors who have been involved with Embassy Management, most of the subcontractors involved in the 13 outstanding suits that I know of, are small contractors. They are hurting because they haven't been paid by Embassy Management. One of those subcontractors is on the verge of bankruptcy; there are wages unpaid and bills unpaid to suppliers.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that in the light of all the evidence that exists and all the accusations that have been made, that this minister and this ministry have an obligation to the people of this province, to this House, that this minister should demand of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations an investigation under the Business Practices Act of this company, Embassy Management Limited.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member's time has expired.

Mr. Conway: Frank Drea is the only one over there who knows anything.

Hon. Mr. McCague: Mr. Speaker, this afternoon the hon. member brought to my attention two executions against Embassy Management Limited, of which I personally was not aware of. I did tell the member during estimates that we would attempt to substantiate what we felt were unfair practices in order that we could deal appropriately with Embassy Management Limited.

Mr. Davidson: You've got a bigger staff than he's got.

[10:45]

Hon. Mr. McCague: Some things were brought to our attention.

The member asked me to guarantee that there would be no further contracts signed. I did mention at estimates time that I didn't intend to sign any more contracts unless legally obliged to, and I have not signed any more contracts since that time with Embassy Management.

Mr. Conway: Pray tell why.

Hon. Mr. McCague: The member is asking if I would refer the matter to the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations (Mr. Grossman). I'm not sure, to the hon. member, whether I have the right to do that. I have discussed that with the minister.

It would be helpful, I think, if the people who do find themselves in a difficult position would ask the minister to do that, and he has assured me that he'd be glad to look into it under the Business Practices Act. So if the member would agree to ask those for whom he is speaking and whose names he mentioned this afternoon, to ask the minister to do an investigation, I'm sure that he would be glad to do it.

Ms. Gigantes: Bring in an un-uniformed OPP man.

Mr. Speaker: That disposes of the matter.

The House adjourned at 10:47 p.m.

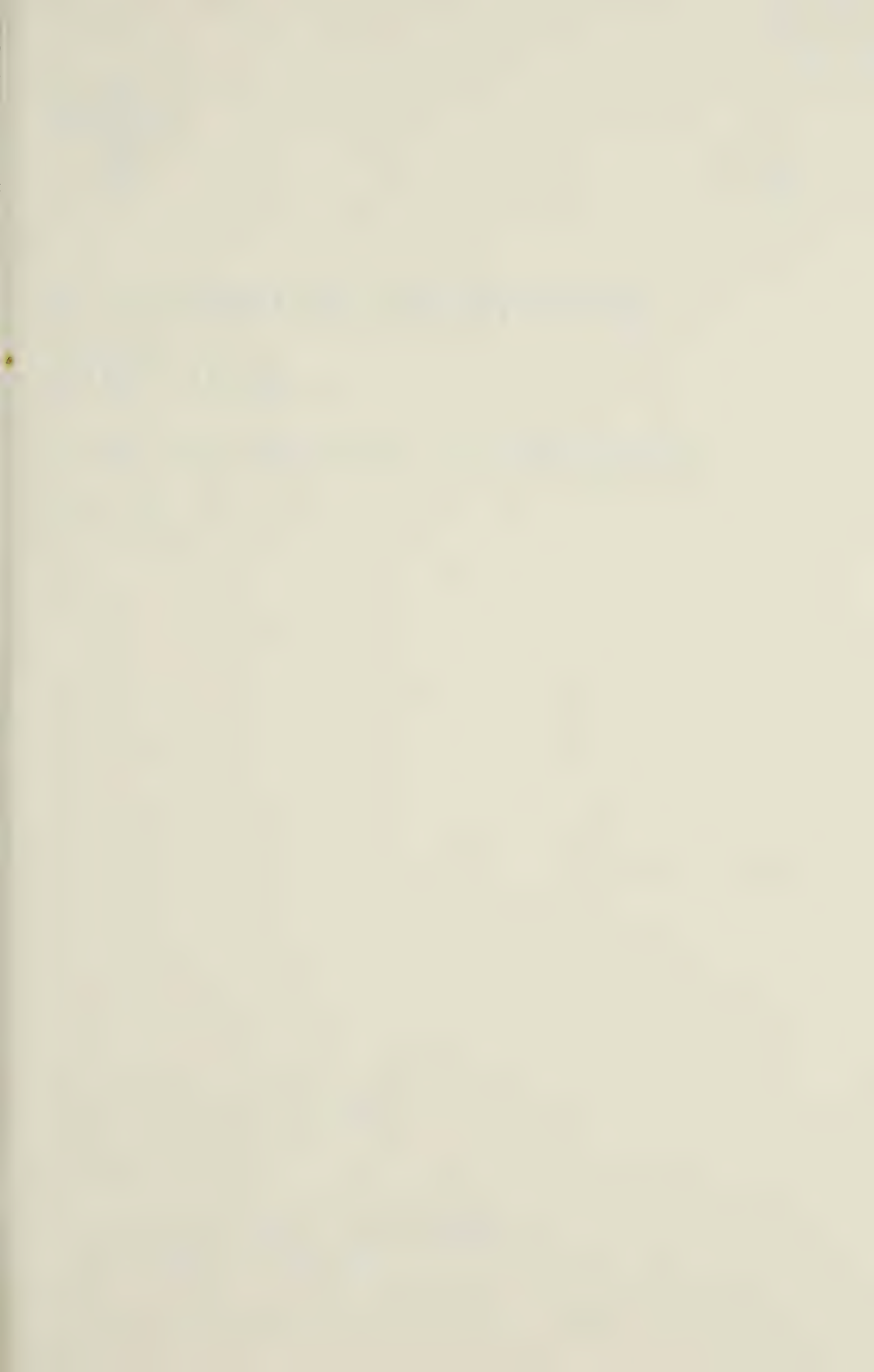
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No. 73

Legislature of Ontario Debates

Official Report (Hansard)
Daily Edition



First Session, 31st Parliament

Thursday, December 8, 1977

Afternoon Sitting

Speaker: Honourable John E. Stokes

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1977

The House met at 2 p.m.

Prayers.

STATEMENTS BY THE MINISTRY

CONFIDENTIALITY OF HEALTH RECORDS

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: Mr. Speaker, last Thursday I promised the House I would report back on the terms of reference for the inquiry to be conducted by Mr. Justice Krever into the confidentiality of medical records. Yesterday the cabinet approved my recommendation that Mr. Justice Krever's inquiry be conducted under the Public Inquiries Act, with the following terms of reference:

To review all legislation administered by the Minister of Health—e.g., Public Hospitals Act, Health Disciplines Act, Health Insurance Act and Mental Health Act—together with any other relevant legislation administered by other ministers, and any regulations passed thereunder; to determine whether proper protection is given to the rights of persons who have received, or who may receive, health services, to preserve the confidentiality of information respecting them collected under that legislation; to review the legality of the administrative practices under the above Acts; and to report thereon to the Minister of Health with any recommendations for necessary amendments to the legislation and the regulations passed thereunder.

I expect Mr. Justice Krever should be ready to begin his inquiry early in the new year. I have indicated to him the government's hope that we may receive his report as soon as possible.

Mr. Lewis: Surely the Minister of Labour is going to disown the article in the *Globe and Mail*.

ORAL QUESTIONS

Mr. S. Smith: I'll reserve my questions. Is there no one in charge of the government, Mr. Speaker?

An hon. member: You wouldn't think so.

Mr. Roy: Obviously not.

Mr. McClellan: Here is the doctor. He will take care of it.

Mr. S. Smith: Mr. Speaker, is there someone to whom I might direct questions to find out who is answering on behalf of the government? Is there someone in a position to lead?

Mr. Breithaupt: The Premier or House leader.

Mr. Roy: The whole front row is missing.

Hon. F. S. Miller: Address the ministry.

Mr. Reid: We don't see any leaders over there.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, if I may, since obviously the pre-occupation of the opposition is to be able to ask the Premier about Falconbridge—Oh, here comes the Premier.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps while the Premier is taking his place we can have the hon. Minister of Energy give the answer to a question asked previously.

Mr. Lewis: Better he gets it out of the way at the beginning.

BRADLEY-GEORGETOWN HYDRO CORRIDOR

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, November 24, the member for Halton-Burlington (Mr. Reed) asked me how I justified three 500-kilovolt lines running south from Bruce to Milton at a time when power is demanded in northern Ontario.

I cannot justify and do not attempt to justify these lines because there are not three 500-kilovolt and two 230-kilovolt lines running south from Bruce to Milton. In fact, there is only one 500-kilovolt line authorized but not yet completed to Milton. There are no 230-kilovolt lines constructed or authorized from Bruce to Milton.

The member also stated that the power that is demanded from the station is flowing into northern Ontario. This is not correct. While the system is designed to accommodate the flow of power in any direction, most of the power would be used in southern Ontario.

On Friday, November 25, the member further asked whether I was satisfied with

the convergence of five 400-kilovolt lines and two 230-kilovolt lines at Milton in terms of the security of Hydro's distribution system. The member may have meant four 500-kilovolt lines rather than five 400-kilovolt lines as there are no 400-kilovolt lines in the hydro system. There are, in fact, three 500-kilovolt lines approved but only one line is under construction into Milton station. There are no 230-kilovolt lines from the north or west into Milton station. There are four 500-kilovolt lines approved out of Milton station. Two are under construction. Four 230-kilovolt lines have been approved to go east and south from Milton but are not under construction.

The matter of system security and rights of way for both the 500-kilovolt and 230-kilovolt lines connecting at Milton follow the recommendations of Dr. Solandt in March 1974.

I was further asked if I would examine the consequences of the severing of either the north-south lines or the east-west lines. The severing of either of these 500-kilovolt lines into the Milton station would isolate the Bruce generating station or the Nanticoke generating station from the 500-kilovolt grid. However, Bruce generating station would still supply southwestern Ontario by way of 230-kilovolt lines, and Nanticoke could continue to serve London, Kitchener, Hamilton and Toronto by the existing 230-kilovolt grid system.

Mr. Reed: Mr. Speaker, first of all a point of clarification: Unless there is an error in Hansard—which there may be—at no time did I ask the question about 400-kilovolt lines. I am certainly aware—as is the minister—that there are no such lines. Certainly I did not ask a question on 400-kilovolt lines. If it is in print in that form in Hansard, it is definitely an error and I would like to go on record as pointing that out. (See Erratum at back of this issue).

Hon. B. Stephenson: Why didn't you correct it in Hansard?

Hon. J. A. Taylor: You should have corrected it earlier.

Mr. Reed: It is quite correct that the minister says there is only one line being applied for.

Mr. Speaker: Question.

Mr. Reed: Is not the long-term plan ultimately to run three 500-kilovolt lines, coupled with two 230s, down that grid? Is not the ultimate corridor width to be a minimum of 750 feet going through Halton, north and south, and up to a maximum of, I think it is, 1,750 feet?

Mr. Speaker: The question has been asked.

Mr. Reed: I realize the application is only for one line initially.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Mr. Speaker, the member for Halton-Burlington did indeed sit down with Ontario Hydro and I thought he had the answers clear. Apparently he has not.

The answer I gave today in connection with his questions indicates those lines that have been approved and those that are constructed or are being constructed. Any other lines would have to receive approval and they would have to be subject to, of course, the usual public hearing process, including the Environmental Assessment Act. So I can't give any further commitment in terms of where additional lines might go.

If the member wishes any additional information, I would be delighted to see that he gets it, including looking at a map that I have with me today.

Mr. Speaker: A brief supplementary; a final supplementary.

Mr. Reed: I'm not sure just how to ask this to get the answer, but are not the plans, the ultimate plans, for that kind of a corridor?

Mr. Cunningham: Yes or no.

Mr. Reed: Yes or no, that's right.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: One cannot commit oneself to something in the future which has not, in fact, been authorized. I've given the member specifically the information that he requested. There cannot be any plans until the four lines in any location that he might like to think of—until those projects, of course—have been reviewed. As he knows, that's part of the future planning in any event.

LAYOFF OF NICKEL WORKERS

Mr. S. Smith: A question of the Premier: In view of the announcement by Falconbridge of the elimination of another 750 jobs in the Sudbury area, reducing the Falconbridge work force, I believe, from approximately 4,000 to 3,000 in the course of a year, is the Premier now prepared to agree with our position that the select committee which is to investigate the layoffs at Inco should be broadened to examine the Falconbridge problems as well and certain of the common problems in the resource sector, as highlighted by this latest development? Would he be willing to have that select committee look at the Falconbridge matter, and bring Falconbridge people and metal mining experts and so on before the committee so as to broaden its terms of reference?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I don't want to be misunderstood, but in conversation with I believe the leader of the New Democratic Party a while ago, I said that if the rumours we had all heard with respect to Falconbridge were valid—and there have been discussions, but with no real figures until Tuesday and Wednesday—there are some parallels in terms of the situation at Inco and Falconbridge, so that certainly I would envisage the committee would deal with both.

There are some parallels; there are as well—as members from the area in particular would know—some differentials in terms of the problems facing those two companies. In my discussions and from the reports I have received from the ministers and ministries who are involved, I find the basic problem for Falconbridge that they have in common with Inco is again the question of the nickel market.

I really don't think it is a question of having a lot of mining experts, because I think the committee will be dealing with the question of the market; whether there are ways and means of alleviating the difficulty. I don't think one needs a lot of experts on metallurgy or mining technology to understand that it is basically world market conditions that have led to this situation, or lack of markets.

[2:15]

I think it is important to point out that while there are similarities, there are, as well, some differences with the situation at Falconbridge.

Mr. Martel: They should fire Marsh Cooper for openers.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Well, Mr. Speaker, I think the committee, hopefully, in their discussions with—

Mr. Laughren: They can start by getting rid of Leo Bernier.

Mr. Speaker: Order. Order.

Mr. Lewis: He gave them exemption to create jobs a couple of years ago.

Mr. Speaker: Order. This is not a debating period; it is a question period.

Mr. Laughren: You are the architect, Leo.

Mr. Lewis: It was your refining in Norway that lies at the root of this.

Mr. Wiseman: You gave the jobs away.

Mr. Laughren: You are responsible, Leo Bernier.

Mr. Martel: The albatross of the north!

Mr. Speaker: Order. Order. Some of the members are hard of hearing today. The

only person who has the floor and the only person I want to hear right now is the Premier.

Mr. Laughren: Tell him to say something.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I wish that were always the case. But I should point out one of the main items I discussed with the chairman of Falconbridge, Mr. Cooper, and the area that I am sure concerns us all because of rumours of a possible shutdown of Falconbridge—reading the early afternoon papers you would sense, not necessarily from the headlines but from the story, that Falconbridge was either going to move or close down—was the long-term prospects for Falconbridge.

Mr. Cooper made it very clear to me, and I have a copy of the statement that was released, I assume, at 9:30 or 10 this morning, that they intended to stay in business. They did not minimize the seriousness of the situation they faced as a company but they were optimistic about the long-term future of the industry continuing to operate in this province.

I should also point out that while one can argue Norway—

Mr. Laughren: We sure can.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —it is also quite clear that reductions are taking place—in terms of capacity in Norway.

Mr. Martel: They wouldn't expand and—

Mr. Laughren: Talk to Leo about it. He's the one who sold you down the pipe.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I am trying to share with the House as much information as I am permitted to share at this moment.

Mr. Laughren: Don't apologize for Leo Bernier.

Hon. Mr. Davis: If the hon. members in the New Democratic Party want to interject and say that Norway is at the root of this problem, I don't purport to be an expert—

Mr. Martel: We sure do.

Mr. Lewis: It is the exemptions.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —but I would say, with respect, it is not.

Mr. Warner: There is the root right there. Let's start with him.

Hon. Mr. Davis: It is not at the root of the problem. The root of the problem is the same as with Inco—

Mr. Laughren: Leo Bernier is!

Hon. Mr. Davis: —and that is the reduction in the world demand for nickel. There are no architects of this difficulty, unless one wants to refer to the world

economy, the fact that steel mills in western Europe and in the United States are not producing as much steel, and that nickel is a very important ingredient in that aspect.

Mr. Lewis: Give them more exemptions.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Nor is there any debate about the export of 75 per cent matte. I say to the Leader of the Opposition: For Falconbridge it is a very simple case of surviving as an organization and protecting the jobs of some 3,000 people who will continue to be employed.

I also add, because some of this had emerged during the discussions with respect to Inco, and I cannot give you the exact dates, but during the recent period of time, Falconbridge has invested, apart from operating costs, some \$280 million in the Sudbury area—

Mr. Laughren: Thanks a lot.

Mr. Martel: The plants never operated.

Hon. Mr. Davis:—and has taken some \$36 million out. That \$280 million is exclusive of operating costs. That is capital investment. Falconbridge have mentioned to us, and this will be an interesting thing for the committee to come to grips with in terms of both Inco and Falconbridge—it was part of their release, so I am not saying anything in public that they have not already referred to—that their new smelter, a \$95-million investment capital cost which was partially due to environmental standards that we as a province feel should be there, will lead to a fewer number of employees because of the increase in the technology.

I think when the committee discusses the problem facing the industry in the longer term and the cost of doing business in this province, it will hear something about the requirements for capital investment for environmental purposes. As I've said so many times in this House, I think it's important that we maintain our concern and our progress in environmental matters, but at the same time there has to be a recognition that there is a cost factor involved.

I think it's fair to state that while Falconbridge has some concern in terms of the capital investment required over the next number of years, that really has not led to the difficulty which it faces at present. It may be a part of their financial problem, but the bulk of their problem is that they cannot sell the products they are producing; it's really as simple as that.

I should point out, and I want this to be very clear, that we as a government have offered to assist in terms of discussions between the union and Falconbridge on ways

and means of alleviating some of the difficulty for the employees, Inco and the union. The committee is not meeting because of a joint request from both the company and the union. My understanding is they are working in this direction as well. Certainly we are more than prepared, as a government, to lend any assistance we can, and of course we hopefully will find some answers, or partial answers, through the committee.

I should point out the figure that we have been given is some 750. This is in addition to certain reductions that were made, I believe, this past fall.

Mr. Lewis: Five hundred.

Hon. B. Stephenson: It's 405

Mr. Lewis: Four hundred and eighty-four.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Four hundred and five is fairly close, or 434; it depends how you want to sort out those figures.

Mr. Martel: Wrong again, Bette.

Mr. Foulds: It's hard to sort it out.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Let's say about 434.

Mr. Lewis: It's 1,200 jobs, that's what it is.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I should point out, just so there is an understanding—and I don't say it helps except in terms of those directly involved, I'm not talking about total employment in the Sudbury area—but of that initial cutback 126 involved employees took early retirement, so their positions were not altered that much. Sixty-nine, close to 70 were—

Mr. Lewis: The jobs are gone.

Mr. Foulds: They have disappeared.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I'm not going to argue that the jobs, for a period of time, are not there.

Mr. Laughren: What do you mean by "a period of time"?

Hon. Mr. Davis: But I am concerned as well, as I'm sure the members opposite are, as to the effect on the individuals. That is what has been troubling me; I don't say more than the lack of jobs, but the two are somewhat related. I would like to point out that while I'm sure that the figure of 1,200 may be used—or 1,100 would be closer to being accurate—but of that number, 126 took early retirement; 74 employees—so you're now close to 200—were granted leaves of absence; some 69 to 70 left the company through attrition, they left in a normal course of events so that one can't say they were directly affected.

So while I'm not in any way minimizing the situation—

Mr. Lewis: Sure you are.

Mr. McClellan: You are.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —I think it is important to point out that some numbers of these people, at least in a personal way, will not be feeling the impact as directly as those who, come February—

Mr. Warner: You rationalize unemployment.

Mr. Laughren: So much for the community.

Mr. Warner: They need jobs.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I know about the community. I know the problem it's going to create. I'm not coming here to say today that we have any solution.

Mr. Warner: Pretty crass.

Hon. Mr. Davis: We cannot produce markets for this product. There is no way the government of Ontario can go into the steel producing or whatever other business it would be—

Mr. Laughren: Thanks to Leo Bernier.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —that would require the use of that product. Some days I wish there were, but there isn't. I think it's a reality—

Mr. Lewis: You could have had a refinery.

Mr. Speaker: Order. The Premier now is responding to the interjections.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I will stop there and take supplementaries.

Mr. Speaker: Because the Premier's response was more in the nature of a general statement, rather than a specific response to a specific question I'm adding seven minutes to the question period.

Mr. S. Smith: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Could I, by way of a supplementary question, ask two questions which probably could be dealt with briefly?

One is, did I understand the Premier to say there would be an expansion of the terms of reference of the select committee to deal with the Falconbridge matter? I believe I did, but I just wanted to be clear on that.

The main supplementary I want to ask is this. There seems to have been—and I'm no expert in this—a change in the world market—the Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. F. S. Miller) referred to it during the Inco debate—in favour of a less refined product. I notice, for instance, that Falconbridge, through a Dominican Republic subsidiary, is selling a class 2 nickel and has earned a profit of \$4 million in the first nine months of 1977, while the Canadian operation lost \$14 million.

In view of the fact there seems to be some market for the lower grade of nickel, does the government have any information about this apparent change in the world market? Does it have any policy with regard to

whether Ontario producers are to be, in some way, encouraged or permitted to compete in that market? Is it considered to be a good or bad thing for us to be competing in that market in the Premier's view?

Mr. Laughren: You had the answers before. How come you changed your mind, Stewart?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I'm no expert in the field so I'll give the Leader of the Opposition my information—

Mr. Laughren: He's apologizing for his previous statements, that's what the Leader of the Opposition is doing.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —on the assumption that he will understand that I am not an expert. The answer to the first question—I thought I had said this—actually we were concerned about Falconbridge at the time the original terms of reference were introduced, but we felt it would not be advisable to add Falconbridge prior to some more definitive knowledge. I think in fairness to both companies, while one talks about management in the corporation you're still talking about individuals who, I sense, have a real degree of responsibility and sensitivity. There's no question that Falconbridge has, as has Inco, been working very hard to see if they can't sell more of their products. So there is no problem about adding Falconbridge to the terms of reference, none whatsoever.

With respect to the nickel industry here selling a different type of product, I believe it is true that the figures from the Dominican Republic in the first period of time appear to be somewhat better. But as I understand it in this instance—this is not necessarily true in the Inco situation—we're talking of somewhat different products and somewhat different uses.

I'm given the impression by both Inco and Falconbridge that, unlike some of the economic problems we face, there will be a demand for the kind of product they are presently producing. That demand will occur over a period of time and no one can state that period of time. It would be unfortunate if we were to go the route of trying to diminish, shall we say, the amount of refinement that takes place here in the expectation this might give us a better world market position. I think most people would tell you that that would not be the case. It might lead to a greater dislocation in the long run in the Sudbury Basin.

This is something that I'm sure the Leader of the Opposition, perhaps, has now sensed in some of his reconsideration of his former position. I would say I don't think that lessening the amount of refining or the quality

would solve the problem, that is not the impression that I have.

Mr. Lewis: May I make a suggestion to the Premier? Perhaps it's a little unorthodox in terms of his economics.

Since the total toll on the Sudbury community of the Falconbridge-Inco layoffs, plus the spinoff effects, is likely to be in the vicinity of 8,000 to 10,000 jobs lost by the end of 1978 and mid-1979, and since we have given such extraordinary concessions to Falconbridge to refine and process abroad—in Norway particularly, and it was extended again in 1975 over grave objection—and since Ontario has subsidized Falconbridge's profitable expansion all over the world from the Dominican Republic to southwest Africa, to Namibia, why is it not possible for this government to say to Falconbridge, part of a great multi-national under Superior Oil, it should now subsidize the Ontario operation from the profits it is making in the rest of the world to keep stability in that community?

[2:30]

Mr. Lewis: I am not going to argue economics with the leader of the New Democratic Party, nor am I going to debate with him facts with which he may or may not be totally familiar. It's great to argue that telling Falconbridge it should no longer operate in Norway could solve or partially solve the problem.

Mr. Lewis: We didn't say that.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Of course the member's party has.

Mr. Lewis: We said to build the refinery in Ontario rather than expand the Norway operation.

Hon. Mr. Davis: No, he has said that the company should be out of Norway; refining here.

Interjections.

Mr. Lewis: We never said that.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I think what the select committee will find—

Mr. Lewis: On a point of privilege, Mr. Speaker, we have not advanced that position. We simply said the refinery should be built in Ontario rather than expanding the Norwegian operation. That was surely fair.

Hon. Mr. Davis: It's in their press statement today. They are also reducing their operations in Norway.

Mr. Lewis: The way Inco is reducing in Indonesia.

Hon. Mr. Davis: It's there. It's a matter of record and the leader of the New Democratic

Party can check this out, but it happens to be a fact. I should also point out that while initially Falconbridge had a capital investment in the Dominican Republic, the fact of the matter is it no longer has that capital investment. I am going by memory only, but I think it was around \$17 million and that has been taken out by a consortium, I believe, of some banks. I don't know who else is involved, but Falconbridge itself does not have that capital investment. As I have pointed out, and I am not here to defend Falconbridge, what I am interested in—

Interjections.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Well that's fine; members opposite can feel that way if they want.

Mr. Speaker: Just ignore the interjections.

Hon. Mr. Davis: You are quite right, Mr. Speaker. I would make it clear, because they do have a serious problem, as does Inco, I am interested in seeing that the laws of this province and the policies of this province enable us to maintain a healthy nickel industry. I think that requires very careful consideration by all members of this House of all political persuasions. I don't know that it's going to be solved by some of the rhetoric and some of the statements that have been made.

Mr. Lewis: We have been begging the government for years—

Hon. Mr. Davis: I would say, with respect, the solution would not have been to say to Falconbridge no work in the Dominican Republic, close it down; or no expansion in Norway.

Mr. Lewis: We are not saying that.

Mr. Foulds: There is no way. The Premier's rhetoric is very destructive.

Hon. Mr. Davis: What I am saying is that unlike some problems we have, and Inco in particular, and I think Falconbridge would agree—it is not because they cannot compete competitively in the world marketplace, I don't know how many times I need to restate that, the problems in the Sudbury basin really are fundamentally those of a limited market at this moment for the purchase of nickel. If that were not the case, obviously, we would not be debating this particular concern. I can't emphasize that too strongly.

I wish I had some simple or pat answer, but there is nothing this government can do with respect to the nickel problem that faces the total world economy. It is not something that is within our control here in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Roy: It is obvious the Premier doesn't have a pat answer.

Mr. Laughren: Supplementary: In view of this layoff, coming on top of the Inco layoff, is the Premier now prepared to revise his rather dismal response to the Sudbury committee, which asked that he intervene in order to create more jobs in the Sudbury basin?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I realize the member for the area would say it was a limited response.

Mr. Warner: "Dismal" was the word.

Hon. B. Stephenson: That just matches the personality of the member for Scarborough-Ellesmere.

Hon. Mr. Davis: A dismal response. I must say those who presented the material to us—and I didn't bring those letters in with me—thought it was more than a dismal response, but then they perhaps have a somewhat different perspective.

As I said to the committee which met with us, we would be quite prepared to discuss and explore the matter with them. We are supporting the task force concept they suggested. We are quite prepared to explore with them any constructive idea that will alleviate the problem. For the hon. member to say it was a dismal response is hardly accurate or hardly fair.

Mr. Kerrio: Mr. Speaker, how might the Premier address himself to maintaining the purchasing of nickel by Atlas Steel in Welland as it relates to the problem that exists in Sudbury, in view of the fact that they are talking about a steel mill in Cuba that will use that nickel?

Hon. Mr. Davis: The hon. member did mention the other day his concern about the development of a steel mill in Cuba. I am not sure how that relates to the capacity of Inco, or Falconbridge, to sell to Atlas. I would assume, obviously, there is no shortage. If the hon. member is suggesting that Atlas is having trouble getting nickel, I know where they can get some. I will continue to explore the concern he expressed to me, that I gather his counterpart in Ottawa has expressed to Mr. Chretien. I will continue to explore that.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition with his second question.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order—

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing out of order. If you have watched the clock, we have used 30 minutes on one question. Not denying that this is an important matter; but it has been before the House on at least six different occasions over the past two months. The Premier has gone on at quite some length, giving an overview of what the government

is prepared to do and not prepared to do. I suggest that we are not going to get any place. I think that in order to share the question period more fairly, there are more things in the province of Ontario than Falconbridge. The hon. Leader of the Opposition with his second question.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Speaker, there have been two supplementaries to this rather important question.

Mr. Speaker: There have been four supplementaries.

Mr. Yakabuski: Remove him.

Mr. Speaker: Well all right, it's your question period. The hon. member for Sudbury East.

Mr. Martel: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In discussing the financial difficulties of the company, did the Premier manage to discuss with them that they had blown \$100 million on a plant in Sudbury, the nickel-iron refinery plant, which never went into production? They blew another \$20 million on the Lockerby Mine, which is far in excess of the ore body that is there for the mine structure? Another \$3 million—

Mr. Speaker: I thought the member wanted to ask a question.

Mr. Martel: I am asking a question.

Mr. Speaker: You're not asking a question.

Mr. Martel: I have to put the background to it.

Mr. Speaker: You are not asking a question. Somebody with your academic background should be better prepared to ask a question.

Mr. Martel: I'd like to know, Mr. Speaker, how someone asks the Premier if he discussed the following items, without giving the items?

Finally, did the Premier discuss the \$2 million they spent on the Onex shaft, which has never worked? That's a total of \$125 million they blew in the last five years, and now the Sudbury community must suffer. Has the Premier discussed that with them?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Second-guessing.

Mr. Lewis: It is called bad corporate management, which we are paying for.

Mr. McClellan: And you're apologizing for it.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I am sure that's something that the hon. member may wish to raise, perhaps in more moderate tones, during the discussions with the select committee.

Mr. Laughren: Never mind trying to weasel out of it.

Mr. Sargent: Would you be showing so much moderation if it had happened in Brampton?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Well I'm a great believer in moderation, I should say to the member for Grey-Bruce, in all things; peace.

Mr. Mackenzie: You think it is a joke, don't you?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I am a little familiar with the final two items the hon. member mentioned, I did not explore them in depth with the chairman of Falconbridge. I didn't know what useful purpose that would serve. I think it is common knowledge that the first item he raised, where the company in its wisdom—and you can question that wisdom—

Mr. Foulds: We're going to.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —it's always easy to second-guess—thought they were making an appropriate investment. The fact that it did not turn out as they had anticipated, or as others had anticipated or hoped, I am sure the people at Falconbridge would be quite prepared to acknowledge—

Mr. MacDonald: Like Minaki Lodge, bad guess.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —but that is not going to solve the problem.

Mr. Martel: Oh, but that's why they are in financial trouble today.

Hon. Mr. Davis: It's like a household, you go and buy a house.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Martel: We don't buy it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I know, you rent.

Mr. Martel: I am not like some of you fellows over there.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

MERCURY POLLUTION

Mr. S. Smith: Could the Minister of the Environment tell the House exactly what it is that is referred to in this article in the Globe and Mail regarding mercury measurements and other pathological studies done allegedly on brains and other tissues of certain deceased persons, including perhaps babies, or a baby or a child, and possibly a fetus? Could he in fact tell us about the study done by one Dr. L. Smith—no relation, I assure you, Mr. Speaker—and tell us about the so-called numbered reports in his ministry, submitted by that particular Dr. L. Smith? Will he make these reports public, table them in the Legislature, and let us draw our own conclusions about the mathematics and everything else that might be involved therein?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Speaker, my information is that there was a study under the

direction of Dr. Smith involving about 22 northern Ontario residents who had died in 1976. Eleven were from Grassy Narrows or Whitedog. Eleven were from the surrounding communities. Tissue samples were taken at autopsy from the liver, kidney, hair and brain and were analysed for mercury. Tissue samples from the brain were examined grossly and microscopically.

This study really started with the Ministry of Health, and then when that ministry's occupational health and safety division was transferred to the Ministry of Labour, that group conducted this study under the direction of Dr. Smith. The people involved were from at least three ministries.

It is my information that the report has not been completed and it is my information that contrary to the article in this morning's paper, it doesn't involve two studies or two reports. There has been the study I have referred to and the report of that study is being compiled at this time. It is expected to be issued by the end of this year. Certainly when that report is available it can be tabled in the Legislature.

Mr. S. Smith: Supplementary: Given that one of the reasons the claim has been made that there have been no proven cases of mercury poisoning on the reserves is the fact that some of the pathological damage is similar to that caused by alcohol toxicity, and given the fact that we have now been waiting to have results on children, who obviously could not be accused of being habitual imbibers of alcohol, isn't it absolutely vital that if there is any knowledge in the possession of this ministry indicating mercury toxicity in the brains or other tissues of some children on these reserves, that the minister announce it to this House immediately, because that would in fact be pretty well conclusive proof of methyl mercury poisoning on those reserves, a very fundamental matter indeed? If the minister has that proof, why doesn't he present it to us here? Why are we having to wait for a full report to be compiled, rather than being given the evidence that, according to this article, apparently has been circulating in this ministry?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: If the hon. member will read this carefully, the question really should have been directed to the Minister of Labour.

Mr. Wildman: We wanted an answer, George.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Just one of the people on this study group was from my ministry. Apparently the so-called informant of the reporter, who is within my ministry, is indicating there are two studies—

Mr. Lewis: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —or that there is an existing report—

Hon. B. Stephenson: But there are not.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —that has somehow been kept secret.

Mr. Lewis: The informant is—be careful.

Hon. B. Stephenson: There is only one study.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I have asked for a report from my ministry to find out if there are two studies or if there is an existing report, or if there is information about a child whose brain has in some way been analyzed; and I have asked that that information be made available to me so that it can be made public.

[2:45]

Mr. S. Smith: By way of a final supplementary, and maybe I should more properly direct this to the Minister of Labour: I don't know if you accept that, Mr. Speaker. Is it not a fact that a Dr. May said that the first report that came out apparently had some problems with the mathematics, that it is not a final report? Given the importance of this, why can't we see the the first report and make up our own minds about this?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Is the hon. member directing that to the Minister of Labour?

Mr. Speaker: No. He can't transfer from one minister to the other.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I will redirect it.

Hon. B. Stephenson: Mr. Speaker, may I respond to that?

Mr. Speaker: Briefly.

Hon. B. Stephenson: Mr. Speaker, there is one study only, there is no report. There have been two drafts of the report to this date.

Mr. S. Smith: Can I see the drafts?

Hon. B. Stephenson: I haven't seen them yet.

Mr. Martel: They've been put through the shredder.

Hon. B. Stephenson: The drafts are being circulated amongst the three peer scientists who are involved in the study. There is one statement I can make which will, I think, alleviate the concern of the hon. Leader of the Opposition, and that is on the pathological examination that was carried out on one infant. The three-month old child was reported to have died of SDS or sudden death syndrome. Neither the chemical tests, nor the brain pathology are in any way suggestive of mercury poisoning.

Mr. Lewis: We really have taken a lot of the question period, but let me come back to the minister on this, because I want to pursue it.

How do we explain Dr. Rodney May's incredible vacillations when asked direct questions about these studies? How is it that he, as the senior person in the ministry involved, admits to the legitimacy of an original piece of work, and talks about having heard about it and a second piece of work? How are we to reconcile that when it comes from the assistant deputy minister?

Hon. B. Stephenson: Mr. Speaker, Dr. Rodney May, was referring to the drafts of the reports. There has only been one study. This has been carried out by an official, one of the scientists in the Ministry of the Environment, a Dr. Lesbia Smith, originally within the Ministry of Health and now with the Ministry of Labour—

Mr. Lewis: Leaving for sabbatical today.

Hon. B. Stephenson: —and a consultant neuro-pathologist at the University of Toronto. Mr. Speaker, as with most scientific papers the information and the statistical data which has been amassed cannot in any way be changed. What has been done is that drafts of the paper have been produced and they have been circulated amongst the three co-authors of the paper. They have provided their input into the writing of the paper and have redrafted it. The final draft will, I think, be available at the end of December and will be very widely published.

But I can tell you right now, if you like Mr. Speaker, that I do have some preliminary results which I should be very glad to divulge to this House at this time.

Mr. Lewis: Well, go ahead.

Mr. S. Smith: Please table them.

Hon. B. Stephenson: I really would have to tell the member that there are no numbered copies of the draft either. That is a fact, because I have looked for them and they are not there; and there is no shredding machine in the occupational health protection branch.

Mr. Martel: The minister borrowed Sidney Handleman's.

Hon. B. Stephenson: In the 22 cases that have been studied, there is not one which shows either chemical or histological evidence of mercury poisoning. The tissues have been examined, not only within our own laboratory for the chemistry, but they have also been examined, as I said, by a consultant neuro-pathologist, one who is

very familiar with the kinds of changes which occurred in the acute mercury poisoning of victims in both Japan and Iraq.

No results have been published at this time because, indeed, the paper is not finalized; it will be finalized by the end of this month and then it will be published for all to see.

Mr. Lewis: One quick supplementary, if I may, **Mr. Speaker:** Since these drafts have been widely circulated.

Hon. B. Stephenson: They have not been circulated widely.

Mr. Lewis: Since these drafts have been seen by senior civil servants of other ministries, is the minister prepared to table the drafts in this Legislature?

Hon. B. Stephenson: **Mr. Speaker,** I am not at all sure that the statement by the hon. leader of the third party is correct. I am aware that the drafts have been examined by the three authors of the paper.

Mr. Lewis: Who did the drafts?

Hon. B. Stephenson: The author of the paper did the drafts and circulated them; Dr. Smith circulated them amongst the other two. That is the only copy; there obviously was one copy at least. There are no numbered copies. I have not seen it. As soon as the paper is made available to me, I will be very happy to provide it to you.

Mr. Laughren: Are you approving someone to take Dr. May's place?

Hon. B. Stephenson: No, I am not.

Mr. Laughren: Well, you should.

Hon. B. Stephenson: I should not.

Mr. Lewis: You should. You've got problems in your occupational health branch.

POLICE ACCESS TO OHIP DATA

Mr. Lewis: A question of the Minister of Health: Since the minister's statement today on the Krever commission seems to preclude an investigation and a potential finding of fault on the extraordinary kind of police pressure to acquire confidential hospital records that was outlined, for example in the Globe today, what is he going to do within his ministry to initiate such an investigation?

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: I wouldn't accept that the terms of reference exclude anything. Basically they are very broad and allow Mr. Justice Krever to investigate whatever he deems necessary to fulfil his role. So I would think he will look at the way in

which hospital medical librarians deal with the serving of subpoenas or search warrants.

I was very pleased today to receive from the Canadian Health Records Association an indication that they are very anxious to work with Mr. Justice Krever and to assist with the inquiry. This association represents the more than 2,500 medical librarians in Canada. Given that indication, I really can't accept that the terms do exclude that.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister of Health has the answer to five questions previously asked; we will hear two of them.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF HEALTH RECORDS

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: I will be slow. This is germane to what I have just been discussing anyway.

On December 5, the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. S. Smith) raised a query about the nature and frequency of police use of search warrants to remove patient files from public and psychiatric hospitals. This was followed by a question about the nature of the information required to issue such a warrant.

When a police officer arrives at a public hospital, or a psychiatric hospital with a search warrant, the hospital is, of course, required to deliver to the officer the material ordered in that warrant by a justice of the peace or a judge. Whether it be a civil or criminal case, the fact remains that once a justice of the peace or a judge is convinced that it is in the interest of justice to issue a subpoena or a warrant, we would be obstructing justice to challenge it.

Normal procedure with search warrants has been to give a copy of the file to the police officer, or the original if he insists, and to keep the original or the copy on file at the hospital. The warrant is attached to that file.

While it would take months to search all the files of public and psychiatric hospitals to determine the frequency of this practice since 1970, we checked with 12 public hospitals in all parts of the province: four of them reported zero; five others reported fewer than six; and three others reported nine, 14 and about 20 respectively, over the seven-year period. This broad sample would seem to indicate that the production of search warrants in hospitals is very infrequent.

Three of our psychiatric hospitals have kept logs, and the results of a check of these logs are as follows.

Queen Street Mental Health Centre reports two search warrants since 1970. St. Thomas Psychiatric Hospital reports none since 1976, when they began to keep their log. Whitby Psychiatric Hospital reports five since 1970. As the member can see, we are unable at this moment to provide the total for the province, but it can easily be seen that it is not a frequent occurrence.

To get this information for the other eight psychiatric hospitals would be a monumental task, but I can assure you that logs will be kept by all hospitals in the future. I will be asking public hospitals with psychiatric units to maintain similar logs.

As I mentioned last week, we will shortly be undertaking, with the co-operation of the Ontario Hospital Association, a survey of security measures in force in public hospitals across Ontario. We will include a request for this information in the survey, and the results will be given to the Hon. Mr. Justice Krever to assist him in his inquiry.

In response to the second question, neither a search warrant nor a subpoena states why it is issued. So hospitals do not know why the police are soliciting this information or the nature of the information required to issue a search warrant.

The same day, the member for Scarborough West (Mr. Lewis) asked if I was aware of warrants issued for purposes other than criminal proceedings and what other reasons have been given to require the production of such records. Again, it would take some time to review all the warrants issued since 1970 to answer this question. Legal staff have advised me that search warrants are used to gain records from public hospitals or psychiatric facilities only pursuant to criminal proceedings.

On November 29, 1977, the member for Wentworth (Mr. Deans) asked how the record of a subpoena could be kept in a file in the hospital if the police had removed the file. A record of the subpoenas received by the hospital has been kept but I think the member might be more interested in files removed as a result of the issuance of search warrants.

A search warrant may require the removal of a file from the hospital but subpoenas are issued for people who bring records to court and who return them to the hospital afterwards. Normal procedure with search warrants has been to give a copy of the file to the police officer and to keep the original. The warrant is attached to that original file at the psychiatric facility. If the officer insists on the original file, a copy is kept with the warrant.

The member's second question was, and I quote: "Will the minister then order an investigation into all of the files removed from the Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital during 1970 to 1971 to determine whether or not there were, in fact, subpoenas presented that are now on file?"

Yes, the subpoenas presented are on file. My staff has checked with the hospital and found that in the year 1970, five subpoenas were received and, in 1971, seven subpoenas were received. However, as I mentioned, police do not remove files from the facility pursuant to a subpoena. Since no log was kept on search warrants received, I have asked the staff at Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital to search their records for the years 1970 and 1971 and upon receipt of this information I will report it to the House or to the member if the House is not in session.

The third question asked was for further investigation with the staff then at the hospital as to how the original file of a patient could be removed—

Mr. Roy: On a point of order, there were just two questions. The minister just now said, "The third question asked."

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: The third part of his question on that day—let me put it that way—asked for further investigation with the staff then at the hospital as to how the original file of a patient could be removed and never returned. This question cannot be answered specifically unless we know the name of the patient.

If the hon. member is suggesting the entire file has disappeared, I would ask then that he provide me with the name on a confidential basis so we can check it against admission records. In this fashion we will be able to pursue the matter specifically rather than theoretically.

Mr. Deans: A brief supplementary: Did you check with the present administrator of the Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital to inquire of him whether he had any cause during the years 1974, 1975 or 1976 to request of the RCMP that they return a file which had been removed?

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member asked us to check 1970 and 1971. It so happens that the then administrator of Hamilton Psychiatric in 1970 and 1971 is now a senior official in the institutional branch of the division. So through him we were able to, and with the assistance of the present administrator, Mr. Morin, get the information here today.

What I need from the member in order to pursue it properly and run it straight to the

ground is a name. Then I can check that against admission records to see whether, in fact, the file did disappear.

Mr. Deans: Okay.

OMBUDSMAN'S OFFICE

Mr. Yakabuski: I have a question of the Minister of Correctional Services. In view of the fact that all members of this House, I am sure, and the taxpaying public were jubilant to hear the statement made by the minister with regard to the Ombudsman's office saving the taxpayers \$10 million in his ministry, are we correct in assuming that the budget of that ministry has been slashed by \$10 million for each year in which the Ombudsman's office has been in operation?

Mr. Breithaupt: He is a friend of yours.

Mr. Swart: With friends like that—

Mr. Speaker: Order. I am sure that all members would wish to hear this answer.

Mr. Warner: The price is going down if you want to sit over here.

Hon. Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, what I spoke about in my estimates yesterday morning—

Mr. Deans: What a lot of nonsense.

Hon. Mr. Drea: Your party seemed to like it.

[3:00]

Mr. Deans: I thought it was nonsense.

Hon. Mr. Drea: What I spoke about was in the context of the role of the Ombudsman. I want the Legislature to remember I did not invent the Ombudsman. He is the creature of the Legislature. The members set it up. They set up the whole system. They appointed the Ombudsman.

Mr. Samis: The minister voted for it.

Hon. Mr. Drea: Now the system is in place, bearing in mind that I have umbrella federal legislation controlling me under the Penitentiaries Act, where there is specifically a federal ombudsperson, even though there is no general federal ombudsman, I pointed out very clearly, that mine was a ministry not like other ministries and I cautioned at that time not to make comparisons.

The direct answer to the question is that that money has been saved. If the Legislature wants to take away the Office of the Ombudsman tomorrow then I'm going to come in for supplementary estimates for 420 additional correctional officers.

Interjections.

Hon. Mr. Drea: That represents 10 per cent of my strength across the province. I will document in supplementary estimates what

it costs me, as the minister, and my staff to reply to one inmate's letter. If the Legislature chooses to abolish the Office of the Ombudsman—and I think this is the question that has been asked—it will not be reflected in a \$10-million saving in my present budget nor the one for next year. It will be an additional cost.

Mr. Breithaupt: The minister didn't save anything.

PROVINCIAL COURT JUDGE

Mr. Bradley: My question is for the Attorney General. Is the minister aware of the substantial backlog of cases facing the provincial court in the judicial district of Niagara North? If so, is he prepared to announce the appointment of a new provincial judge in the immediate future to alleviate this situation, which has existed probably for about the last six months since the untimely passing of Judge Hallett?

Hon. Mr. McMurtry: I expect to make an announcement of the new provincial court judge within the next 24 hours.

ATLAS STEEL

Mr. Mackenzie: To the Ministry of Industry and Tourism: In view of the almost daily litany of plant cutbacks and closures and the concern it causes workers, has the minister a response to my question of November 28, concerning the makeup of the Canadian consortium that recommended the development of a nickel-bearing, stainless steel rolling mill in Cuba and suggested federal assistance through CDC? What representations if any has this government made to prevent this move without guarantees to the workers at Atlas in Tracy, Quebec and the taxpayers' dollars?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: I was of the understanding we had already supplied the answer in written form to the member but I shall check it out further. We have had contacts with the federal government in relationship to the questions and I believe it is all encompassed in the answer to the member.

RECYCLING OF PAMPHLETS

Mr. Roy: I have a question for the Minister of Education. It pertains to what I consider to be asinine actions on the part of the Ministry of Education in the province of Quebec pertaining to the pamphlets our ministry sent down there which they have recycled into cardboard boxes.

Mr. Reid: They do that with the minister's speeches.

Mr. Roy: Would the minister advise the House if he was aware that this material, which I reviewed, and there is nothing subversive about this material, would not be distributed in the schools of the province of Quebec? Secondly, has he made any attempts to distribute this literature, which after all is just an exchange of ideas, to the schools directly without going through the Ministry of Education?

Finally, has he expressed to the minister involved his displeasure and certainly the displeasure of all the members of the House about the fact that there appears to be an attempt on the part of the government of Quebec—at least the Ministry of Education—to distribute matters in the schools that only follow the party line?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I was not aware that the pamphlets would not be distributed when we printed them. After they had been shipped to the Province of Quebec I was made aware by the minister and some of his staff that they would not be used in the province and the reasons for their non-use were made clear to me.

Subsequent to that, we agreed to meet to work out a program that would be acceptable. As I was quoted in the newspaper clippings, what really matters to me is not the wording on the pamphlet but that we have a school twinning program between the province of Quebec and the province of Ontario, and the benefits that will accrue to both provinces and the children of those provinces.

Mr. Reid: Nobody knows about it.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I'm fully convinced, whether we like it or not, that to have an effective program in Quebec we have to have the support of the Ministry of Education in that province at this particular time.

As my friend knows, the principals and teachers in the schools are probably more separatist than a lot of the members of the Party Quebecois, who form the government.

Mr. Roy: Sure they are.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Therefore, we have to have a program that reaches the kids and sets up a person to person relationship between the students in the schools in Quebec and students in Ontario. We have to have the kind of program that will allow for interchange, exchange of letters, and so forth, so students can get to know one another and the thoughts and feelings they share will not be filtered through their teachers in the schools. That, I think, we can achieve.

We are presently working on another arrangement under the aegis of the Ontario-Quebec permanent commission, which is a

group that has been in operation for quite a number of years. We're presently working on a school twinning program that we hope will be acceptable both to the Ministry of Education in the province of Quebec and to us. I believe that as it unfolds we'll be able to achieve the aims of Project Canada.

Mr. Roy: Could I ask one quick supplementary on this, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Speaker: A very brief one. The member's original was a four-part question.

Mr. Roy: I appreciate that but I was very patient during some of those long-winded answers from across the way this afternoon. I'm not saying the minister's was. He had some predecessors who took a bit of time.

I want to ask the minister, did they make an offer to return these pamphlets to him prior to deciding to recycle them? Again, I want to re-emphasize, does he not disapprove of the fact that there appears to be some effort on the part of the Ministry of Education in the province of Quebec to impose only material on the schools that toes the party line, something that would be totally unacceptable in this province?

Mr. Foulds: Do you want to bet?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I will answer the member's last question. Of course it would be unacceptable in this province and we wouldn't attempt to impose upon the schools only material and information that toes the party line.

Mr. Roy: The government tried it.

Mr. Foulds: We are just more sophisticated about it.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Even in the classroom.

Hon. Mr. Wells: My friend from Port Arthur would know that, he's been around teachers' rooms in schools as I have, and if you see the material there you would know it certainly doesn't praise our party line.

I don't know whether we were asked if we wanted the pamphlets returned or not. I suspect that if the pamphlets were not going to be used we didn't have any use for them in this province and probably—

Mr. Roy: They could use them in this province. The Franco-Ontarians could use them.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The pamphlets are available for this province in a bilingual version. You have the French only version?

Mr. Roy: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That we provide a French only version rather than a bilingual version was, again, a special request of the province of Quebec. We have a bilingual version available for the province. We didn't need those others, so we wouldn't want them back if we're not going to use them.

Mr. Samis: Can the minister assure us that this particular problem won't jeopardize the future of the twinning program in general?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I indicated, a few minutes ago, that a new proposal through the Ontario-Quebec joint commission is being worked on and I am hopeful that it will go ahead within the next few weeks or so.

I want to make it clear that in my discussions with the Quebec Minister of Education they were not opposed to a school twinning program, it was some of the wording and the reasons for the program in the pamphlet that bothered them.

Mr. Roy: You said it was political. There is nothing political in this.

Hon. Mr. Wells: They agree, I think as we agree, and they're quite happy to have a school twinning program. It's my belief that we can only have an effective one that involves the majority of the schools in the province of Quebec with the support of the Ministry of Education in that province.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE RATES

Mr. McClellan: I have a question for the Minister of Community and Social Services with respect to social assistance rates. Given that the rates were last raised in April; and given that social assistance recipients were given an eight per cent increase to cover the period May 1975 to April 1977 during which time the consumer price index rose 15.5 per cent; and given that in the last six months since April 1977 the consumer price index has risen an additional 4.5 per cent, may I ask the minister whether he intends to raise social assistance rates in Ontario to restore this lost purchasing power and when he intends to raise them?

Hon. Mr. Norton: Mr. Speaker, I believe that although the announcement occurred in April the actual rate increase occurred at the end of June or July 1, depending upon which program the member is referring to, but granting that there has been a time lapse since—

Mr. Foulds: Yes, before the election and after the election.

Hon. Mr. Norton: —in specific response to the hon. member's question at this point

I have no specific plans or no specific provisions within the budget allocation for this year for a further increase.

On the question of whether or not there will be an increase, I can assure the hon. member it is something which is constantly under review and of continuing concern to me.

Mr. Speaker: The time for oral questions has expired.

Petitions.

Mr. Reid: On a point of order, before the orders of the day, Mr. Speaker.

Before I put my point of order, I would like to draw to your attention that an old friend and colleague of ours is in the gallery, the Hon. Donald Irvine. It is nice to see him back. We haven't forgotten you, Don.

Mr. Speaker: Along with the former member for Simcoe Centre.

MARKING STANDARDS

Mr. Reid: You are better at looking into dark corners than I am, Mr. Speaker.

My point of order relates to the question I put to the Minister of Education on December 6 concerning an article that had appeared in the *Globe and Mail*. In the minister's answer he referred to the Interface study and indicated to the House that the Interface study minimized the difference in marking standards in the various schools across the province. I would like to quote from the Interface study to indicate that what the minister told us was not what the Interface study said and that, inadvertently perhaps, the minister misled the House.

In that regard I quote from page 74:

"On the other hand, the degree to which secondary schools vary in the marks they award for comparable performance is substantial enough to affect whether or not a student is accepted into a post-secondary institution, if that institution admits students on a competitive basis and does not control for marking standard variation when considering candidates from a variety of schools."

As well, on page 25—and I won't quote the whole part—the Interface study also suggests that there is a very serious question about the marking standards: "Nevertheless post-secondary educators, like those secondary school teachers who indicate the desire for external evaluation to determine the student proficiency in compulsory subjects, most often select an external method in combination with an evaluation by teachers," underlining the fact they feel that there is some problem with the marking standards in the schools.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I don't know what point my friend arose on, but I think if he reads my—

Mr. Speaker: He called it a point of order. It escaped me.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It escaped me also, because I think that he's trying to justify one position. I think if he reads my statement, what I said in fact summarized briefly what the Interface said about grade 13 marks. You really have to read several chapters and paragraphs to get the whole thought of the feeling. You can't pull out little sentences.

Mr. Foulds: You have to read all four parts of the report.

[3:15]

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Rainy River has accused the minister of misleading the House. There is a difference of opinion here, quite obviously, but I wish you would withdraw that.

Mr. Reid: I would be glad to. I meant in my earlier remarks that he had done so inadvertently, but I will withdraw the remark and say that perhaps out of misunderstanding and ignorance we had a difference of opinion.

PETITIONS

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVANTS

Mr. G. E. Smith: I would like to table a petition signed by approximately 633 provincial civil servants in my area calling for the adoption of a full employment program.

CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES

Ms. Gigantes: I am sending a petition with 11,232 signatures to the Minister of Education. It is a petition sponsored by the Ontario Association for Children with Learning Disabilities in favour of mandatory special education in Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Wells: On a point of order—I don't know whether this is a legitimate point of order—I would like the House to record that this petition has already been presented and was received by myself on behalf of the Premier (Mr. Davis) two days ago.

REPORTS

STANDING ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE COMMITTEE

Mr. Philip from the standing administration of justice committee presented the committee's report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your committee begs to report the following bills with certain amendments:

Bill Pr11, An Act respecting the City of Windsor.

Bill Pr27, An Act respecting the City of Windsor.

STANDING RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. Havrot from the standing resources development committee reported the following resolution:

Resolved that supply in the following amounts and to defray the expenses of the Ministry of the Environment be granted to Her Majesty for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1978:

Ministry of the Environment

Ministry administration program	\$ 6,477,000
Environmental assessment and planning program	16,044,000
Environmental control program	236,799,000
Resource recovery program	8,108,000

Resolved that supply in the following supplementary amount and to defray the expenses of the Ministry of the Environment be granted to Her Majesty for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1978:

Ministry of the Environment

Environmental assessment and planning program	\$1,670,000
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STANDING SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

In the absence of Mr. Villeneuve, Mr. Elgie from the standing social development committee reported the following resolutions:

Resolved that supply in the following amounts and to defray the expenses of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation be granted to Her Majesty for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1978:

Ministry of Culture and Recreation

Ministry administration program	\$ 5,048,000
Heritage conservation program	15,833,000
Arts support program	28,035,000
Multicultural support and citizenship program	6,327,000
Libraries and community information program	39,682,000
Sports and fitness program	11,785,000
Ministry capital support program	23,278,000
Wintario program	36,000,000

Resolved, that supply in the following supplementary amount and to defray the expenses of the Ministry of Culture and Recrea-

tion be granted to Her Majesty for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1978:

Ministry of Culture and Recreation
Wintario program \$29,000,000

MOTION

NORTHERN AFFAIRS ESTIMATES

Hon. Mr. Welch moved that the estimates of the Ministry of Northern Affairs be withdrawn from the standing resources development committee and referred to the standing social development committee.

Motion agreed to.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO AMENDMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. McKeough moved first reading of Bill 120 An Act to amend the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Mr. Speaker, as a result of discussions between the Metropolitan Toronto Zoological Society and the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, the government has been requested to amend the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act concerning the management of the Metropolitan Toronto Zoo. The amendment I am now introducing is intended to give legislative authority to the new arrangements that have been worked out between the zoological society and the Metropolitan council.

FAMILY DAY ACT

Mr. Williams moved first reading of Bill 121, An Act respecting Family Day.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Conway: Motherhood and apple pie.

Mr. Williams: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to provide for a public holiday known as Family Day.

Mr. Foulds: I thought that was Sunday.

Mr. Williams: Family Day is established as a day to celebrate the institution of the family and will be held on a day to be named by the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Kerrio: Simcoe Day.

CITY OF THUNDER BAY ACT

Mr. Hennessy moved first reading of Bill Pr36, An Act respecting the City of Thunder Bay.

Motion agreed to.

BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH ACT

Mr. McCaffrey moved first reading of Bill Pr38, An Act respecting the Borough of Motion agreed to.

LOUBILL HOBBIES AND SPORTS LIMITED ACT

Mr. Mackenzie moved first reading of Bill Pr37, An Act respecting Loubill Hobbies and Sports Limited.

Motion agreed to.

ANSWERS TO WRITTEN QUESTIONS

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I wish to table the answers to questions 46, 49 and 51; and the interim answer to question 52 standing on the notice paper. (See appendix, page 2778.)

ORDERS OF THE DAY

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS

SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS ACT

Ms. Gigantes moved second reading of Bill 109, An Act respecting Special Education Programs.

Ms. Gigantes: I rise in support of Bill 109, An Act respecting Special Education Programs. Simply put, the purpose of the bill is to require the school boards of Ontario to provide adequate educational services for all children of Ontario. The bill speaks specifically of those children who are not now receiving adequate educational services: the child who is chronically physically disabled; who is deaf, blind, autistic or mentally handicapped; who suffers from a learning disability; or is exceptionally gifted.

Mr. Speaker, every member in this House knows some of these children. Every member in this House has come across heart-rending cases of children who are having learning difficulties for any one of a multitude of reasons and who have not had access to the kinds of special education help they need. Every member of this House has experienced a sense of shame that such children have been ignored all too frequently in our education system, that they have been frustrated and traumatized by their experience, and that their families have been forced to a bitter choice between angry confrontation with the education system or a sense of resigned guilt.

The time has come for us to end this miserable pattern. This is 1977 and we in this province are ready to accept that children do not fall into only two categories,

normal and abnormal. We recognize children are individuals and that the education system must reflect our determination that little individuals get the kind of learning help they need from that system.

I have a close friend who adopted a child a few years back. Mark was a bright, attractive baby and the darling of his parents' eyes, but by the time he was a year and a half old it was becoming clear that he was having more difficulty than most children of that age in responding to his parents' communications. His speech was not keen in forming particular words.

After much testing his parents were finally told that Mark has a severe hearing problem. The whole family swung into action, taking courses and informing themselves about all that medical science can offer the hearing handicapped. Mark and his mother enrolled in special private training sessions and Mark was equipped with the best kind of modern hearing aid machinery.

After three years of this kind of special help Mark was ready for kindergarten and there the new battle began. The education system was not prepared to allow Mark to enter a regular kindergarten. Mark, it seemed, was allowed to go to school but only to a school for the deaf.

So the battle lines were drawn, and it was an extra, hard battle my friend had to fight. She is an intelligent, well-educated person, and very determined on top of that, so she won. But they have to move now and she will probably have to go through the same fight with a different school board right from the start. Don't get me wrong. I am not suggesting that school boards are made up of stolid, insensitive people. They are just ordinary, mortal politicians like the rest of us. They hear the expressions of need from the people they represent, they pay attention to those requests and then they look at their budgets.

They haven't been doing too well on their budgets recently because the province has been shifting back the burden of education costs to municipal pockets as deliberate policy for the last several years. These elected trustees look at their electoral mandate and they look at their local mill rate. They make the hard decision that the minority of children who are suffering neglect in our educational system might tend to be too expensive to service and do not represent the majority of children in this system, which is run by majority ballot.

But let me say, through you Mr. Speaker to the Minister of Education (Mr. Wells), that I supported his Essex county bill on the

same grounds that I fight for this one. In the case of the Essex county bill, to create a French-language high school, I supported the Minister of Education, reluctant though I was because of the failure of this government to enunciate the Conservative principles of individual and community rights, which he had to be forced to support. I supported the Essex county bill because I believed that a civilized majority must support minority rights. I am fighting for this legislation because I believe the true test of a majority democratic society is the way it treats the minority groups within it.

[3:39]

The minority of whom I speak today is a group composed of children who have had to grow up in a regularized society. Has there ever been a more difficult time for children to grow up? It has not been the socialists who have created the hostile climate for children to struggle to find their feet. It is the private planning of the private parties of the private enterprise system that have created this environment for our children—these children of ours who hardly have an inch of green grass to see, or hardly are allowed a moment of exuberant yelling in their young, constricted lives. I speak for these children.

I appeal to this Legislature. Let us, as they used to say "stand up as a man" and say that the education system shall do better. I quote from an ancient document, the CELDIC report of 1969, an ancient document sponsored by the Canadian Association for the Mentally Retarded, the Canadian Council on Children and Youth, the Canadian Education Association, the Canadian Mental Health Association, the Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled and the Canadian Welfare Council. The year is 1969. I quote from their report entitled *One Million Children*.

It recommended that: "Curricula contain programs designed to meet the needs of children with emotional and learning disorders . . . recommended that, because of the negative effects of separate special education facilities, educational authorities minimize the isolation of children with emotional and learning disorders."

I read that to mean all children who are experiencing difficulty learning in our educational system.

It goes on to recommend: "That the educational authorities should plan programs for them; that, as far as possible, they retain children within the regular school curricula and activities."

It is my deep belief, borne out and reinforced by open conversation with concerned adults, parents, specialists and teachers, that we could choose to prevent many of these childhood learning problems if we were ready to cut the size of the classes in the education system, particularly in the primary grades.

In that ancient document of 1969, the CELDIC report, many an august organization supported the recommendation that "in the early grades of school, the maximum classroom enrolment be 20 children."

When I went to grade one 29 years ago, there were 30 kids in the class. I counted the familiar faces in a class picture not long ago. Most of those 30 did not get their junior matric. In fact, most of them had dropped out by grade eight. It is now 29 years later and there are still 30 kids in every grade one class, but we are paying for remedial English at university and in high school. We are also paying for community and social services to fund the active, articulate parents who send their kids to high-priced residential schools for the learning disabled in the United States.

When are we going to wise up? I would like one person in the Legislature to stand up and say he can teach 30 children how to read in grade one. Anyone who has ever been in a primary classroom will admit it is an impossible task.

I don't want province-wide testing in grade three. I want primary classrooms with one teacher and 10 children. Let's talk about that and then let's talk about the costs of special education. Until we get to that stage, I don't think we should discuss costs. There are children in need of decent access to educational services in this province, thousands of children. In a private member's bill, where I am not permitted to discuss the allocation of provincial government funds, I can think of no better way to force the issue of the needs of thousands of our children and the families who support and love them, than to ask this Legislature to approve the indirect application of political pressure on the government that is represented in this bill. I trust in the wisdom of the individual members, Mr. Speaker. Thank you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Does the hon. member wish to reserve any time?

Ms. Gigantes: Mr. Chairman, I think that we will have three speakers. I will not speak again.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Thank you. The member for York East.

Mr. Elgie: Mr. Speaker, members of the House, I am pleased to rise and speak to this bill today. I must, at the outset, indicate that

my comments will relate primarily to the principle involved and not the content, since as I am sure the author appreciates, the bill as written is inadequate in some areas. Particularly with regard to the proposed method of funding, it is even quite inappropriate and unacceptable.

In a general way I feel that this Legislature—

Mr. Foulds: There is no reference to funding. Funding comes into his estimates.

Mr. Elgie: The children's hour comes later.

In a general way I feel that this Legislature, the school boards and the people of this province can look with pride at the achievements in special education that have already been accomplished over the years. There are special programs for the deaf and the blind, including those who are emotionally disturbed; special programs for the retarded, with recent emphasis on the transfer of these programs to the regular school system; special programs for the physically and emotionally disabled, both at the provincial and the school board level; and with regard to the learning disabled, whom we are really discussing today, and the gifted children, many or most boards already provide programs for them.

The main element lacking in order to make the system uniform and accountable is the mandatory aspect.

Mr. Mackenzie: Why don't you throw in our triple A rating?

Mr. Elgie: Indeed, as I understand it, some 12.5 per cent of the total school population in this province is in some sort of special education program. When one realizes that in the United States the widely acclaimed Bill 94142 sets a ceiling of 12 per cent of the number of children to receive funding under that legislation, then one can't help but look with some degree of satisfaction at the strides made in this province up to this point in time.

But like the member for Carleton East (Ms. Gigantes), and indeed most of the members in this House, I'm concerned today with discussing the principle of the bill, a discussion dealing with appropriate educational services for the handicapped, including gifted children. I propose to discuss this principle, setting aside concerns that any of us may have regarding constraints or the availability of public resources at this time. In other words, it will be a discussion based upon the philosophy that man's reach must exceed his grasp or what's a heaven for.

I must at this time as well express my own sincere appreciation to the many groups

and organizations representing the interests of the handicapped who have contributed so much to the political process by bringing these problems, in a very honest and forceful way, to our attention. How fortunate they and we are to live in a democratic system which allows this free interchange and exchange of views, and which on the whole eventually seems to lead to correct solutions.

I agree that mandatory legislation should exist in this province to assure the availability of appropriate public education for all handicapped children of compulsory school age. I even look forward to the time when early screening techniques may allow us to detect these problems among pre-schoolers and thus alleviate the pupil, parent and teacher frustrations that seem to flow from situations where the educational process is not appropriate in view of the child's handicap.

I would, however, point out that such legislation must allow for adequate lead-time into the program so that appropriate diagnostic facilities and personnel may be made ready; so the teacher training program may be upgraded, if that's necessary in all areas; and so, indeed, that the whole school system, where it had not already done so, may be geared up to and excited about the whole concept.

I look upon education as a continuous process whereby individuals learn to cope and function within their environment, regardless of that environment. Under this definition, as proposed by the Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children and accepted by the courts in Pennsylvania, all children have the capacity to learn something, be it ever so little or amazingly much. The role of special education is to provide specifically-designed instruction programs and support services to meet the unique needs of handicapped children. Let's also clearly understand that not all children who have a disability require special education. Many are able to, and indeed should, attend school without any program modification. Many children simply require support services that give them access to existing school programs.

Mr. Foulds: It is called special education.

Mr. Elgie: For example, the orthopaedically handicapped rarely require a special education program but simply a special means for getting into that classroom. Indeed, a paraplegic patient of mine, with assistance, was able to complete law school. All he needed was help to get to the class-

room and a dictating machine with which to record the notes and write his exams.

There are, however, a great number of children who do require special education and related support service. As I mentioned before, an incredible number of children are already receiving this kind of program and this kind of support.

Before such ambitious legislation can be realistically implemented, the rights of the child to what I will call a non-discriminatory evaluation of his or her handicap must be ensured. By this I mean testing and evaluation by more than one measure that is appropriate to the child's linguistic, cultural, physical and emotional circumstance, administered by qualified personnel.

Also, we must assure the right of handicapped children to this appropriate education. In the United States, for instance, public law 94142 requires that each child be provided with a written, individualized education program to ensure delivery of the specially-designed instruction referred to in the definition of special education.

Special education is special, it involves instruction which is specially designed and directed to meet the unique needs of that particular child. Thus, for many children, special education will not be the totality of their education, simply a part of it, and that special part must proceed from the basic, expected outcomes of general education.

It does not promise to work miracles or to enable all children to learn at the same rate, or to attain the same level of learning. It does not promise an equal outcome for all children within the educational process. Special education should, however, safeguard the quality and the appropriateness of the education; but it does not guarantee equal final levels of achievement for all children.

In essence, then, the great value of an individualized educational program is that it is addressed to the educational needs of a single child rather than to a group of children. Just as the treatment program for a child with a fever varies from person to person, so the educational program for a handicapped child must vary from child to child. If this concept of an individualized education program is to be accepted, legislation must ensure that the parents are involved in this process along with representatives of the local school boards.

The final step in the whole process, of course, is accountability. To ensure accountability, it is necessary that the parents understand and agree to the individualized program, that the child's progress in the program be reviewed and evaluated at least annually,

and that the individual program be revised, if necessary each year, by the same due process; again involving the parents. The aim is to ensure continuing appropriateness for the child given his or her current stage of education.

I am concerned that this bill, as presented to this House, does not assure appropriate education to all handicapped children, because it does not insist on this non-discriminatory evaluation, on individualized educational programs, on accountability for delivery of special education and related support services. Nor does it insist on some process of revision or the safeguard of more than one appropriate measure being mandatory before a child can be labelled handicapped.

Section 4 of this bill needs much more discussion. The process through which it is determined that a child's appropriate education can only be provided in an educational institution not under board jurisdiction—in other words in a private school at public expense—is not clearly spelled out. Surely placement in such programs at public expense should not occur simply as a parental option. It should occur when it has been determined, either through public school recommendation or as a result of some other due process that such a setting is required. In addition, section 4 makes no reference to the question of accountability, evaluation and monitoring of private institutions which are not under board jurisdiction. Surely these institutions, if they are to receive public funds, must be accountable.

Finally, I want to comment briefly on what I consider to be the inappropriateness of Bill 109 as a private member's bill. As the member for Carleton East well knows, section 86 of the standing orders of the Legislative Assembly states that no bills shall require that the government impose a tax or direct allocation of public funds unless it's introduced by a minister. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Van Horne: It's a pleasure for me to stand in support of this bill, and I would urge all members of the House to do so. In spite of the technicality raised by the member for York East (Mr. Elgie), I would suggest, as he did at the very beginning, that indeed it is a matter of principle we are discussing.

[3:45]

Mr. Conway: Tell it like it is, Ron.

Mr. Kerrio: Common sense will prevail.

Mr. Van Horne: I would like to congratulate the member for Carleton East for having the courage to do this. I realize at the same time that I should be giving some kind of commendation to my friend and col-

league the member for York Centre (Mr. Stong) who is also concerned through his private member's bill about the needs of children for special education.

Before going over the bill item by item, which I would like to do, I would like to make a few observations about special education in our province. One cannot help but be saddened by the very fact that we are here today, we members of both opposition parties, still trying to push for what we think is the right of every child in our province, and that is the right to an education; an education to accommodate her or his own special needs. I do agree with what the member for York East said about the availability of many programs now. He mentioned some examples—the School for the Blind and the Roberts School—for those with little or no hearing. But I would suggest to him, too, that in spite of this there are still many young people in our province whose needs are not being met.

One would have thought, had there been any feeling, empathy, sympathy—whatever you wish to call it—on the part of the ministry, that after the Ontario Supreme Court case in the spring of 1975 regarding the Brewin application to the Ministry of Social and Community Services, the Ministry of Education would have reacted to the obvious public sympathy, if not to the needs of the specific family itself; and that it would have reacted in such a way that the Education Act would be changed. Unfortunately, this has not been done.

There is further evidence of what I would like to call a lack of concern. If one looks at this document, Education in the Primary and Junior Divisions and its supplementary smaller document, referring to the programs for children in our primary and junior divisions one might find some very small references to special needs—witness pages 11 and 12 as an example. But really, not a very significant comment is made in support of the needs of those children we call "special" within our system.

It goes without saying that we all know that section 147, subsection 1(40) is the issue; this is permissive legislation. It now says, "a board may." Surely the minister should by now have changed that one very operative word in the whole consideration. That word "may" should have been changed to "shall." "How many times do statements like this have to be made?"—and I am reading now from the communiqué of the Ontario Association for Children with Learning Disabilities. "How many times do statements like this have to be made"—this is from the No.

4, June, 1977 issue—"until school boards are compelled by legislation to provide special education appropriate to a student's needs and to utilize funds allocated for special education for this purpose alone, statements such as the following have no teeth, and the cause of the learning disabled child in Ontario has not been furthered." Then it goes on with those statements with which I will not take members' time at this point.

Again, the issue is that groups and individuals have said time and time again that a change should have been made. It hasn't, and that is why we are here now.

I would hope that the minister doesn't excuse his lack of action by suggesting that this is a matter for local autonomy. If in some cases local autonomy is not willing to provide special education for those who need it, then they must be told to do so. The rights and privileges of these children must be protected and must be provided for.

At the same time I say that, I do realize and recognize the efforts of many very dedicated and well qualified teachers. The concern that they have shown in working with children with special education needs cannot go unnoticed at this time; but by the very same token, I am suggesting to you, Mr. Speaker, that there are some jurisdictions that are not acknowledging the needs of the special children within their systems.

I would like now to spend just a moment looking at the main sections of this bill. Section 1 is the interpretive section. I don't think too much comment should be made there, except that perhaps if we are lucky enough to get this in committee and recommend some amendments, I would suggest here a full definition of "special education," along with the definition or interpretation of "board."

In section 2 the operative word is "shall." I would suggest that the subsections require a little bit of work. I would suggest to you that a lot of effort and time are needed to clear up what is not being done for gifted children. One doesn't have to look too far through the various curriculum guidelines. I have a few examples going back to 1962, 1969 and right up to 1977, picked at random. You won't find in any of these curriculum guidelines what I consider to be any accommodation for the gifted child.

Curriculum guidelines, it seems, are designed for the average. Beyond that it's up to the individual teacher to provide for the needs of the gifted child in whatever way possible. Again, it's true that there are a few boards that do have some limited program for gifted children, but there are preci-

ous few of them and many of our gifted children go unassisted. I would suggest, then, in that particular section, that we build a little bit on the further definition, not only for the gifted child but the curriculum needs.

In section 2(c), "to establish and administer tests" suggests to me that boards would go willy-nilly on their own designing tests, and I'm not sure that that is the intent of the author of this bill. I would suggest that a little rewording is needed there.

In section 3 I'm not sure that it was intended, but there is the fairly lengthy and complete list, of the various atypical children if you will. I would suggest that the shopping list of the old Shoprite or Simpsons catalogue approach is not really appealing to me. I would like to see a whole section defining the various exceptionalities rather than having them just listed as they are there.

Further, in section 4 I think the hon. member for York East has pointed out a few concerns that I think are legitimate concerns and I will not dwell on those.

Section 5 I would agree with. I would suggest that there is need, however, to make some kind of provision for the youngster who is adjusting when he is reintegrated, and that there be some interim provision made. Beyond that we should include in that section some reference to the reviewing of and reporting to parents—the reviewing of progress and the reporting of it to parents—at least in the first year of reintegration.

In conclusion, and I guess I say that, in deference again to the member for York East, it just amazes me that the large number—

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. member's time has now expired.

Mr. Van Horne: One final word, then: With the number of concerned parents and people who have felt short-changed over the years—if they were all to have marched on this place rather than having lobbied and used their common sense I'm sure we would have had something like an aerial view of downtown China out here—but the people who have worked, like the ACLD and others mentioned through the CELDIC report reference, should be congratulated for their lobbying and I hope we can all agree that this bill deserves passing.

Mr. Foulds: I rise in enthusiastic support of this bill. I am delighted that my colleague, the member for Carleton East and the present education critic for the New Democratic Party, has seen fit to bring this bill to debate on second reading. Although this is a private member's bill, I think I can say without

hesitation it embodies a principle my party wholeheartedly endorses. The fact that I as education critic introduced a similar bill several years ago and that our leader hopes to wind up the debate for us, indicate our commitment to the principles embodied in this legislation. I would say we are not alone, because the member for York Centre has introduced a similar bill that would achieve the same results. The opposition seems united on this question.

Mr. Conway: As always.

Mr. Foulds: In fact, if the Conservative government stall, delays, defeats or kills this bill at this time, we on this side of the House will introduce a similar bill again and again and again until it becomes a reality.

The principle and the commitment are clear. The bill seeks to make education a right, now a privilege. It is that simple and that important. The bill seeks to ensure that every child in our society, no matter what his or her capability, does receive the education he or she is entitled to.

It is one of the great ironies and great tragedies of our present educational system that the Education Act requires parents to send children of compulsory school age to school, but it does not require the educational system to provide those children with an adequate education. In fact, many can be and are excluded from the educational system at the present time. What is sometimes even worse, the present educational system by its present methodology often compounds and makes more serious a difficulty that a child in the system may have. This bill is not aimed at any special interest group, although naturally many individuals, many parents and groups are especially active and concerned about those with learning disabilities; many children will benefit from the bill.

The minister may very well say that the bill is not the answer. I freely admit that alone it is not. But if the Legislature passes this bill, the government then has the duty to implement it properly. It has the duty to train teachers and other personnel to carry out properly the programs and the proposals this bill makes. And if they fail to do that, then I admit this bill will fail.

Even more important, there must be a commitment that we not establish special education ghettos in our educational system. It is important to make special education, whether for those who have difficulties or those who are gifted, a natural and regular part of our regular school system. The options must be available within our regular school system.

That means three things. The ministry, working co-operatively with boards must dramatically reduce class size in the early years of the regular educational system so that the proper identification of children and their learning difficulties or their learning gifts takes place, the proper testing takes place and the proper program is designed for these children. It is often said, there are no learning disabilities, there are only teaching disabilities; and that has a certain amount of truth.

Two, it means for those special cases where intense residential tutoring is necessary we must devise a new, more humane system of a limited number of provincial schools, hopefully on a regional basis, to provide that particular kind of education; particularly for those children, say over 12, who often do need that special kind of tutoring. But by and large, we should try to establish a facility in the boards, in the homes and in the places where the child can have reinforcement from his family during his educational experience.

Three, those boards that cannot individually offer special education programs need to be encouraged by the ministry to establish joint ventures, if you like, with other school boards nearby. Thus, in the regulations arising naturally from this bill, they would have been deemed to have provided and "established, special education programs" under section 2 of the bill.

[4:00]

May I say to those who have quarreled with the definitions and the wording in this bill, that can be remedied very quickly in committee; fundamentally, those things can be defined in regulations arising out of the bill.

We have all, I am sure, had examples of children who in fact have been maimed by our standardized educational system. I won't go into specific details about cases today because time does not permit. But many of my colleagues, the member for Etobicoke (Mr. Philip), the member for Scarborough-Ellesmere (Mr. Warner), the member for Sudbury East (Mr. Martel), the member for Carleton East (Ms. Gigantes), the member for Scarborough West (Mr. Lewis), have all had such cases and fought that issue.

The member for Etobicoke can't be here for the debate today because he is chairing the justice committee, but he circulated on behalf of the United Church Women a brief that outlines this issue. All of these people, and many other members of this Legislature, have fought cases before the review board of

the vocational rehabilitation branch of the Ministry of Community and Social Services. Primarily those cases have been with regard to children with learning disabilities. But they, with the families, have had to fight tooth and nail so that adequate education, only available in private and often foreign institutions outside of Ontario and the country, would be made available to those children as a natural right.

It should not be happening that way. We should be providing that education for these children right here in Ontario; and from the beginning of their educational lives not after 10 years of damage has been done. If this were done, in this way, it would save enormous frustration and anguish on the parts of the parents, teachers, students, and the children involved. It would enable the children to be productive members of our society, and in the long run could save the enormous toll taken on many who are now neglected because of the totally inadequate patchwork of programs provided by the Ministry of Community and Social Services, the Ministry of Correctional Services and the Ministry of Education.

If this bill is passed, it would in future avoid the buck passing that takes place at present between the ministries. Human beings, human curiosity, human creativity, human productivity is at stake. If education is about anything, it is about liberating the minds, the hearts and the spirits of human beings, so those human beings can then use that, not only for their own benefit but for the benefit of their fellow man. This bill would help to do that with an enormous number of children who are not given the liberation of an education.

I plead with all members of this House to support the bill. I plead with this House to make education in Ontario, finally and irrevocably, universally accessible. I plead with the government and the cabinet, not only to allow this bill to pass, but to adopt the spirit of its provisions and implement the programs it envisages. I plead for this bill to be called for third reading by the government House leader before Christmas and I plead for the bill to get royal assent in time for the coming school year. If this government fails this, it will have failed the children of Ontario. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Baetz: Mr. Speaker, Bill 109 creates a real dilemma for me. On the one hand I find it difficult to oppose the principles and general objectives of the measure, because I have been actively engaged in promoting special education programs here in Ontario and elsewhere in Canada for more than a

decade. I believe that of all the social problems encountered by parents and their children in modern society, none leads to more frustration, more anger and more sorrow than the cases of children afflicted by emotional and learning disabilities.

It was this recognition that led six of us, executive directors of national voluntary agencies in 1966, to band together and sponsor the Commission on Emotional and Learning Disorders in Children. That three-year study and subsequent report produced by the commission which has since become known as the CELDIC report, has, I believe, been something of a landmark in generating public interest and the development of special education programs across this nation, notwithstanding the remarks made by the hon. member for Carleton East.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, it is also relevant to note at this time, the vital role played by someone else in making that report possible. The published report acknowledges that person's help in the following sentence: "It was only with the endorsement of the study by the Hon. William Davis when he was chairman of the Council of Ministers of Education in Canada—"

Mr. McClellan: Tell us how you are going to vote?

Mr. Baetz: "—that led to contributions from the departments of education in the provinces that financial support was assured."

In the seven or eight years since the publication of the CELDIC report, I believe progress has been made in special education programs in this province as elsewhere.

It is at times like this, as we look ahead and as we look to the mountain peaks—the goals yet to be achieved—that we also look back and try at least to get some honest, wise perspective as to where we have come and what progress has been made to date.

I am not going to recite the litany, in statistical terms and facts, of programs—

Mr. McClellan: Are you for or against it?

Mr. Baetz: —of the progress made here, although I could do so. Some of the facts have already been presented by my colleague to my left.

Certainly in terms of dollars there has been a trend toward ever more money being spent on special education, as I believe it should have been.

For the elementary level, the amount recognized and paid out through special education weighting factors was \$15 million in

1974. In 1977 it will be \$51.7 million. For the secondary panel, the 1975 figure was \$700,000 compared to the 1970 figure of \$6.5 million. I suggest some progress is being made; but money, essential as it is in the expansion of special education—

Mr. Van Horne: Not very much in the secondary schools.

Mr. Baetz: —obviously is not, and cannot be, the only ingredient. There are at least three other essential requirements.

These are: One, a cadre of specially trained personnel; two, research and planning; and three, sufficient degree of public understanding and support to be willing to pay the bill, because good special education increases initial public expenditures, even if in the long term social and economic benefits more than compensate for the initial outlay.

Teachers have to be trained, and teachers of teachers have to be trained. All of that takes time. We are making some progress.

Mr. McClellan: How many decades?

Ms. Gigantes: Why don't you start?

Mr. Baetz: In 1975, well over 1,500 teachers enrolled in special courses in special education to qualify for additional professional certificates.

Mr. Van Horne: Because they didn't get it in their basic training and the ministry hasn't done a thing about it.

Mr. Baetz: Also in recent summers, some 30 per cent of all teachers enrolled in all the courses were taking special education programs. Progress is being made.

Only through careful planning and research will we be able to clearly determine the precise direction and priorities which should guide our special education programs for the future. That also takes time and patience. Those of us active in this field are only too aware—

Mr. McClellan: What a sellout you are, Reuben.

Mr. Baetz: —of the disasters, in both financial and human terms, which have occurred where one or another form of intervention was given either too little or too high a priority. Fads and quick solutions are rampant in this field and must be treated cautiously.

Mr. Stong: It is a question of priorities.

Mr. Kerrio: Too little, too late.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order!

Mr. McClellan: You should be ashamed of this, Baetz.

Mr. Baetz: There is probably substantial consensus that the majority of young people requiring special education can be helped in one or more of three different ways. As we have heard, one is through the help of a resource teacher; another is through attendance in the special class for a number of years before returning to a regular classroom. The third is, through alternative schools for a minority who cannot be helped otherwise.

Mr. Kerrio: Another senseless bill.

Mr. Baetz: But to translate these general priorities into precise programs in communities across Ontario simply takes time and careful planning. It takes money, trained personnel, research and planning, and an understanding general public.

Mr. McClellan: And a new government.

Mr. Baetz: These are the four essential factors required in moving ahead in our special education program.

It is the recognition of the complexity and the multi-faceted nature of the programs which creates—

Mr. McClellan: Oh, come on, this is disgraceful.

Mr. Kerrio: Are you ever trying to justify your position.

Mr. Baetz: —my dilemma about Bill 109.

I can support it in its general objectives, in principle, and today I will support it in principle. I cannot and I will not support some of its major features if and when the bill should receive further consideration by this Legislature.

Many of the specific weaknesses have already been ably pointed out by my hon. colleague from York East and by the hon. member for London South (Mr. Walker).

Ms. Gigantes: Support it.

Mr. McClellan: I withdraw all my nasty remarks.

Mr. Baetz: I believe these weaknesses are merely symptoms, merely manifestations of the more fundamental and fatal flaw in this bill, that is simply that this bill tries, through a private member's bill, to introduce a major expansion in a government program and a change in some policies, with attendant financial implications. A private member's bill is not meant to do that. That is the fundamental flaw in this piece of legislation.

Ms. Gigantes: Is the member going to vote for it or not?

Mr. McClellan: The flaw is the government.

Mr. Baetz: It is inappropriate to include money matters in a private member's bill, as

I'm sure the sponsor fully recognizes. The financial implications and recommendations for the provincial government are side-stepped in this legislation.

Mr. Foulds: Get the Minister of Education (Mr. Wells) to bring in his bill on Monday and we'll pass it on Tuesday.

Mr. Baetz: This is done presumably by foisting another \$25 million to \$35 million on local school boards and taxpayers, which these new policies would likely cost. We side-step that issue.

Mr. Foulds: How does the member arrive at that figure? Prove it.

Mr. Baetz: In fact, with heavy school taxes, such a move could only be regarded as unrealistic and even ludicrous.

Mr. Warner: Nonsense.

Mr. Mackenzie: The member is an Ottawa redneck.

Mr. Baetz: There could hardly be a better way to destroy public support for special education than the imposition of such a tax by ordering school boards at this time to pay another \$25 million to \$30 million for special education.

Mr. McClellan: The social worker with a hard hat.

Mr. Mackenzie: Now I know why the member's staff were so glad to get rid of him.

Mr. Baetz: The threadbare wording throughout this legislation, which gives too much and too little all at the same time, shows a lack of the required research and planning. It cannot be expected that a private member's bill can have the adequate research and planning to go with it.

Mr. Van Horne: Don't talk to us about the lack of research and planning.

Mr. Deans: If the government would give us more staff, we could do it.

Mr. Baetz: In conclusion, therefore, I hope I have demonstrated that not all of the knowledge about the needs for special education, nor all the concern and compassion for the families and young people beset with learning disabilities—

Mr. Warner: Don't be so silly.

Mr. Baetz: —nor all the conviction to press on in solving the social problem, rests with members and their parties opposite in this House. I will today support the bill in principle because I believe in its general objectives.

Mr. Foulds: Just vote for it.

Mr. Baetz: At a later date, however, I will oppose many of its features, if that is necessary—

Mr. Mackenzie: Why did the member run? Was he going to get fired?

Mr. Baetz: —because they are weak, and above all because I'm convinced that special education in this province warrants far greater measures than a private member's bill.

Mr. Warner: Then do something.

Mr. McClellan: Speak to the Minister of Education then.

Mr. Kerrio: The government has had 35 years to do it.

Mr. Stong: Since 1975, I have introduced three private member's bills, Bill 23, Bill 192, and presently Bill 66, all of which seek to amend the Education Act—because that's the ministry that's really involved in this area—each of which guarantees the right to an education to every child, and each of which would make special education mandatory in our system. Because of the luck of the draw, none of my bills came up for debate; and if it weren't for bad luck I'd conclude I have no luck at all in that regard.

By and large, gifted children are better off in our school system than those who suffer from a learning disability.

Mr. Lewis: Don't bet on that, believe me.

Mr. Stong: So I would relegate my concerns this afternoon on this vote to the sorely inadequate facilities and the lack of qualified teachers to deal with the problem of children with specific learning disabilities.

The real problem, as I see it, is that although many think they understand what a learning disability is, when questioned ignorance prevails. The Ontario Association for Children with Learning Disabilities defines the learning disabled child as a child who exhibits a disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or using spoken or written languages. The incidence varies according to the criteria used to define the disability, but the Canadian Association for Children with Learning Disabilities placed the incidence at approximately 10 per cent to 12 per cent of the total childhood population of Ontario.

If we were to examine the inter-personal relations of the learning disabled child and his educators, perhaps we would discover the learning disabled's motivation to direct his delinquency tendencies towards society, whose major childhood institutions also reject him, because nowhere in life will his deficiencies be more manifest than in our school system.

[4:15]

In the materialistic society in which we live, one of the highly valued traits of that society which is stressed is the concept that

academic achievement is the key to success. Therefore, the role in which we cast our young is that of a serious student striving for academic excellence. From age five onward, the school becomes the major arena of the child's socialization process. It is here that the under-achiever is stigmatized, often to the extent that his entire life may become permanently warped by his feelings of inferiority.

Instead of developing a healthy attitude of, "I am one who succeeds," he develops the defeated notion of, "I am one who fails." The child who is ultimately defeated in his attempts at academic mastery, who drops out of school at the age of 16 possibly with no more than an elementary school education, is almost certain to be denied many of the rewards that society bestows on its better educated members. Furthermore, our advances in the technological society are simply not structured to assimilate many members who do not learn well; but this is the unfortunate plight of the learning disabled child.

Education can give the student a sense of emotional satisfaction in the achievement of skills. It can arouse socially acceptable ambitions. It can put him into contact with persons with whom he can identify and strive to emulate. On the other hand, it can leave scars on the psyche of the growing child which may well be related to the development of anti-social attitudes and to ultimate defiance of all authority.

The frustration that accompanies the learning disabled who is of normal intelligence as opposed to the apparent contentment of those with more generalized, low intelligence, is undoubtedly the factor which triggers aggressive behaviour.

Usually and not uncommonly, learning disabilities are associated with emotional disturbances, but that is not a medical fact. Learning disabilities are not emotional but are actual physical disorders affecting one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or using spoken or written languages.

As former critic for my party of correctional institutions and as present critic of the Solicitor General, and drawing on my professional experience, I have become more and more impressed by the correlation of the learning disability and criminal delinquency. Kiwanis International, which has undertaken to sponsor learning disabled programs internationally, has compiled a publication called *The Younger Years*. This publication is to be used as a directive to participating clubs. The publication relies on separate studies in three American states which indicate that 80 to 90 per cent of juvenile delinquents committed to

correctional institutions have clinically proven learning disabilities.

The New York Times ran a series of articles on what is termed dyslexia. That is a term more or less equivalent to MBD or LD. One of these dealt with delinquency, and the following is a quotation:

"Some of the most disturbing statistics about dyslexia were officially reported to the United States Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in 1970 by a special national advisory committee of 21 experts. The group found a shocking correlation between dyslexia and juvenile delinquency. An estimated 75 per cent of the nation's delinquents are reading retarded by at least two years.

"The study went on to review figures on all of the convicted criminals incarcerated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and found dyslexia four times more common among prisoners than among the general population. The prisoners had a non-verbal mean IQ of 102, but had reached an educational level of only a fraction of a year beyond the seventh grade."

The article goes on to point out that dyslexia does not inevitably lead to criminal activity but states that without essential treatment, the dyslexic child is trapped in daily failure and may well vent his frustration in anti-social ways. The manifest purpose, I put to you, of our educational institutions is to socialize society's youth in the customs and manners and knowledge of our culture. Yet even the best-equipped school boards offer only token facilities for the remediation of learning disabilities. Most learning-disabled children are left without help in the normal classroom to sink or to swim; unfortunately many of them sink. As soon as they do they become stigmatized, lose their self-esteem, and the resulting frustration drives them to some form of defiance.

They are intelligent and sensitive to the negativism directed towards them, and they are highly motivated to get even with a society which has failed to understand them from birth. Thus the seeds of criminal behaviour are formed.

The Ministry of Education must immediately introduce comprehensive courses to train teachers to recognize and detect, in the early years of our educational system, the child with a learning disability. The government must immediately introduce more extensive apprenticeship or internship, which must concentrate on placing the most qualified teachers in junior kindergarten, kindergarten and grades one, two and three.

Although experts differ as to whether the learning disabled child ought to be segre-

gated from or integrated into the regular class, the cost of financing a learning-disabled program in our educational system would be best served at this time by a program of integration. It would be a beginning, and a step in the right direction.

The real basis of a program for dealing with most of the learning-disabled children is to be found in teacher training, as opposed to setting up sophisticated and segregated facilities. So I urge the ministry to accept its responsibility; quit passing the buck and act now. Set up the programs required; guarantee a right to an education to every child in Ontario. Three children in every class suffer a specific learning disability. The government should act immediately on this bill. I have no hesitation in supporting the bill that is before us in principle.

Mr. Lewis: I am very delighted to enter this debate in support of my colleague's bill. Both my colleague from Carleton East and my colleague from Port Arthur (Mr. Foulds) have put to you very strongly the rationale and principle behind this bill. I don't think it is a matter of dispute among many members of the Legislature.

I appreciate some of the interventions I have heard, publicly and privately, from members of the government. As a matter of fact, the member for York East was kind enough to write me, not very long ago, a thoughtful and feeling letter which showed an appreciable grasp of precisely this kind of problem.

I am making, pointedly and deliberately, a notable exception. What really bothers me, are the kinds of speeches we hear from the member for Ottawa West (Mr. Baetz), which worry me when dealing with legislation of this kind. My colleague from Ottawa West has become the master of ambiguous, circumlocutious equivocation. I've never heard anything in this House like it.

If ever there was a person who has taken on artful rationalization and made it a fine point of his career, it is the member for Ottawa West.

I appeal to him to cut it out. With respect, when he retires from politics he should take on a job like executive director of the Canadian Council for Social Development. That namby-pamby miasma would love him. It is something worth thinking about.

Mr. McClellan: He can speak out of all sides of his mouth at once.

Mr. Lewis: What this piece of legislation is meant to do is provide for all the children in this province—

Mr. Baetz: Who's arguing with it?

Mr. Lewis: —exactly what they are entitled to as a right. It is as simple as that. It is the simplest principle that could be put. There is no reason in the world for the government to resist and oppose it. The government should embrace it; conscious, as government members, that where these injustices exist they should be dealt with.

There has been some talk in general terms this afternoon. Let me talk to members in very specific terms.

Recently I appeared at the Social Services Review Board with my colleague from Kitchener-Wilmot (Mr. Sweeney), who was kind enough to be there, and I salute him for it, on behalf of a little 14-year-old boy in my own riding named Stephen Cook, who had been refused, as so often happens, by the rehabilitation branch of the Ministry of Community and Social Services. His parents then had to go—with a lot of advance pain, anguish and frustration, let it be said—to appear before that board to make an appeal on behalf of that lad.

The member for Kitchener-Wilmot intervened very effectively, and I made some personal intervention myself as the member representing this young man. Lo and behold, Mr. Speaker, no sooner had that been done, or had that case been heard, than a few weeks later the funding was granted. The boy is off in Pine Ridge, Vermont, there being no education available to him in the province of Ontario because he's a profoundly learning disabled child. Even in a board of education as strong and sophisticated as that of Scarborough, there was still no possibility for that young lad to have an adequate educational environment.

Mr. Stong: Nothing north of Steeles Avenue.

Mr. Lewis: I spoke to his mother yesterday morning. I didn't call her, she called me out of the blue to tell me that this 14-year-old boy has been made an honour student in Pine Ridge, Vermont; that his entire personality has changed in a matter of months and that this desperate, frantic young adolescent feels a total sense of personal vindication because he's having a decent educational experience.

Mr. Baetz: That's progress.

Mr. Lewis: The member thinks that's a first-rate thing, doesn't he? Well then, I have a question to ask. Why can't it be done in the province of Ontario? Why do we have to export our kids to Vermont? Why do we, as members of the Legislature, have to intervene in this fashion to exercise our consider-

able political clout in order to effectively get some money for these kids?

The next case I have I got by a little—

Mr. Baetz: Why don't you introduce private member's bills?

Mr. Lewis: I think I hear the whimpering of the sheepish; is that what's coming across the floor?

The next case I got came to me via a little program I do on radio. It came from Brant county, from the Odegard family. They had been in touch with the member for Brant-Oxford-Norfolk (Mr. Nixon) as well as myself. They were all set to go before the Social Service Review Board. They, too, had to go through the pain, the frustration, the anguish of forever battling with the local board of education to get decent services for their kid, whom they had to send out of province.

Finally, even though the local board of education or the administration, wasn't so happy about it—as my colleagues will tell you is frequently the case—they got to the trustees. The trustees, to their credit, signed a letter which said, "We cannot, in Brant county, give this young lad an education." The hearing was set at the Social Services Review Board.

It was well known that the member for Brant-Oxford-Norfolk would be there. I had told the family I'd like to be there myself, and lo and behold—would you believe it—before the hearing was held, the Odegard family heard that funding was coming through by the rehabilitation branch and a hearing would not have to be held. Another child is paid for out of the province of Ontario as a result of forced political intervention.

Then, Mr. Speaker, being terribly personal again—you'll forgive me for this—I had occasion to come into contact with a family from the riding of the Minister of Agriculture and Food (Mr. W. Newman). On the child's behalf, the Minister of Agriculture and Food himself intervened by way of letter, as did a number of celebrities from June Callwood on. They'd also spoken to my colleague from York Centre about coming to a hearing on behalf of that young woman named Donna Mae, about whom I once wrote a column. I had indicated I wanted to go as well. A lovely, bright young 18-year-old who was forced out of the province of Ontario to get an education.

The hearing was to be this morning. Two days ago the family heard by phone that the hearing was cancelled. Why? Because the rehabilitation services branch had decided to

fund the girl fully and the review wouldn't be necessary.

Mr. Stong: But what about the ones who don't get it?

[4:30]

Mr. Lewis: That's first-rate, that's excellent, because it's merited. But I want to understand what kind of a province it is where one has to exercise this kind of political pressure in order to get simple justice for our children. It is wrong, people over there. It is dead wrong and the government should face up to it.

We are asking in this private member's bill, which is a splendid bill because it covers exceptionality of all kinds, only that the government give to the children what they are entitled to as of right.

Mr. Baetz: But no money.

Mr. Mackenzie: That is all the member ever thinks of.

Mr. Lewis: I want to say to my colleague from Ottawa West, he of the omniscient discursion, if the government has money to buy land in Haldimand-Norfolk, money to buy land in Edwardsburgh, money to waste on Minaki Lodge and money to throw away in North Pickering on a community and an airport that will never be built, it can darn well find the money for kids with learning disabilities in Ontario.

Mr. Gregory: You use Minaki Lodge in whatever subject you are talking about.

Mr. Lewis: What I am putting to you, Mr. Speaker, is don't talk to us about lack of funds, talk to us about social and human priorities, and then we will listen.

Mr. Mackenzie: It hurts, doesn't it.

Mr. Lewis: You are very shortly going to tell me that I only have a very short time left. I want to end simply in this way. By and large, the educational system of Ontario is designed for the mass. I am one of those people who doesn't feel so kindly towards the educational system of Ontario.

Mr. Acting Speaker: You have one minute.

Mr. Lewis: I am not as much a devotee of it as others are, but let us say it does a serviceable job for the mass of children. What it does not do is an equally good job for the children who particularly and especially require intense sensitivity, and a profound and feeling human response. The measure of a good educational system is the way in which it deals with exceptionality.

Our response to those who are most vulnerable is always the measure of the best educational systems. It is the best educational

system my colleague from Carleton East is putting before you, Mr. Speaker, in this private member's bill today. The government should hang its collective head in shame as 20 of its members rise to block it, as I am prepared to predict they will undoubtedly do.

Mr. Kennedy: I have some experience in this area of activity in our educational system. I rise to support the principle of this bill, as do my colleagues and as each speaker did who has participated. There is no doubt the thrust of the bill is sympathetically and understandably received by everyone. The major thing is turning provisional or discretionary legislation into mandatory legislation. That is the thrust of the whole exercise.

I did want to make just a couple of comments on the deficiencies in it. One of the problems I see we face, despite the assertion by the member for York Centre, is the need to have an all-encompassing definition of learning disabilities. My experience is that some are relatively easy to identify, to categorize, to provide for and to develop programs for, while others are most difficult. It requires a discussion with parents, with boards and with the ministry.

Mr. Kerrio: And the desire to want to do it.

Mr. Kennedy: And the desire to want to do it; the member is quite right.

Mr. Kerrio: That is what we need, a desire to do it.

Mr. Kennedy: It is just not so simple that tomorrow morning we start providing for all the persons or the categories that are here.

Mr. B. Newman: The government has had 35 years.

Ms. Gigantes: Let us begin.

Mr. Kennedy: I know, but I don't think we are that far advanced, from my discussions with people who are sincerely interested and involved in this program.

Mr. Mackenzie: That is the weakest "but" I have ever heard.

Mr. Kennedy: I tell the hon. member there are some areas in some of these categories where there are not just pigeonholes for everyone down the line.

Mr. Cooke: Who is trying to pigeonhole anyone; let us just try to do something.

Mr. Kennedy: I'm telling the members it is simply not in place.

Interjections.

Mr. Acting Speaker: Order, please. Would the member ignore the interjections and continue.

Mr. Kennedy: I assert that and that is fact.

Mr. Deans: Why don't you just pass the bill and we will go to committee and discuss all of that?

Mr. Foulds: Put it into committee today.

Mr. Kennedy: But what I want to say, Mr. Speaker, is the members opposite have been quite critical of this government in the area of special education for those with learning disabilities. I don't think this is quite fair. I have four sheets that relate some of the progress that has been made in this area. It really started with the retarded, when the late Premier—

Interjections.

Mr. Acting Speaker: Order, please; the member has one more minute.

Mr. Kennedy: —actually the very much alive former Premier, the Hon. John Robarts, when he was Minister of Education, opened the Red Oaks school in Mississauga.

Mr. Lewis: Is that a wish you have?

Mr. Kennedy: No wish, he is very much alive, as you know.

Those with learning disabilities involve some 12.3 per cent of the students in our school system. A great many of those are provided for under the discretionary rules now in place. But I do say, and support the member in this, that I would like to see the government continue this forward progress. I could relate, if I had the time, the chronology of progress in this area.

Mr. Speaker: The member's time has expired.

Mr. Foulds: You could do it in the next ten seconds.

Mr. Kennedy: I would like to see it continue, as soon as it is feasibly sound, and enshrine it in legislation—

Mr. Stong: That's enough.

Mr. Kennedy: —and I urge haste in expansion of the program.

ROYAL ASSENT

Mr. Speaker: I beg to inform the House that in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to assent to certain bills in her chambers.

Clerk of the House: The following are the titles of the bills to which Her Honour has assented:

Bill 88, An Act to amend the Corporations Tax Act, 1972.

Bill 94, An Act to amend the Negligence Act.

Bill 111, An Act to provide for Municipal Hydro-Electric Service in the County of Oxford.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS

RESIDENTIAL SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS

Mr. Jones moved private member's motion 14:

Resolution: That in the opinion of this House, the government should give immediate consideration to legislation which would eliminate increases in property tax assessment for persons who install solar energy systems in their places of residence.

Mr. Jones: Mr. Speaker, as we propose this resolution to the House, and it reads for the immediate consideration to legislation, we do so as we think in terms of what we saw in the recent 1977 budget. We feel this motion of today supplements the initiatives in that budget. On April 20, we made retail sales tax exemptions for solar electrical cells, solar furnaces and solar panels and heat recovery units; today we feel we must add to the momentum created by those initiatives.

In my riding of Mississauga North, a family is living a few blocks from me in a home which derives 60 per cent of its energy needs from the sun. These people are seen, I suppose, as pioneers. I am happy to have them as neighbours.

However, Mr. Speaker, knowledge of the capability of the sun's rays is not a new phenomenon and any surface exposed to the sun will rise in temperature when it absorbs radiant solar heat. Yet we have concentrated our energies and our energy development in the area of fossil fuels which are increasingly costly, rapidly depleting and are polluting our atmosphere. We know these fossil fuels are by-products of the sun through photo-synthetic process, and rather than utilizing these by-products, with the implementation of solar technology we have today we can capture the force that helps create them.

Mr. Speaker, this province continues in both public and private sectors to develop sources of non-renewable energy. I find it illogical that we can continue to exhaust non-renewable resources without giving the greatest inducements and incentives possible to the development of renewable resources.

Therefore, I salute those ministries which are seeking out solar technology, which is effective in practice and in cost, and those who demonstrate the role of this technology. I see the Minister of Energy (Mr. J. A. Taylor) in his seat, and indeed I especially

applaud his efforts and the efforts of his ministry as they co-ordinate the many works taking place between the various ministries involved.

The Ministry of Education, for example, is presently involved in the design and installation of a 900 square foot water-preheating solar system at West Humber Collegiate in Etobicoke; the Ministry of Agriculture and Food is designing a practical, economic, and energy-conserving, solar greenhouse suited to Ontario's climatic and crop conditions; the Ministry of Government Services has issued tenders for the construction of court-houses, with solar boosts to their heating systems, in Scarborough and in Newmarket; the Ministry of Housing has issued tenders for the construction of a 30-unit senior citizen residence in Aylmer that is totally solar heated.

The Ministry of Housing project will complement its contribution to the 100 per cent solar-heated Provident House in King City. The Ministry of Housing is also studying the installation of a low-cost solar collection and modular storage system on existing housing units.

The Ministry of the Environment is investigating the feasibility of solar heating for a sewage treatment plant in Ontario.

These are but a few samples of many projects under way throughout the Ontario government. One of the goals of this work is to develop policies necessary to expedite public acceptance of solar technology in the marketplace.

I believe that the resolution before us today will induce greater demand by the residential consumer for solar equipment by reducing the financial burden carried by people who desire the use of solar equipment. In this, it will stimulate an industry that is in its early stages in Ontario, and it will promote further residential use, since each new purchase would induce and create a practical demonstration of the benefits of solar energy.

The cost involved in installing solar equipment in residences is considerable. To cite some examples of that, according to a Ministry of Energy observation using 1976 equipment and installation cost factors, estimates show that when these costs are applied against the costs of conventional heating systems and their fuels, the payback period is somewhere in the order of 20 to 21 years. However, by 1980, as solar technology advances, this period is expected to reduce considerably and the projections now see something like 15 to 16 years.

This technology will make further advancement. I know this from opportunities I

have had to investigate the development of solar technology. The Ontario Youth Secretariat's Experience '77 program, in conjunction with the Ministry of the Environment, sponsored a solar investigation project at Algonquin College in Ottawa. The dedicated young people there showed me their efforts toward the development of low-cost solar components that, when perfected, will further reduce the cost recovery period.

However, this is not enough. A group of companies practicing professional consulting reported to the Porter Commission on Electrical Power Planning, that emphasis must be made to stress the extreme importance of government legislation and financial incentives as a major influence on the rate at which heat conservation and solar heating system installation may be expected to take place. The group reported that legislation to ensure that property taxes would not be raised as a result of conservation and solar installation investments is highly important to protect the substantial dollar investments required for such installations.

[4:45]

A 1977 report of the Institute of Policy Analysis of the University of Toronto concluded the following: "Our results demonstrated that the inclusion of solar equipment in the assessed value of a house represents a major deterrent to wide-scale solar implementation in Canada."

The report went further to state: "In only one comparison case, the packaged or the standardized solar system versus electricity in heating, was the effect of property taxes overcome."

The study showed that with the inclusion of property taxes in lifetime costs of solar heating systems, solar heating was 48 per cent more expensive than oil heating. With the exemption of property taxes, the inferior position of solar heating was reduced to 21 per cent. Significantly, in that same study, when the solar equipment involved was exempted, solar heating was seen to be approximately 30 per cent cheaper than electrical heating over the life cycle of the system involved.

I know that report dealt with a figure of some six per cent as an expected escalation in those particular energy costs. We see them ranging as high as 17.6 per cent. Without a crystal ball, it is pretty hard for us to predict, but I was trying to be consistent in those comparisons that the report drew.

Electrical heating has been highly promoted in this province and has a significant share of the heating market. If, as we have seen,

solar heating is competitively cost-efficient, it should be promoted and receive inducements such as the one we see here before us, because of its comparative benefits. We as legislators, are not alone in the consideration of measures such as we see today. Manitoba has enacted similar legislation and the Nova Scotia House is considering a proposal before it. In the United States no less than 25 states, including our neighbours in New York and Michigan, have enacted legislation, and eight other states have proposed legislation of this type. All of the measures have come forward since 1974 in those jurisdictions.

In August, 1976, the American Bar Foundation initiated a study in light of these developments. It reasoned that solar systems and their exemption from property taxes add no additional burdens to the community. In fact, they stated it reduced the community's financial burden by lessening air pollution, cutting the amount of energy needed to transport conventional fuels and decreasing related spending.

This proposal has considerable support within the communities of Ontario. For example, the city of Ottawa is resolved to ensure participation in solar space and water-heated housing developments. The council of the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto adopted, in September, 1976, a recommendation of its resources recovery, energy and environment committee that reads: "That the province of Ontario be requested to exclude from the assessed value of real property, the increased value of the property resulting from the inclusion of a solar heating unit."

In the brief to the Metro council that made this recommendation, Alderman Tony O'Donohue described the use of solar energy systems incorporated into the new Massey Hall development. He said, at that time, "I sincerely hope that this will be the first move in an opening of the door to massive programs of energy conservation and a deceleration in use of our limited fossil fuel reserves."

Mr. Speaker, this resolution is not the first we have seen concerning solar energy; it certainly will not be the last. At some point in I hope the very near future, this House will propose such items as access to sunlight legislation and measures concerned with the very large field of passive solar development. Though that is not our task today, I would like to state very briefly that some of those things that will be part of passive solar development—and that this government will have to play a role in helping advise and to inform on—are very simple, some of them are

not very expensive. They are something the Ministry of Energy is constantly trying to provide by way of information to new home purchasers, to builders, and to people in general as we have the very large and very real debate about our energy uses, needs and sources for the future.

Some things are very simple, such as which way a house faces; overhangs to protect from the summer sun in light of large energy usage for air conditioners these days. Some of the very simple systems include use of thermal-mass principles since we know that big fireplaces, for instance, act as heat sinks; evergreen trees in the north of one's house act as wind breaks; and berming, which can be done in increasingly sophisticated and of course very realistic and yet aesthetically pleasing ways: these are some of those things we will see, I would trust, debated in this House in the near future. These are things I see our society having to increasingly turn their attention towards.

I recognize that this measure we are talking of today may be inconsistent with the aim of property-tax reform that intends to eliminate exemptions. Therefore, any exemptions that result from this resolution should have time constraints placed on them. We must provide, for example, that exemptions not extend beyond the minimum cost recovery period. I see this measure as an inducement rather than as long-term support.

Mr. Speaker, we must establish a practical demonstration of solar energy systems in the private sector, and I believe any measures resulting from this resolution will be a tool in the development of that objective.

I mentioned at the outset that I was privileged to have in my riding a home where people are actually living and studying use of solar energy; we are all learning from that particular home. We also see fledgling companies; we see a lot of young people increasingly concerned about environmental effects and the loss of fossil fuel. We all have to consider the increased cost of those fossil fuels, which we have in great abundance provided new development keeps pace with use.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution is an urgent step we as legislators should take towards what has to be the encouragement, the bringing about of and the second phase towards the increased use of our renewable resource, namely solar energy.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. member reserving four minutes for a response?

Mr. Jones: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I would like to reserve the final time.

Mr. Speaker: You will have four minutes.

Mr. Reed: Mr. Speaker, I would like first to commend the member for Mississauga North for this very timely resolution, and suggest to him that he stands out as a rose among the thorns on that side of the House when it comes to an attempt at progressive—

Mr. Warner: A lot of thorns over there.

Mr. Reed:—thinking regarding the need to encourage renewable resource development in the province of Ontario. The truth is that Ontario is probably second only to Prince Edward Island as the most vulnerable in terms of the traditional energy forms that we rely on so heavily at the present time.

But I want to caution him about one thing. Before he waxes too euphorically about the wonderful achievements of his government in this regard, I would like to point out a couple of things. First of all, he mentioned the Aylmer senior citizens project; he mentioned, I am sure unintentionally but erroneously, that it is 100 per cent solar-heated. I am sure the Minister of Energy (Mr. J. A. Taylor) will confirm with the member that it is, in fact, not. The interesting part of that is that the supplementary heat being used on that very commendable project is a demand electric heat, which I pointed out in the House a few days ago is probably the worst possible use of thermally-produced electricity in existence. Therefore, the Minister of Energy, in his consultation with various ministries and advising them on energy conservation, would do very well to upgrade that program as well.

The other thing I would like to mention to the member for Mississauga North is the \$50,000 commitment that was made, I think two years ago, in assistance for the development of what is now called Provident House up in King, which is a 100 per cent solar home. On the basis of the \$50,000 input cost of the solar panelling in the storage system and so on, the then Minister of Energy, the member for Don Mills (Mr. Timbrell), said that solar power was of virtually no significance before the end of the century.

So I would just caution him to be realistic. I am very much encouraged by any move forward that I can see on the part of the government in the development of renewables, but let us not get carried away with all of the wonderful things that have happened in the past.

As recently as two years ago, as I said, there was a total of \$50,000 committed for renewable resource development, that went into Provident House. Last year the book showed, I think, \$350,000. We know that it has got to be substantially improved above

and beyond that. If it was more than that, I stand corrected, Mr. Minister, but it seems in the estimates—

Hon. J. A. Taylor: It is \$4.4 million.

Mr. Reed: For next year.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Yes. About \$4.4 million for renewables and \$2.5 million for solar.

Mr. Reed: But those estimates have not come before us yet, as the minister well knows.

Another very interesting thing is that in other jurisdictions, particularly the United States and the ERDA program—the Energy Research and Development Agency program—a commitment was made to the development of renewable resources. Goals were set, and as a matter of fact, in the United States, federally, a goal was set that by the year 2020, 25 per cent of the energy mosaic, or the energy makeup of the United States, should come from solar energy.

Up to and including the ministry's most recent assessment of the energy picture, solar energy was put much further back on the backburner than that. For that reason, I am pleased to see the member for Mississauga North bringing it forward.

There are a couple of other considerations. I would not like to express so much as concerns, but when the ministry is considering legislation of this kind they should add these into their deliberations. One is that to exempt the solar retrofit on an existing home tends to discriminate against the home that is solar-oriented or solar designed, as you talked about, that is the passive solar system.

[5:00]

I think it's in the best interests of us all to encourage the changeover in construction to homes that are solar oriented, because we know the passive solar home is now an economic reality. In spite of the fact that we've got economic fringe problems with solar retrofits, we don't have such economic problems with solar orientation. We know that if we can design and build a home—using two by sixes in the walls, and insulating the north wall, and the berms, and the evergreen trees on the north side, and the deciduous trees on the south side, and the overhangs, and the trombe walls and so on—all which the member for Mississauga North referred to, there is a very positive cost recovery connected with those things simply because they do not necessarily add substantially to the overall cost of the home.

We also know that solar orientation, in a passive system, can reduce the demand for

energy in the home by upwards of 50 per cent. So I ask when this kind of legislation is being considered, incentives to get the builder and the home buyer into the business of orienting new house construction in this way be also considered.

One of the suggestions that might be valid and worth considering would be an energy rating for every home in the province of Ontario. An energy rating could be included in the listing of a house by a real estate agent. That would be an official rating, probably determined by CSA, as they do various kinds of equipment. That energy rating might apply to every dwelling in the province as requested by the owner. Certainly the value of the home would be reflected to an extent in its energy efficiency or in the amount of energy we've got to expend per square foot in a given dwelling.

I think this is the kind of progressive step we look forward to as well.

I also inject this note of caution: One of the things we found out recently is that some of the retrofit panels that are constructed at the present time are in sum energy-negative. That is, the energy required to produce the equipment is greater than the possible recovery over the anticipated life expectancy of the hardware.

Whether this is actually important at the present time or not I don't know, because we're still in the process of the research and development of this equipment. But it is a fact, and it's probably a caution that should be considered, that some of this hardware actually takes more Btu's to make than are going to be recovered.

It is a further substantiation, of course, for the conservation. I don't think we can apply ourselves to this kind of consideration without the same kind of vigorous approach to conservation. I have told representatives of Ontario Hydro and the Ministry of Energy before that we have a tremendously long way to go in terms of our potential for conservation, particularly with our electric power system. When you consider roughly 50 per cent of the power production at the present time is used for low-grade heat, the potential for conservation is enormous.

So let's look at the broad picture when we're considering this kind of incentive.

Mr. Acting Speaker: The hon. member's time has expired.

Mr. Reed: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Simply in conclusion, I would commend the member for this resolution, and he certainly has my support.

Mr. Samis: I too rise in support of this resolution. We, in this party, have consistently

supported greater emphasis on any and all forms of renewable energy. We have had grave reservations, I must point out Mr. Speaker, about the policy of this government to rush headlong into the expensive and expansive nuclear option to the extent that it has for the remainder of this century, and obviously for this decade as well, without giving what we would regard as attention to other and alternate sources of energy.

We obviously would support any form of assistance to people seeking to install solar heating. We think it is worthwhile, beneficial and laudatory. But I must tell the member from Mississauga I do have some reservations and some concerns about this resolution. First of all, it is a fact of life that over 99 per cent of our residents today do not have any form of solar heating. They rely on the traditional forms of home heating. It's my feeling we should be doing a lot more to make those existing heating and insulation systems, more efficient and more effective than we are presently doing. I have grave concerns about the cost of the conversion process for retrofitting. The cost of installing a solar heating system would be a limiting factor for people on lower, limited incomes. I have a fear the people who would benefit most from this resolution would be those who are able to pay for it in the first place. Those who couldn't afford the initial outlay because it would be beyond their means, would not even proceed to install any form of solar heating. I noticed a pamphlet put out by a company called Solartech Limited in which they estimate on the average, the present cost of insulating a hot air system to use solar heat would be between \$5,000 and \$6,000, and they emphasize that would only handle 50 to 60 per cent of the heating needs of the average-size house today.

I also noticed a statement by Dr. E. P. Cockshutt, energy co-ordinator of the National Research Council of Canada, in which he says it is highly unlikely there will be any large-scale source of solar energy in mass use before 1985. He estimates the average cost per home to install solar heating would be around \$10,000, not including the inflation factor.

I readily admit the pay-back factor outlined by the member from Mississauga has validity, but I want to emphasize that the initial cash outlay is considerable. I have grave doubts, that this resolution would benefit the vast majority of people in Ontario. They would have to go into debt. Solar heating in our view, is certainly a viable alternative but not all the problems have been worked out yet, especially when we

are talking of general usage. It is not a cheap or economical alternative at the present time for the average person in Ontario.

I question how much money we are presently spending in this province in the field of research into solar energy and other forms of renewable energy. You might ask, Mr. Speaker, if it is around \$100 million; nay. You may say, well maybe \$50 million; nay, again. In total desperation, you may ask if it is around \$5 million; and I have to inform you nay again. In 1977 we are only spending \$4.4 million on research into all forms of renewable energy, and only \$2.5 million on solar.

If there was ever a need to spend money to ensure that solar systems become viable and affordable, and I emphasize those two points, on a general basis, it is in this field of research. The minister may claim we are spending 492 per cent more this year than last year, but that is only an indication that what we spent last year was an absolute disgrace and virtually non-existent.

I compare what is being done in the province of Ontario with what the new administration has proposed in the United States. Most people would acknowledge that the Americans are ahead of us in research and overall energy programs. In terms of solar heating, for example, I noticed President Carter has a proposal before the American Congress whereby there would be a \$2,000 tax credit; 40 per cent of the first \$2,000 outlay, and 25 per cent of the next \$6,000 to a maximum of \$2,000 in total. That is on top of the proposal they also have for a general home insulation program, where 25 per cent of your first \$800 spent and 15 per cent of the next \$1,400 spent would be eligible for a tax credit.

I want to get back to the question of insulation, but the fact is the Americans are ahead of us. They have taken two important initiatives in terms of solar heating and general home insulation.

I was rather interested to read that in Michigan the public utilities have a program of their own whereby for someone interested in solar heating they sponsor a loan program if an individual wishes to retrofit or install some form of solar heating. Once installed, the home owner repays the loan on his monthly bill. Obviously, when the loan is repaid the bill is reduced because the costs have been reduced.

While repaying, even though you have to repay the capital and pay your interest, your costs have not really increased because your fuel consumption has been considerably reduced. Consumers' Gas has a similar program

in this province, but I think it only covers something like 1,500 homes in the province. I was rather disheartened to read that they charge their customers an exorbitant 18 per cent on that program.

Let me say, Mr. Speaker, we can never accept such an exorbitant rate. We would prefer to work in conjunction with OHARP for those who are less affluent and leave it to the private sector for those who can afford to pay the rates and interest charges being levied by the private sector.

One key point I really want to emphasize, Mr. Speaker, is the insulation program. I remember this government promised during the last election a major initiative, and since then it has been cancelled, shelved, buried and forgotten.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Why?

Mr. Samis: "Why?" the minister asks. There are a number of circumstances that have changed the situation. I think that was a terribly short-sighted decision. I noticed the minister was criticized on all sides and by all newspapers and by all observers on this particular question. This decision means increased heating costs to Ontario consumers this year and for upcoming years. It is contributing to greater consumption in this province and a greater waste of precious non-renewable energy resources. They leave it all to the feds, yet at the same time they criticize the feds because it leaves out 75 per cent of Ontario's housing stock. They admit and we all admit it is a patchy, inadequate, rather hastily-arranged program that was foisted on the provinces.

The decision was short-sighted, in that the original program proposed by the Minister of Energy did not include grants anyway. It involved low-cost loans to home owners. So when the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough) talks about a \$5 million saving, really we would have had that money back, not at the same interest rate as some other investments quite possibly, but still the fact is that money would have come back to the province. We would have made significant changes in that program to make it more available to home owners. We would have worked in liaison with the municipalities through OHARP, and we would have injected \$100 million into the program to cover 100,000 homes in Ontario, because much of it would have been in the form of low-interest loans, which obviously would have been repaid, enabling us to have insulated 200,000 homes by the year 2000.

I am not totally blaming the minister, because I think the Treasurer wielded the

mighty axe on him, and although he is not known for his compassion or his progressive views on a variety of matters—

Mr. Reed: That is a sore point.

Mr. Samis: —I think the minister's heart was in the right place.

Mr. Reed: You couldn't have gotten it through the Hydro Commission.

Mr. Samis: The program was inadequate. But the axe was laid upon him by the Treasurer. We wonder how it is that \$5 million is so important to the Treasurer when we can do all sorts of other things. We can spend \$9 million on an industrial waste land called Edwardsburgh in eastern Ontario that nobody wanted. We can spend over \$250 million on a Pickering or a Townsend or other things of that sort. We can waste \$20 million on a completely unnecessary election. We can give the corporate sector over \$500 million in tax credits—

Mr. Kerrio: That's a low blow.

Mr. Samis: —tax breaks and tax incentives in the last three years. We can spend \$5 billion on a Darlington project. We can spend all this money, but we cannot find \$5 million for an insulation program, and we can only give \$4.4 million for research into renewable sources of energy. The priorities are out of whack, Mr. Speaker, something is wrong somewhere.

As I say, I would support the principle of this resolution. I think it is a forward move, but I really want to emphasize that I would like to see this resolution implemented in the context of a proper home insulation program, a meaningful research program into renewable sources of energy and some sense of a meaningful conservation program, not separate from those three considerations but in the context of those other three. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Gregory: Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to speak in support of the resolution introduced by my colleague, the hon. member for Mississauga North. We have been living with the rhetoric of the energy crisis since 1973, and while there may be disagreement on its severity or the number of years we have before our unrenewable resources run out, there is general agreement that the time for specific action is now.

[5:15]

Mr. Swart: Don't worry about farm land; they wait until it happens.

Mr. Gregory: You're even heckling me on this one, Mel?

Mr. Swart: I just got in.

Mr. Gregory: This resolution seeks to have the government eliminate increases in property tax assessment for persons who install solar energy systems in their places of residence.

Solar energy is not a new concept. It has fascinated men for years, and experiments in its use have been going on for generations. Both serious scientists and determined amateurs have discovered various ways of tapping this potential source of unlimited energy. Until now, these methods have remained in the background of public attention, treated as rather fascinating, but basically impractical information.

The events of 1973 have changed that attitude considerably. We have for many years operated under the belief that there was enough gas and oil in this country to provide for all our needs for centuries to come. Now, almost overnight, we find that within our lifetime those supplies may run out. Experts do not agree on the time frame, nor do they agree on the amount of reserves that remain, but they do agree that we need to begin now to find alternatives.

We in Ontario, have always considered ourselves—and I think it's fair to say we have been considered by others—to be one of the have provinces. When it comes to energy, however, we find that, with the exception of uranium, we are one of the have-not provinces. We must import into Ontario approximately 80 per cent of our energy. That should surely indicate that any step we take to develop alternative sources must be considered in the public interest.

I would like to deal briefly with some aspects of solar energy.

Just as the sun itself has generated a powerful mythology, so too solar energy has become clouded by a firmly held but poorly founded set of beliefs. It is said solar energy is too diffuse to achieve the power needed by a modern energy-intensive society. It is said it is impractical because it is unavailable at night and on cloudy days. It is also said the equipment is too expensive.

On examination, these arguments against solar energy do not bear up. If we look, for example, at our present means of heating our homes, we find that we burn oil at temperatures of approximately 500 degrees Fahrenheit to produce 70 degrees of heat in our houses. We are using high quality energy to accomplish a task that could be accomplished just as well by a low quality energy source. We are, therefore, heating our homes in an inefficient way.

Solar energy operates the other way around. Solar energy reaches the earth at rather low

temperatures in comparison to conventional energy sources, and is suitable for tasks such as heating water or space, which require low quality energy. Most of us, at one time or another, have used a magnifying glass to concentrate the sun's rays on a piece of paper. We know that such a method will sufficiently increase the temperature to burn the paper. This is the basic principle of solar heating systems, and it is one which, from a thermodynamic point of view, is much more efficient than our current systems are. Added to that benefit is the fact that this kind of heating can be used without chemical combustion and the release of harmful chemicals into the environment.

The matter of storage is of concern to many who want to know what happens during those times when sunlight is not available. There are a variety of methods, already devised, by which solar energy can be effectively stored for several days. By using a combination of solar energy and conventional energy sources to provide heat as needed, people get the best mix of the two, and yet have gone a long way to help conserve our non-renewable sources.

It is interesting to note that solar energy has been successfully utilized in the past. A solar still for producing fresh water from salt water, covering 50,000 square feet, was built and operated in Chile in 1872. A solar steam-engine ran a printing press at a Paris exhibition in 1878. A four and one-half horse power solar steam engine was operated in Pasadena, California, in 1901.

Mr. Reed: It's a good idea for a still.

Mr. Gregory: Did I give you an idea for a still there, is that what you said?

Mr. Reed: We were worried whether he would try it.

Mr. Gregory: A 20-horsepower engine was operated in St. Louis in 1908, and a 50-horsepower engine pumped irrigation water from the Nile in 1913. So the use of solar energy is not a frivolous dream, but a realistic and practical possible answer to some of the problems we face today. For the householder, the purchase of a solar heating unit could immediately begin to reduce his fuel bills and also relieve him of the spectre of constantly rising bills in the future. It enables him to establish a hedge against inflation by allowing him to invest in a product that will retain its use in the inflated future. Unlike oil refineries or nuclear power plants, solar systems are relatively simple to construct and would create a demand for diverse kinds of labour.

I believe any measure we can take as a government to encourage the development of alternate sources of energy is a measure that will repay us all amply in the years ahead. This resolution is one that will not cost the government money, but is one that can produce much benefit to our communities. No one is suggesting that solar energy is the only answer to our energy needs, but it can be part of the answer and I strongly support my colleague's resolution in this regard. Thank you very much.

Mr. Blundy: Mr. Speaker, I certainly appreciate you recognizing me when I was not in my seat. It shows that there mustn't be many speakers on this particular bill.

However, Mr. Speaker, I would like to compliment the member for Mississauga North on having the initiative to bring in this resolution. We in this chamber today probably don't realize how truly significant this resolution could be to the people of Ontario a few years from now when we will all be faced with the need to reassess how we are going to be using energy in Ontario and particularly how we as individuals, are going to be using energy in our homes.

I personally believe that we are going to see a great deal more of solar energy devices in Ontario homes. But it isn't going to come if we all just sit back and say we think it will happen. In order to really give the impetus to this sort of thing, to put the stamp of approval on this sort of heating, to really do what we can to encourage people to do this, then there's going to have to be more done than what is proposed by this resolution. I am not in any way cutting down this resolution. I think this is a very good first step and has brought this matter now to the attention of this House, hopefully to the attention of the government and I really do hope to the attention of the people of Ontario.

Solar energy is going to be a part of our future. I know that it is going to have to be preceded by encouragement on behalf of all three levels of government. This government of Ontario is going to have to, as the member for Cornwall (Mr. Samis) so aptly said before, increase its commitment and its funds to research. The idea of solar heat is a relatively new concept. Some people of course, are very familiar with it, but there must be research. Then there must be education promulgated for the public to understand and fully appreciate what this can do for us. We know that the fossil fuels are going to continue to increase in price and perhaps become more scarce in the years to come.

The sun, of course, is one of the answers at which we must look.

But I would like to state that in supporting this resolution, I hope I can put across to the government that there must be more research; technology must be more clearly defined; there must be a good deal of experimentation that is discernible to the public. This alone will help bring solar energy into wider use.

I want to say one thing that carries this idea a little bit further. It is something in which I have been interested and I would like to bring it to the attention of the government and the member for Mississauga North—wind energy. We in southern Ontario live in an area which is much influenced by the Great Lakes system. We, in southwestern Ontario, have one of the highest incidences of consistent winds, of varying degrees of force. We have winds almost continuously in southwestern Ontario.

I happen to live in the grandest place in Ontario, right on the beach of Lake Huron. Never a day goes by but there is a wind of some degree of force there.

This brings me to the second point I want to make. It is one thing for all of us to determine we want to support other sources of energy, such as solar energy suggested by this resolution, and wind energy and so forth; but it is another thing to prepare ourselves for it. When I say prepare ourselves for it, I am thinking about matters that would be within the purview of all three levels of government—federal, provincial and municipal.

For instance, a few minutes ago I mentioned wind energy. If I wanted to build a 100-foot windmill on my property at the lake, which is in an R-1 area, I couldn't. The zoning bylaws of the city and the province would not permit it, there is no question about that.

There are certain solar devices that may not be permitted by our building codes as they now stand. The siting of the house on the lot, which my hon. friend mentioned before might be so very important to the full use of the sun in heating the house, might not be possible under some existing zoning bylaws.

We must, on all three levels of government, show so much interest in developing alternate forms for heating our homes and our other buildings that we are prepared for the implementation of these heating systems. Right now I would have a tough time supplementing the heat of my home by the ever-generous wind blowing off Lake Huron because

I couldn't build a windmill on my land; they wouldn't permit it.

Similarly, you can see I might build a solar energy panel on my house to take advantage of that form of heat to supplement the heating of my house, but I would have no protection in the event my neighbours might plant trees on their side of the lot line that would detract from or eliminate those precious rays of sun so necessary to my equipment.

[5:30]

All I want to say, Mr. Speaker, is that I personally believe in this. I think the government of Ontario should do everything it can to encourage solar heating. We should look at the whole package and how it is going to fit into our lives, because it is a new way of doing things. It is going to require new types of building and so forth.

I support the matter of eliminating increasing the property tax assessment because these things are done. In a few simple words, I hope that because of this debate in the House today, and because of the many very interesting comments that have been brought up by the others who have spoken, that there will be a new foresight in this field and that the government of Ontario will help its people to appreciate what solar heating can do for us in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker: The hon member for Windsor-Sandwich.

(Applause)

Mr. Bounsall: Thank you, Mr. Speaker and members of the House, for that welcome this afternoon. My next remarks will be even more welcome, because I intend to speak very briefly on this resolution.

In speaking to this resolution I might say that anything that reduces the increase in property taxes on any energy device should be supported. I find the bill a little limiting in its scope in that it only deals with solar energy devices. I'm sure the member introducing the resolution, the member for Mississauga North, has heard this from other speakers today. A bill of this sort, which purports to reduce any increase in property assessment as a result of instituting this particular energy device, should be extended to all other energy-saving devices. However, I will quite gladly admit that a solar energy device often results in much more substantial changes to the house which would result more obviously in higher property tax increases than any of the other devices that one might think of installing. Nonetheless, if any other energy-saving device, apart from a solar-energy device, was added to a piece of

property which would therefore increase the property taxes thereon, I would be in favour of seeing the principle extended to all of those devices as well.

There may well be across Ontario—it's not too applicable in Windsor, where I come from—areas in which wind energy devices would be appropriate for installation and help considerably in providing energy. I would hate to see a municipality, particularly as we go to market value assessment, end up penalizing the person by increased property assessment to it.

The resolution, if one wanted to speak for a considerable time on it, lends itself very easily to lengthy discussion in that it opens up the whole area of property assessment. It also opens up the whole area of energy. I gather previous speakers have talked about the type of research we should be continuing in all sorts of substitutes for our normal energy sources. Wind energy is obviously one. I can go on at some length, at the merest suggestion that I do so, on systems we should be using to replace our natural gas systems as they tend to dry up.

The electrolysis of water with the production of hydrogen and the subsequent burning of that hydrogen is a very obvious one. We're only a few years away from achieving the technology to make this economically feasible. I've spoken many times about Ontario getting into the technological development of this area so that it would own the patents on it and have the patent rights flow to the province as a result of this technology being developed and put into use. However, I won't speak any further on that, although the resolution does open up this entire area.

The other area which the bill opens up is the discussion of property taxes. We could outline again our policy for the shift away from property taxes, property taxes being an inequitable tax even with the rebate which the Ontario government provides. One has done the calculations over on this side, and there is still a retrogressive tax—not as much as without the property tax rebate but nonetheless still a retrogressive tax. We could outline our party's doctrine and attitude towards the property tax and its elimination, and a shift from that property tax to a fair income tax scheme which the province of Ontario through a rebate system can really effectively control.

But on the face of it, the bill says if you take your residential property and install solar energy devices—which in many cases would make quite substantial changes to the residence, changes which would, because of the capital cost of solar device installation,

increase the market value of the house—there should be no increase in property tax. That principle is one which I can very readily support, and I will certainly be voting for this resolution at the appropriate time later this afternoon.

Rather than going into more detail on energy points or attitudes towards property tax, I will end by saying that I will support this bill, even though I find it rather limited in scope. I would have hoped the member would have cast the net a little wider in the framing of the resolution. Nonetheless, I can vote for this resolution as it stands. Thank you.

Mr. Ashe: Mr. Speaker, I rise in personal support of the resolution put forward by the hon. member for Mississauga North.

Mr. Reed: Oh make it government policy, not just personal.

Mr. Ashe: The reason I say that is because the ministry of which I am the parliamentary assistant does have a few concerns. The reason they do was probably—

Mr. Reed: Here comes the hooker.

Mr. Warner: Here's Darcy's message.

Mr. Ashe: —touched upon by the hon. member for Windsor-Sandwich when he said the bill was too specific. I think that is one of the pluses of the bill, because if you widen it, where do you stop?

Mr. Bounsall: You don't.

Mr. Ashe: You could put into the same category storm doors, storm windows, double-glazed windows, et cetera. I am not sure the municipalities, which derive much of their income from said assessment and said taxation—

Mr. Swart: Practically all of it.

Mr. Ashe: —would be very happy with that particular decline in their sources of revenue.

Mr. Warner: We are not happy with you.

Mr. Ashe: So, while we are supporting this particular resolution because of its energy conservation, we have to encourage municipalities to also be in support of the principle, albeit they will pay the price for a few years by their endorsement and encouragement of this policy.

My own concerns relating to the program would be more on the basis of implementation. I don't really feel it would be—

Mr. Reed: I thought the government was finally for it?

Mr. Ashe: —equitable, for example, to have a permanent exemption. At the same time you have to have some appeal to a particular or prospective home owner that

would make it attractive to consider this form of energy. An exemption from increased assessment for a prescribed period of time would probably be more equitable to his neighbours and fellow taxpayers, possibly something in the order of five or possibly as long as 10 years. But I don't think this kind of exemption from assessment, even on a portion of the structure, should be in perpetuity, because I don't think it would be very fair to the neighbours.

I think we have to be very careful. We all know that some people have a tendency to try to play games with exemptions of this nature. For example, they would look upon the installation of solar energy units and say that it is a very compatible necessity at the same time to add four more rooms on to their home and the total cost, therefore, should be waived in terms of extra assessment.

Once again, I think we would have to be very careful for the benefit of our taxpayers to make sure that any regulations or any legislation as such would be very definite in the areas of postponement of a portion of the assessment that only relates to the installation and the cost of installation of a solar system. I also think that at the same time, probably thinking administratively, it would be very difficult in many instances to actually arrive at an assessed value of a solar system whether it be a complete solar system or one that is designed to do a partial heating job in a particular residence.

Probably the most feasible and practical way, and the one that would give everybody an idea of what they are talking about, whether it be the assessor, the municipality or the prospective home owner or home renovator, would be to come up with some kind of particular table showing that if you have so many energy cells, or what have you, or relate it to the value, your exemption relates accordingly.

Mr. Reed: An energy efficiency rating.

Mr. Ashe: I think that would be the only area that would be equitable and would let everybody know where they stand right from day one. I don't think we want to add anything to our assessment procedure or reassessment procedure that would cause more harangue and misunderstanding between home owner, the assessment department, and ultimately the municipality that is going to have to benefit or not benefit by any particular amount of assessment on a given property.

As I indicated at the start of my brief remarks, I will be supporting the resolution.

In principle, we should support and encourage, in all ways, people to look at alternate sources of energy and conserve the scarce energy forms that we now use in abundance. Yet at the same time, I think we have to recognize that anything that takes away a tax revenue means that it has to go somewhere else. So equity also has to be a prime consideration in drafting or enforcing any particular legislation.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the member for Mississauga North on his resolution and am looking forward to the vote of the House in that regard. Thank you.

Mr. Jones: Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank all those who participated in the—

Mr. Kerrio: Point of order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. member for Niagara Falls wants to enter the debate he has one minute.

Mr. Kerrio: Thank you, very much, Mr. Speaker. I had better go, eh?

Mr. Jones: You missed the last one.

Mr. Laughren: Time off.

Mr. Kerrio: There was one very important point I wanted to make and I can make it in one minute. Any kind of bill that would allow us to bypass Hydro as a middleman—in this case instead of getting heat generated by hydraulic power we get it from solar power and tap that resource—I am for it. In this case, that is exactly what is going to happen. I am a little disappointed the resolution deals directly with residents because I think one of the very meaningful and really economical things that can be heated with solar heat is a pool. While there may not be that many in existence, many of them are heated electrically and I am certain that solar heat would be the route to go in that particular area. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: You are quite welcome. The hon. member for Mississauga North.

Mr. Samis: That's concentration.

[5:45]

Mr. Jones: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would just like to say that I appreciate the comments and participation of the various members of all three caucuses who spoke to the resolution.

I would like to just touch on one point of clarification for the member for Cornwall. He mentioned some concern that solar energy was some kind of an elitist matter and not a benefit he could foresee coming for people in low-income categories. This one particular study I referred to made comparisons, the one which said there was a 30 per cent saving on the cost period we were talking about took into account such things

as mortgage variables. In low cost housing the figures in one mortgage worked out at \$6,884. Admittedly, those are 1976 figures and would be increasing. It certainly took into account a very average home situation and the type of installation that could be a part of it.

I would also remind the House that these costs are being rapidly reduced to lesser figures than those of just a few short years ago.

There was some discussion that this resolution didn't embody some of the aspects of other renewable energy forces that the members would have liked to have seen discussed. I think we recognize that. Today we did deal specifically with the solar energy aspect, but that's not to say the government isn't equally concerned about other forms, such as wind. I'm looking at a clipping here—and again I refer to my riding—about some concepts that are being brought on stream for very practical use. I see the picture of the Minister of Energy as he opened the new concept in the riding of Mississauga North where wind units—

Mr. Samis: Did you get an eight by 12 over there?

Mr. Jones:—will be married up with generators. So that can be used. In fact on Centre Island there's a program his ministry is conducting right now which can be readily adopted for some of the northern and western areas where high winds prevail.

I would again like to thank the members who took part in the debate, to encourage all of them in their roles as members of this House and, since we've had a discussion on this resolution, to remind them we've a big job to explain and expedite public acceptance of solar technology in its total sum. I'd like to see encouragement of some of the many other areas we touched on. We touched on passive energy savings, some of which are very basic. We have new ones we know are available to us now at a relatively small cost, such as solar film for windows, radiation heat and some other vital areas we are going to have to turn increasingly towards, as we do in this resolution to the increased use of solar heat and its inducement.

Mr. Speaker: There are two questions to be decided by the House at this time.

SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS ACT

Mr. Speaker: The vote is on second reading of Bill 109, An Act respecting Special Education Programs.

Motion agreed to.

Ordered for committee of the whole House.

RESIDENTIAL SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Jones had moved private member's motion 14.

Resolution concurred in.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, as per our custom, may I take this particular point this afternoon to indicate the order of business for next week.

On Monday the House will be in committee of supply. On Tuesday we have legislation; Bills 107, 112, 115, 113 and 110. Thursday afternoon we have ballot items in the names of the members for Kitchener (Mr. Breithaupt) and Sudbury East (Mr. Martel); Thursday evening we debate the report of the select committee on the Ombudsman. On Friday we have supply.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS ACT (continued)

House in committee of the whole on Bill 98, An Act to revise the Municipal Elections Act, 1972.

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Chairman, the member for Waterloo North (Mr. Epp) of course had expected to complete his remarks with respect to the matter of the three-year term, so that the vote could be put, and of course the House had expected that this matter would be continued at 8 of the clock. I am wondering if we could agree to call it 6 of the clock at this point so that we might return at 8 in order to deal with the brief comments from the member for Waterloo North that will complete that specific item.

Mr. Chairman: There appears to be agreement.

The House recessed at 5:54 p.m.

ERRATUM

No.	Page	Column	Line	Should read:
61	2276	2	45	five being 500 kilovolts and two being 230

APPENDIX

(See page 2752)

Answers to written questions were tabled as follows:

46. Ms. Bryden—Inquiry of the ministry: How much was spent by each ministry in the fiscal year 1976-77 for the services of private consulting firms and private consultants, giving the following detail: (a) name and address of firm or consultant; (b) amount of payment made; (c) subject of study; (d)

title and date of report? [Tabled November 21, 1977.]

Answer by the Chairman of Management Board (Mr. Auld).

The following tabulation specifies the aggregate amounts spent for consulting services in 1976-77. It includes a total of \$854,789 paid to the management consulting division in the Ministry of Government Services.

Ministry	Management Consulting	Technical Consulting	Total
Agriculture and Food	24.5	....	24.5
Assembly Office	48.0	....	48.0
Attorney General	391.1	12.4	403.5
Cabinet Office	30.8	....	30.8
Colleges and Universities	59.4	....	59.4
Community and Social Services	552.1	8.9	561.0
Consumer and Commercial Relations	270.7	93.5	364.2
Correctional Services	38.1	59.2	97.3
Culture and Recreation	197.8	17.4	215.2
Education	112.7	....	112.7
Energy	split not available		841.1
Environment	177.5	760.3	937.8
Government Services	78.5	4,474.4	4,552.9
Health	403.7	285.3	689.0
Housing	977.4	149.5	1,126.9
Industry and Tourism	654.6	....	654.6
Labour	91.1	.1	91.2
Management Board	478.5	....	478.5
Natural Resources	372.7	2,046.8	2,419.5
Niagara Escarpment	4.2	7.1	11.3
Premier's Office	3.4	....	3.4
Provincial Auditor .....	....	....	....
Revenue	30.3	....	30.3
Solicitor General	141.8	....	141.8
Transportation and Communications	14.4	7,318.3	7,332.7
Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs	646.7	69.5	716.2
Justice Policy	3.8	....	3.8
Resources Development	248.9	7.5	256.4
Social Development	2.9	....	2.9
			<hr/> 22,206.9 <hr/>

All amounts refer to \$1,000.

The management consulting category includes organization studies, personnel studies, system/EDP studies, management science studies, as well as general management consulting assignments. Technical consulting refers to architectural, engineering, drafting geological and surveying services.

The question asked that each individual consulting study should be listed specifying the firm, service amount, subject of study and final report. To provide this tabulation,

the following steps would be necessary in each ministry:

1. Search the expenditure records for all payments made to consulting firms in 1976-77.
2. Reference each expenditure back to a program manager or a contract authorization file.
3. Access either the contract file or the program manager to identify the individual studies or projects, the name of the firm, et cetera.
4. Prepare the resultant tabulation.

Considering the thousands of individual projects and studies involved, some for very small amounts, it would require anywhere from 15 to 100 man-days of effort in most ministries to provide this detail. The overall cost would be \$55,000 to \$75,000 of which, at least 50 per cent would be incremental to current expenditures. That is, additional staff would have to be hired on a temporary basis to provide the detail requested.

Accordingly, on the assumption that the value of the detailed answer does not cover the cost involved, further information is not included at this time.

49. Mr. McClellan—Inquiry of the ministry: 1. Since section 8 of the Training Schools Act was repealed in January 1976, what new residential treatment facilities have been established, as the promised alternatives to training school, to provide mental health treatment to disturbed children and adolescents? What is the location, bed capacity and additional staff complement of each such new facility? 2. What specific plans does the ministry have for the establishment of additional mental health facilities for disturbed children and adolescents in 1977-78? What is the location, bed capacity and staff complement of any such new facility? [Tabled November 22, 1977].

Answer by the Minister of Community and Social Services (Mr. Norton):

1. No residential treatment facilities have been established as alternatives to training schools since section 8 of the Training Schools Act was repealed in January 1976, as residential facilities have not been considered as an appropriate alternative for disturbed children and adolescents. The purpose of the section 8 removal was to place disturbed children in community settings, which were felt to be more appropriate, therefore, the children have been placed at home, in foster homes, or group homes. In addition, a special committee for the hard-to-place children was established in December 1976, with a budget of \$171,000 to provide selective funding for hard-to-place children, and give additional support to meet their special needs. Thirty-three children have since been reviewed by the committee, and selective funding has been allocated for 11. A further eight cases presently in Whiteoaks are being reviewed by the committee prior to community placement.

2. On April 1, 1977, Whiteoaks became a mental health treatment facility, which, of course, did not represent additional bed spaces, but rather a re-emphasis of program to one considered more appropriate than the prior program. Plans are also under way to

provide for 16 children considered a danger to others in a secure treatment facility, while the Beechgrove facility in Kingston is projected at 16 new beds, of which six should be on stream for January 1978.

51. Mr. Warner—Inquiry of the ministry: Will the Minister of Health please provide the following information: 1. How many nursing homes inspectors have resigned since 1972? 2. How many hearings have been held before the nursing homes review board for each of the years 1972 to 1977 inclusive? 3. How many times has the nursing homes review board sat during the last three years (1975-77 inclusive) to hear recommendations of revocation? 4. How many people in 1977 qualified for extended care admission to a nursing home? How many were accepted into a nursing home? Of those who were accepted, how many had obtained the minimal points required, i.e.: 13 to 15 points, only? [Tabled November 24, 1977.]

Answer by the Minister of Health (Mr. Timbrell):

1. During the years 1972-77, a total of 19 inspectors have left the nursing home inspection service. This reflects a turnover rate for the six-year period of approximately 10 per cent per annum. In reviewing the reasons relating to these terminations, it is noted that 25 per cent left for promotional reasons and a further 25 per cent as a result of their unsatisfactory performance. The remainder left for reasons similar to those of nurses employed in other health care facilities, such as family responsibilities and health reasons.

2. 1972, 10; 1973, 1; 1974, 1; 1975, 1; 1976, 0; 1977, 0; total: 13.

3. One hearing was convened during 1975 to review a recommendation for revocation of licence. There have been no further hearings since that time.

4. (a) Nineteen thousand, two hundred and twenty-three people have qualified for extended health care benefits to date this year. This figure includes possible admissions to both nursing homes and homes for the aged. Separate figures for nursing homes are not available. There is no differentiation between the two types of facilities at the time eligibility for benefits is determined.

(b) To date in 1977, a total of 7,885 people have been admitted to nursing homes.

(c) To date in 1977, 1,531 people have been eligible with minimal point scores.

52. Mr. Warner—Inquiry of the ministry: Will the Minister of Government Services table an inventory of all provincially-owned vacant land located within the city of Metropolitan Toronto, and the accompanying ap-

praised "book value" of the lands? Further, will the ministry forward the information to the Minister of Housing so that he might make lands available to the city of Metropolitan Toronto solely for the purpose of de-developing housing? [Tabled November 25, 1977.]

Interim answer by the Minister of Government Services (Mr. McCague):

The complete answer cannot be obtained within the 14-calendar-days limit. This interim answer serves notice that the complete answer will be forthcoming as soon as the information has been obtained and compiled.

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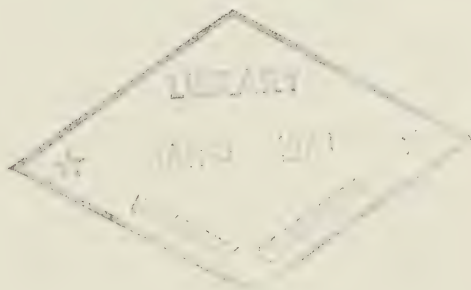
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First Session, 31st Parliament

Thursday, December 8, 1977

Evening Sitting

Speaker: Honourable John E. Stokes

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1977

The House resumed at 8 p.m.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS ACT (continued)

House in committee of the whole on Bill 98, An Act to revise the Municipal Elections Act, 1972.

On section 9:

Mr. Chairman: We are dealing with an amendment placed by Mr. Epp.

Mr. Breithaupt: Just upon adjournment at 6 o'clock, in order to accommodate my colleague from Waterloo North, we had been in the situation of having his wind-up comments for this particular amendment. I am quite pleased to yield the floor to him at this time.

Mr. Epp: I thank the hon. member for Kitchener for yielding the floor to me. It's good to see the House full tonight, and the gallery is full. Obviously, the weather hasn't detained anyone, and hasn't prevented anyone from coming here with snowshoes.

Mr. Handleman: I wouldn't have missed it for the world.

Mr. McClellan: It's a great amendment.

Mr. Epp: Obviously, they are here to hear this speech of mine, which is going to take a brief few minutes.

Mr. Roy: I think the whip is going to have to get up and make a few speeches about cabinet ministers.

Mr. Breithaupt: They are batting 100 per cent.

Mr. Maeck: It is obviously a very important debate.

Mr. Epp: The other day, when I proposed the amendment, I neglected to mention that I should be referring to section 10, which also refers to the two-year term. That section should be amended. I note with interest that the member for Welland-Thorold (Mr. Swart) the other day used a very particular kind of logic I wasn't used to in my municipal politics. He indicated that if we are going to have a three-year term, then the civil servants in the municipalities would have a strange power over the elected people, they would be able to influence them unduly; but if they were elected every two years—

Mr. McClellan: My alderman is George Ben.

Mr. Epp: —and elected on a continuous basis, this power would somehow disappear. It would be there for a three-year term but not for a two-year term. As I indicated, that is a strange kind of logic; nevertheless, it was made available to this House. There was a point made that the more money spent for elections, the more accountability there would be. With five elections in 10 years one spends more money, therefore there is more accountability because it is going to cost more money.

What we are really talking about is some kind of balance for people electing representatives to municipal councils. Whereas we thought four years would be too long and five years is obviously much too long, though it is common to both the federal and provincial Houses; we felt that three years was a reasonable balance. That's one reason we brought in that amendment.

The hon. members wouldn't let me forget this unless I read into the record some comments that were made on November 15, 1977, in this House by some of the hon. members to my left. I sometimes wonder whether they were the same members who were in the House the other day—

Mr. Breithaupt: I think they were.

Mr. Epp: —and of the same party, when we were discussing this only two days ago. The member for Scarborough-Ellesmere (Mr. Warner) said on page 1905 in Hansard: "I know the member for St. George (Mrs. Campbell) is aware of the feelings of the municipal politicians of Metro Toronto on the matter of voting in October. That brings me to a very serious matter as it relates to Metro Toronto, and perhaps the parliamentary assistant can give us some words about it. You have decided in the bill, contrary to what the majority of politicians of Metro Toronto want, that you are not going to have a three-year term. There may be some logical arguments that you can string together as they apply to the entire province of Ontario, and we may be willing to accept them, but I would like to know on what rationale you base not having a three-year term as it

would apply to the large urban centres such as Ottawa, Hamilton, Metro Toronto and others, because, as you are well aware, the complexities of municipal affairs in these urban centres require some long-range planning."

Mr. Roy: Did the member for Welland-Thorold hear that?

Mr. Swart: Sure, that's why we said to look at the regional bill.

Mr. Epp: "They are of a magnitude which demands a prolonged period of time, and two years simply isn't good enough."

Mr. Roy: Is that a member of the NDP caucus?

Mr. Breithaupt: I think so.

Mr. Epp: That's what the good book tells me. He said: "If the government is determined it's going to stick with the two years, no matter what anybody in Ottawa, Toronto or Hamilton says, no matter what Mr. Roberts says, or anyone else for that matter, then I would like some indication tonight as to whether you are going to change your mind when it comes to"—speaking about changing minds, eh?—

Mr. Conway: Sucking and blowing at the same time.

Mr. Epp: "—the legislation pertaining to Metro Toronto," et cetera.

Mr. Roy: He must have been talking to his critic.

Mr. Epp: Obviously, he's had a great deal of influence on him.

Mr. Conway: It sounds like the member for Wentworth (Mr. Deans) on EMO.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. The member for Waterloo North has the floor.

Mr. Epp: I want to draw the hon. members' attention to the speech which is registered on page 1907 in Hansard. It was given the same evening by a member of the same party.

Mr. Roy: Who is he?

Mr. Epp: This is the member for Windsor-Sandwich (Mr. Bounsall). He said: "What we need very much in this legislation"—that's the same legislation—"which should be amended to accommodate it, is a clause enabling the municipalities, whatever their size, to choose what length of term they are going to have."

Mr. Swart: Do you believe that?

Mr. Roy: That's what Hansard says.

Mr. Epp: "It will be no surprise as the large municipalities choose the three-year terms and no surprise," et cetera about the two-year terms. "That is what should occur

very much in this bill. This would satisfy all the municipalities across Ontario to the detriment of no one that I can see in the province."

Mr. Roy: What was the date of that?

Mr. Epp: November 15.

Mr. Roy: Of this year?

Mr. Epp: Not 1877, but 1977.

Mr. Swart: It was the same night as the member for St. Catharines (Mr. Bradley) spoke.

Mr. Conway: You are caught with your pants down.

Mr. Breithaupt: It was a long time ago.

Mr. Epp: He goes on to say: "I am sure this is a correct reading of what the elected officials of municipalities would very much like to see, namely, for financial and planning reasons, the large municipalities going to the three-year term," et cetera. There you go.

Mr. Breithaupt: Reason enough.

Mr. Epp: Among some of the correspondence I have received recently, there is one letter from the regional municipality of Niagara.

Mr. Conway: There is one thing about the socialists: Both sides of their mouths are well worn.

Mr. Epp: It says: "I understand that the Municipal Elections Act, 1977, will be before the Legislature in the near future and I wanted to be sure that you were aware that the regional council supports a three-year term of office for municipal councils." That was by John Campbell, chairman of the regional municipality of Niagara.

Mr. Swart: Read the part about the October election.

Mr. Epp: Then there was another. If you read the paper, you will notice that Peel also wanted it.

Mr. Roy: You know, the funny part is that he is not even embarrassed.

Mr. Swart: Not a bit.

Mr. Conway: No shame.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Epp: Everybody in this Legislature votes according to conscience and not according to what the critic in that area suggests, and I would recommend then that everyone vote for the three-year term.

Mr. Conway: Mel would have it for four years.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any other members who wish to speak to this amendment?

Mr. Roy: The member for Welland-Thorold should get up and apologize now.

Mr. Conway: He's trying to suck and blow at the same time.

Mr. Roy: Oh, he's going to apologize.

Mr. Swart: Never.

Mr. Conway: Let's have an apology.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Swart: For one minute, I just want to say that the member for Waterloo North read very selective parts. We have made it clear in this House, I and my colleagues, that if we are going to talk about a three-year term, that should be considered in the bills for the regional municipalities or the Metro municipalities, and that we should not in a general bill force down the throats of the rural municipalities a three-year term on a general basis when they don't want it.

Mr. Roy: We will give them a two-year term. A lot of hogwash.

Mr. Swart: And that is the reason we are opposed to this.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I agree with him.

Mr. Roy: Grovel, grovel.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Am I agreeing with him?

Mr. Foulds: I think you are.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Why didn't you tell me before I came in?

Mr. Swart: You are moving up, Larry, you are moving up.

Mr. Chairman: Order. Are there any other members wishing to speak to this amendment?

Mr. Conway: Where is Mr. Warner? He might have another amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Order. Mr. Epp moved that the bill be amended as follows: "Notwithstanding any other general or special Act and except where otherwise specifically provided in this Act, the term of office of all offices, the election to which is governed by this Act, shall be three years, commencing on December 1 in an election year."

All those in favour will please say "aye."

All those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the ayes have it.

It is stacked.

On section 10:

Mr. Ashe: Mr. Epp has the same amendment and I would hope we don't need the same debate all over again. We can just stack that one the same.

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Chairman, as I recall there were certain amendments to be placed by the member for Welland-Thorold with respect to section 9. Are these matters now all attended to with respect to the details

of dates and the other changes that the member for Welland-Thorold had suggested or are we to deal with those matters? I am just inquiring.

Mr. Swart: Mr. Chairman, I would point out if he would consult with the member for Waterloo North, he would find that I gave a list there of amendments that we are withdrawing and the amendments that are still left.

Mr. Breithaupt: Thank you.

Mr. Swart: Too bad you don't have consultation in the party.

Mr. Roy: Yes, you are really on the ball, Mel.

Mr. Conway: Good to have you here for the debate anyway.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Ashe: Mr. Chairman, may I just point out that we found in committee this afternoon that the Liberal critics sometimes don't communicate with their House leader and/or their party leader.

Mr. McClellan: Especially their House leader.

Mr. Roy: They show up in the House anyway.

Mr. Breithaupt: I appreciate the comment from the parliamentary assistant and I will certainly deal with it as best I can.

Mr. Chairman: Order. We are discussing Bill 98. Are there any comments or amendments to section 10?

Mr. Epp: Mr. Chairman, I indicated earlier that the amendment I was putting forth would apply to both sections 9 and 10.

Mr. Chairman: We dealt with the matter affecting section 9 and now we are going to section 10. Do you want to place an amendment to section 10?

Mr. Epp: It is the same amendment.

[8:15]

Mr. Foulds: Read it.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Epp moves that section 10(1) be amended to read as follows: "An election shall be held in accordance with this Act in each municipality in the year 1978 and in every third year thereafter for the purpose of electing persons to offices."

Mr. Handleman: I think we should debate

Mr. Chairman: Any comments?

Interjections.

Mr. Chairman: Order? Those in favour will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the nays have it.

Mr. Breithaupt: Stack that amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Interjections.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

On section 11:

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ashe moves that section 11 of the bill be amended by adding thereto the following subsection 2: "Where polling day as specified in subsection 1 falls on a holiday, polling day shall be the next succeeding day that is not a holiday, but the day for the undertaking of any other proceeding pertaining to the election shall not be affected thereby."

Mr. Breithaupt: I was only going to refer to the fact that the day involved is November 11, Remembrance Day. The parliamentary assistant might be able to advise us as to when in the next years November 11 in an election year might fall on that day. Is it going to be fairly common or will it be a rarity that we will have to involve the use of this subsection?

An hon. member: Oh, my goodness, a spirited speech.

Mr. Ashe: Mr. Chairman, under the present legislation, at a two-year term, it will happen once in the next decade and a half, namely in 1985.

Mr. Roy: Yes. But you said you would change it, before then to three years.

Mr. Ashe: Yes, I was going to get to that. If there is a subsequent change, that schedule can change. In any event it does not happen on any regular basis. It would appear about once every decade under either situation.

Mr. Swart: We had looked it up in our caucus. We knew this to be the case and have decided that we have no objection to this amendment to the bill.

Mr. Roy: Love him! Mel will be running still in 1999!

Mr. Foulds: Long after you are gone.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: He could be dead by then, but will they know?

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Motion agreed to.

Section 11, as amended, agreed to.

An hon. member: That must be one of your AMO speeches.

Mr. Roy: One of my old ones?

On section 12:

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Swart moves that section 12 be amended by striking out "and ending on the second Tuesday in October

in an election year" and inserting in lieu thereof, "in an election year and ending on the Friday in October that precedes election day by 17 days."

Mr. Swart: The intent of this amendment is rather clear, Mr. Chairman, and I would hope it would be acceptable to all members of the House. It simply provides that instead of the cut off date for residents able to participate in an election being 30 days prior to election day, it would be 17 days prior to an election day.

And 17 days is made deliberate because the 17th day before election day is the last day for the court of revision. Therefore, it gives greater opportunity for people who move into a municipality to be able to vote in the municipal elections.

I would point out in support of this that in the provincial elections a person may vote in a constituency if he or she is 18 years of age or a Canadian citizen or a resident of that constituency by election day. There isn't even the 17-day cutoff time ahead of election day.

When our provincial elections give that kind of opportunity, it seems somewhat unfair that anyone who moves in, for instance, 29 or 28 or 27 days before the municipal election should be deprived of a vote. The only reason I make it 17 days, instead of right up to election day, is the hope that the House will go along with it. It is the last day of the court of revision so they could have their name legitimately on the voters' list and vote in the municipal election.

I say it is a reasonable proposal and I'd hope perhaps even the parliamentary assistant might be willing to accept it. If not, I would hope the members on the right of us would be willing to support this.

Mr. Deans: They probably can't see the value of it.

Mr. Chairman: Any other comments on this amendment?

Mr. Ashe: We'll agree to the amendment. Motion agreed to.

Mr. Deans: You should have waited. I think they were going to oppose it.

Mr. Conway: Jim, do you realize they are selling out the store over there?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Epp moves that section 12(b) of the bill be amended by deleting at the end thereof "or other British subject."

Mr. Deans: Here they go. They want to disenfranchise all these people.

Mr. Epp: Mr. Chairman, I think this amendment is quite self-explanatory. However, it should be pointed out that whereas

for many years we've had the condition that Canadian citizens and British subjects could vote, it's time some change was made. We recognize the fact only Canadian citizens should be able to vote in municipal elections.

I notice my colleague from Kitchener has an amendment to the Ontario Election Act for the province of Ontario that being a British subject should not be a condition of voting.

Mr. Conway: An excellent bill.

Mr. Epp: Only Canadian citizens should be able to vote.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Get it on record. It's going to hurt you.

Mr. Epp: I note that all the hon. members of this House are aware that in the federal election,—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It will help the Metro Toronto strategy.

Mr. Epp: —which is going to follow sometime next year, I expect—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: That will look really good to those groups in Metro Toronto.

Mr. Epp: —only Canadian citizens will be able to vote.

Mr. Deans: Do you realize the numbers of people who will be disenfranchised?

Mr. Epp: This amendment would then conform with the Canada Elections Act—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I wouldn't disenfranchise all those people in Metro, but you guys go ahead.

Mr. Epp: —and would obviously conform with what my hon. colleague from Kitchener has to say—

Mr. Foulds: Yes, the Liberals want to disenfranchise all those people in Metro and throughout the province.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Epp: The amendment we'll propose is with respect to the—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Wait until Stanbury finds out. If Stanbury knew, there'd be hell to pay.

Mr. Epp: —Ontario Election Act.

Mr. Chairman: Order. The member for Waterloo North has the floor.

Mr. Deans: I agree. This is completely out of order.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: How does the member for St. George feel about it? Where's Margaret?

Mr. Epp: I know the members here will be interested in the debate—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Where's your Metro caucus?

Mr. Epp: —that went on in this House—

Mr. Breithaupt: I've got enough things to worry about.

Mr. Epp: —only four short years ago.

Mr. Roy: Yes. Read what the Tory minister had to say then.

Mr. Epp: I was going to read another one first, but the member for Ottawa East has indicated maybe we should read what the hon. parliamentary secretary at that time, the Hon. Mr. Irvine, had to say.

Mr. Conway: He's now a museum piece.

Mr. Epp: —in Hansard, on May 24, 1974. You'll recall he was in the galleries today, it's too bad he's not here now. But what he indicated—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Stanbury would have a fit if he heard this.

Mr. Epp: —on page 2448 was, and I want to quote, "Before we go into each member's concerns,"—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It's the new Toronto strategy.

Mr. Epp: —"what we are doing here is an amendment"—and this is concerning the Municipal Act—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: That is how they are going to sweep Metro.

Mr. McClellan: They're right on the track.

Mr. Epp: —"which has been agreed upon by a great many people, not just the government itself.

"I would like to start off with the member for Kitchener, and I guess probably we could deal with quite a few people in this particular item of section 5(b) regarding the matter of British subjects.

"This matter was discussed with the Provincial-Municipal Liaison Committee and other people at great length and there are various views on it. No one had a firm conclusion as to whether it should be left in or taken out.

"I personally have some very strong connections with the British people. I certainly don't wish to see us sever any ties with them. I also have some very strong views in regard to Canadian citizenship. I think it's time that we stand on our two feet and say the qualification should be"—and I want to emphasize this—"a Canadian citizen.

I am not aware whether the government will support me on this particular item, but in any event I am making the statement and will be making an amendment."

Mr. Roy: The government did not support him. That's why he quit.

Mr. Epp: That was in 1974. I was giving the government a chance to bring in an

amendment on it at this time. Unfortunately they didn't.

My predecessor as the member for Waterloo North, Mr. Ed Good, stated in that same debate—

Mr. Roy: He was a good member.

Mr. Breithaupt: Excellent.

Mr. Epp: A great member, by the way, as members of the House know. He stated—and this is on page 2443 of Hansard, May 24, 1974:

"First of all, I think it is significant that when the Schools Administration Act was changed, in 1968 I believe when we went to county school boards, it was the present Premier of the province (Mr. Davis) who accepted the amendment in the standing committee that one of the criteria for a member of the school board is that he must be a Canadian citizen.

"This has been something which we thought at the time would over the next few years be followed up in all our general legislation dealing with elected personnel, and also the right to vote within the province. So I too am surprised to hear the present situation which gives the right to vote the Canadian citizens along with British subjects so opposed by a member of the government side, some six or seven years after it was first introduced into legislation in the province.

"We have been unable to get this idea across in any other legislation. When we proposed that the chairman of our regional government should be required to be a Canadian citizen, that idea was not accepted by the government. But it applies to members of the boards of governors for universities. We have had that idea accepted by this present government at three of the universities across the province; first at the University of Toronto, then at the University of Waterloo and recently at Western. So we find that it is a very gradual process.

"But I feel, as does the leader of my party, that we should be proud to be Canadian citizens. Anyone living in Ontario and wanting to participate in our democratic process should be proud enough of his country—after they have been here some time—that he or she should want to become a Canadian citizen. I see nothing that reflects anything on any British subject by saying that if they do not choose to be a Canadian citizen they should not be given the right to vote."

That was what the member for Waterloo North said in 1974.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Don't apologize.

Mr. Epp: The reasons and the logic sup-

porting this amendment are obvious to the members of this House. It's also obvious that by including the British subject aspect in legislation, which is currently the case, that it's not a reciprocal agreement. In other words, there are many people who come to this country from other British colonies or from elsewhere in the British Commonwealth and who have the right to vote here, whereas the countries from which they come don't reciprocate and permit us to vote there.

Mr. Conway: Even Idi Amin. Can you imagine? He'd be on a Tory list somewhere.

Mr. Epp: He'd be here and in very short time he'd be able to vote.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: He'd probably vote for the member for Renfrew North.

Mr. Conway: Maybe he'd be in St. Andrew-St. Patrick.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: He wouldn't vote for a great democrat like me.

Mr. Epp: I think we should take into consideration the removal of this from the legislation to make it very obvious that we permit only Canadian citizens to vote.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: He disenfranchises people too. He is like you; you're birds of a feather.

Mr. Roy: As a young minister who is supposed to be with it, do you figure that is logical?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: You're going to declare them non-people, just like Idi-non-people.

Mr. Epp: I know that members of this House are mindful of the fact that there are many British subjects who have been here for 20 or 30 years and still have not taken the trouble to get their Canadian citizenship.

Mr. Breithaupt: It's damn near time they did.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: But not disenfranchise them.

Mr. Epp: I think this amendment would give some greater importance to becoming a Canadian citizen if the other aspect were removed from the bill.

[8:30]

Hon. Mr. Grossman: They are fine people. You are going to take the vote away from fine people. They should be entitled to vote.

Mr. Samis: Tell us about your riding.

Mr. Epp: As I indicated the other day when I spoke on the three-year term, a number of provinces, five in number, were in favour of the three-year term. I haven't surveyed all of them but I know that Manitoba,

New Brunswick and Saskatchewan all have the condition that people voting for municipal councils must be Canadian citizens.

Mr. Roy: Is that right? Does the NDP know that?

Mr. Epp: I would ask that this House endorse this obviously logical amendment to this bill to revise the Municipal Elections Act, 1972.

Mr. Swart: At this time, I would like to put an amendment to the motion which you have before you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Swart moves that the motion by Mr. Epp to amend section 12(b) be amended by adding the following words and substituting therefor, "or being a person lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence has been resident in Canada for a period of not less than two years," so that the subsection will read: "(b) is a Canadian citizen or being a person lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence has been resident in Canada for a period of not less than two years."

Mr. Swart: It was the decision of our caucus that we could not—

Mr. Conway: All those draft dodgers down there in Welland.

Mr. Swart:—support the Liberal amendment as they had submitted it, first of all, because we did not agree with the amendment and, secondly, because it seemed to be part of the overall Liberal policy in their amendments to this Municipal Elections Act to restrict the opportunity to vote and to restrict the opportunity to participate.

Mr. Breithaupt: Why don't you stand up for Canada?

Mr. Swart: We are standing up for Canada.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Swart: Because of that, we can't go along with the totally negative attitude of the Liberal caucus.

Mr. Conway: Unadulterated garbage.

Mr. Reed: That's hogwash.

Mr. Swart: We feel that if anything, the opportunity to vote should be expanded.

Mr. Roy: Why don't you open it up to all the rest of the world? Stop talking nonsense.

Mr. Wildman: They have to be residents.

Mr. Swart: We don't know and they don't know how many people they are going to disenfranchise in the next municipal election. There's no doubt in this province that it is in the tens of thousands and could well be in excess of 100,000 people who would be

disenfranchised by the amendment which they have moved here.

Mr. Reid: Shouldn't they have a stake in the community?

Mr. Swart: Yes, they should, and that's exactly why we have moved this amendment.

Mr. Breithaupt: That's not good enough.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. McClellan: They are human beings. That is their stake in the community.

An hon. member: Baloney.

Mr. Swart: Mr. Chairman, maybe you could bring your unruly colleagues to order so that we could continue?

Mr. Conway: Swart for draft dodgers.

Mr. Roy: He should stop talking nonsense.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It is all in the record.

Mr. Reid: I am glad it is.

Mr. Chairman: Order. I must remind the members that it may be possible to have a period of rest if the members don't keep within order.

Mr. Swart: We have extended this. Our amendment, of course, would continue to provide British subjects with the right to vote; it also would extend it to landed immigrants and that would be the limit of what this motion would do. If we look at this amendment carefully, that's exactly what it does.

I have to say quite frankly that I have some rather strong reservations about what the federal government has done. I am as much a Canadian and have as much concern about Canada as any other person in this House. We all have this concern. To say that retroactively we are going to deprive people of their right to vote is something I cannot support.

If the federal government had determined when they passed their legislation that anyone who came into Canada after that time would all be on the same basis, would not have the right to vote regardless of what country they came from until they became a Canadian citizen, I would be fully in support of that. I know people who have lived in this country, came quite eagerly to this country, lawfully entered it, lawfully were residents who could vote, some who took part in two world wars—

Mr. Roy: Then why didn't they become Canadian citizens?

Mr. Swart:—fought in Canadian regiments in two world wars—

Mr. Breithaupt: Good for them.

Mr. Swart: —and now you say to them they cannot vote under their present status.

Mr. Breithaupt: Then let them change the status.

Mr. Swart: This is the kind of action of which we in this party would not want to be guilty. Therefore, we do not think these people should be deprived of their votes at the next election.

Mr. Roy: They've got eight months to get their citizenship.

Mr. Reed: Lots of time.

Mr. Swart: We feel by any yardstick, if there is going to be a change, it should be done at the provincial level before it is done at the municipal level because there is a substantial difference in the voting.

Mr. Breithaupt: Vote for my bill next week.

Mr. Swart: This could mean, Mr. Chairman, let's make no mistake about it, that a municipal election could be the first election at which British subjects will be deprived of their vote. We know municipal elections are going to come in less than a year from now.

Mr. Roy: They've got 10 months to get their citizenship. Don't you understand that?

Mr. Swart: The federal election may come next year, it may not come next year. I am not at all sure but what this may be a deliberate attempt upon the part of our colleagues to the right to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for their Liberal colleagues at Ottawa.

Mr. Breithaupt: What sheer stupidity. I knew you weren't that smart.

Mr. Swart: Because there is going to be a real furor in the next federal election when those people go to the polls and find out they are not able to vote. There was a news clipping in the *Globe and Mail* about this just recently, some of you may have read about it, talking about the number of people who are going to be disenfranchised and don't realize it.

Mr. Reed: You are more reactionary than the Tories.

Mr. Swart: But I suppose there is some desire that this be done at the municipal level first, so it can be blamed on the municipal politicians, rather than on the actual politicians who have made the laws to disenfranchise them.

Mr. Roy: We've got a bill. Are you going to support our bill?

Mr. Swart: I suggest that may be part of the reason they are bringing this in at this time.

Surely the significance of Canadian citizenship relates first to federal elections; the level of government which makes decisions whether or not we are involved in wars, decisions on our relationships with other countries around the world, the major economic decisions. That is where Canadian citizenship first relates.

Mr. Roy: Aw, you are stupid.

Mr. Swart: Secondly, it relates to the province, and thirdly, in a lesser way, it relates to municipal elections.

It has some significance at the local level too. But it is perhaps outweighed by other factors. That's why I am suggesting it is perfectly legitimate for the British subjects, those who have been here prior to this time, as well as landed immigrants, to vote in municipal elections.

They both have a very immense community involvement, and therefore should participate at the local level. Even if perhaps it's something of a learning process for them, we think that they should be able to participate at the local level.

Secondly, there are local tangible services provided, about which the owner of the home and the family that sends the children to the school are really greatly concerned, even if they are only landed immigrants; and of course it is sort of a training ground for democratic participation. We believe, therefore, that people coming to Canada to make it their home, or who have made it home for years, after a decent minimum period of time—we say two years—should be permitted to vote.

Mr. Warner: If you pay taxes, you vote.

Mr. Swart: Let me point out, Mr. Chairman, that already the municipal elections are somewhat different to provincial or federal. Provincially and federally a person only has one vote; but it's possible in a municipal election that if you own property in a number of municipalities, you can have two, three, four, five, eight or 10 votes.

I say it's of some significance that the party to the right is prepared to prevent British subjects from having a vote, but is still prepared to permit some people who are major property owners to have six or eight or ten votes in this province in municipal elections.

Mr. Roy: If you keep talking such foolishness you will lose your false teeth.

Mr. Breithaupt: That's got nothing to do with it. The member for Welland-Thorold is not dumb enough to believe that surely.

Mr. Swart: It shows clearly whose side

they are on. We believe that our amendment expands the right to vote—

Mr. Roy: It's foolish.

Mr. Swart: —to people who are in this country, or who have come to this country and been here for two years—

Mr. Wildman: Positive rather than negative.

Mr. Swart: —who intend to make it their home and have so demonstrated by taking out landed immigrant status, or by having lived here for 20 or 30 or 40 or 50 years as a British subject, as most of them have. We believe they should have the right to vote in municipal elections and that's the purpose of our amendment to the amendment.

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Chairman, without question I will oppose the amendment to what has been an amendment proposed by the member for Waterloo North.

Mr. Reed: Good.

Mr. Breithaupt: In the 10 years that I've been a member of this Legislature, I believe that in this amendment, and in the ones which I have proposed in Bill 116 with respect to the provincial Election Act, it is time to stand up for Canada.

Mr. Reed: Right.

Mr. Breithaupt: There is no middle ground, so far as I am concerned, and I feel exceptionally strongly, as I speak to this amendment, that in the federal, in the provincial and in the municipal elections, for the future of whatever it is we call Canada, it is time to define the franchise as based, without question, without any other alternative, on the sole criterion of Canadian citizenship.

Mr. Reed: Right.

Mr. Breithaupt: I believe very strongly that there is absolutely no middle ground. It is not good enough to be a British subject or a landed immigrant at this time in our nation's development. I think it is reasonable to expect, as do, so far as I am aware, most other nations in the world, a requirement that citizenship in the nation be the criterion for voting.

Mr. Roy: Sure; any self-respecting nation.

Mr. Breithaupt: The federal government in their decision have now made Canadian citizenship the criterion for voting. The comment that the member for Welland-Thorold has made, that in some mysterious way perhaps, I in my amendments am trying to avoid a decision—well that comment is not worthy of that hon. member.

Mr. Conway: I suspect it is.

Mr. McClellan: You don't understand.

Mr. Roy: We don't posture around here, you shouldn't posture on things like that.

Mr. Breithaupt: The time has come for, as the Sault Daily Star in their editorial on November 2 said, "The Vote for Canadians." A simple phrase, one that may even attract the attention of the members on the left. I would like to quote from that in part.

[8:45]

"This is a change in the Elections Act which should be seriously considered. The legislation covering federal elections restricts the right to vote to Canadian citizens and there seems no reason why the provincial and municipal elections should not be confined to Canadian citizens. The right to vote is an important one but it should be conferred only on those who are committed to this country to the point where they have embraced Canadian citizenship. Most Canadians would accept this qualification for voting. Equally important, it is probable that most people living in this country who are not Canadian citizens would accept the stipulation that they have not the right to vote in elections in this country unless they become citizens."

That quotation from the Sault Daily Star almost entirely sums up my views on this subject. In my 10 years in this House there is perhaps nothing I have felt more strongly than this opportunity to define the franchise both for municipal elections and—if members are so minded in dealing with another item of legislation next week—for the provincial elections. That would tie the whole thing together. It is time to have the vote as an obligation and a responsibility for Canadian citizens.

Landed immigrants—and the parents, grandparents or great-grandparents of all in this House, were landed immigrants at some time or other—decided by staying in Canada they were going to commit themselves to this country. We have the responsibility as elected members in this House not to talk to the empty galleries, not to talk to the empty press galleries or indeed the empty seats that might have been filled by many of our colleagues tonight, but to take the matter somewhat further, to the point where we are saying that if this nation is in difficulty, if we are having problems as we consider our future, then here in Ontario we can stand up and put Canadian citizenship first. If we do that, and if we encourage others to join with us and become Canadian citizens, that surely is the happiest balance.

Obviously the member for Welland-Thorold is as well aware as I that it is not my

intention in supporting this amendment to deprive anyone of a franchise. My interest is to encourage persons to become Canadian citizens. If that is not their wish, if that is not their decision, then I suggest to them that in my country—

Mr. Deans: Whoops.

Mr. Breithaupt: —in our country—

Mr. Deans: That's better.

An hon. member: Thank you very much.

Mr. Breithaupt: —that on that comparison—

Mr. Roy: There is nothing wrong. What's wrong with that?

Mr. Warner: He is condescending.

Mr. Breithaupt: —they have made a decision. If they prefer the citizenship of some other country—

Mr. Wildman: Don't you know negative reinforcement is the worst type of discipline?

Mr. Breithaupt: —that is fine, let them enjoy whatever those benefits are. But in our circumstance, to vote in our elections, to stand for office, to be involved on boards of governors of universities, to be involved as a member of this House, to be involved in other particulars, then the responsibility comes forward to be a Canadian citizen. There is no other criterion. Nothing else that is acceptable in this day and age I believe—

Mr. Swart: You wrap yourself in a Canadian flag, and the party to which you belong has sold out the Canadian economy to the United States.

Mr. Breithaupt: I suggest to the member for Welland-Thorold that there is no other flag in which I would wish to be wrapped.

Mr. Swart: Don't sell out the Canadian economy.

Mr. Breithaupt: That is what I put first.

Mr. Deans: I hope when they tie it they tie it tight.

Mr. Breithaupt: I'd be delighted. I'd be delighted.

I feel very strongly about this, as I think I perhaps have shown to my colleagues and to those who are here in the House tonight. As I have mentioned twice, and I will make it a third time, I feel this is a most important personal thing to me. I wish members of the House could acknowledge the fact that to be a Canadian and, as a result, to vote in our provincial and municipal elections as well as the federal elections would be something we could all share as a positive thing.

Of course, there are going to be persons

who have not got around to it or preferred to take out Canadian citizenship, persons who may have been here for 20 or 30 or 50 years, who have lived in Canada and who have become part of Canada because of the Citizenship Act in 1947, as I recall it was. The end result is that they now are put to a test. Those persons are not likely to be as inquired about with respect to their backgrounds as might some others. I think it is time we come to one common conclusion with respect to citizenship.

I believe in the amendments placed here in section 12 and the ones to come, as I recall, in section 13 in two parts and also in section 15, I believe the members of this House will finally acknowledge an idea whose time has come, that they will agree the positive future based upon the amendments which we now have an opportunity to make will define the responsibilities of Canadian citizenship and will acknowledge those responsibilities in elections in both provincial and municipal situations.

I would call upon the members of the House to make a serious decision about this particular point. I would hope they would support these and the later amendments which would define the electoral process in the province to be on the basis of Canadian citizenship and on nothing else.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Durham West.

Mr. McClellan: Don't we rotate?

Mr. Chairman: We don't have to in committee, I might say.

Mr. Deans: Are you responding now to the total thing?

Mr. Ashe: I am going to respond, in effect, to both speakers as I see it.

Mr. Deans: We are going to have another two or three speakers and perhaps you could respond at the end, if that is satisfactory. I am not trying to cut you off, but that would be appropriate.

Mr. Ashe: All right.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Durham West does not wish to speak? The member for Bellwoods.

Mr. McClellan: I am pleased to participate in this debate. I think it is an important discussion we are having here. I hope we can stay away from ad hominem arguments. I believe there are important principles at stake and perhaps valid distinctions and differences. I intend, at least, to deal with it in a serious kind of way. I think the Liberal amendment is a serious mistake at this particular point in time.

Mr. Chairman: I would remind the member for Bellwoods we are discussing the sub-amendment.

Mr. McClellan: I am leading up to that. I want to place it in the context of the Liberal amendment.

Mr. Roy: On a point of order, to facilitate matters, in view of the nature of the Liberal amendment and the subamendment, could we not get unanimous consent of the House to discuss both at the same time?

Mr. Chairman: If it is the committee's wish, then certainly.

Mr. McClellan: I wanted to point out something that I am convinced the mover of the amendment does not realize. The vast majority of those who are disenfranchised under this amendment are not immigrants from the British Isles. They are immigrants from a number of Commonwealth countries. In Metropolitan Toronto the vast majority of these folks are West Indians and southern Asians.

Mr. Reed: They are just as entitled to get their citizenship as anybody.

Mr. Warner: They have to be here three years.

Mr. McClellan: I feel that it is historically a bad thing to be doing at this point in time in view of the political context of Metropolitan Toronto.

Mr. Breithaupt: That they become citizens?

Mr. Reed: They have equal opportunity.

Mr. McClellan: No, let me continue.

Mr. Warner: You have no understanding.

Mr. McClellan: The principle of the amendment that my colleague from Welland-Thorold has moved is this, that political rights do not attach to people by virtue of their citizenship, they attach to people by virtue of their humanity.

Mr. Roy: Oh, come on.

Mr. McClellan: You may not agree with it, you are free to dispute it—

Mr. Roy: You go against international law.

Mr. McClellan: —but we are pleased to be able to introduce that amendment and the principle that underlies it in this debate here this evening.

I want to tell you, Mr. Chairman, as the representative from the riding which has been the traditional reception area for immigrants to Metropolitan Toronto for the last 70 or 80 years, that the instruments, the mechanism of exploitation of immigrant workers to this country has been the disenfranchisement of immigrants in Canada. It is not restricted or exclusive to Canada, it is a phenomenon

that has obtained in every country where there has been immigration and where the immigrants have been disenfranchised. It has happened in the United States, and it is happening to this day in the western European countries—

Mr. Warner: Cheap labour.

Mr. McClellan: —which are relying on guest workers for their work force.

Mr. Roy: What's that got to do with citizenship?

Mr. McClellan: It has to do with citizenship because in Canada and in the United States and in western Europe, the franchise has been identified with citizenship and that has permitted the exploitation of immigrant workers.

Mr. Roy: That's the rule all over the world.

Mr. McClellan: I point out to you, Mr. Chairman, that that practice has been denounced by civil libertarians for many years. I point out to you that the exploitation of the guest work force in Europe is the subject of intense political debate and discussion by civil libertarians; the practice of disenfranchising guest workers in the western European countries has been denounced by church and religious leaders; the Vatican has made a series of pronouncements on the exploitation of immigrant workers in western Europe. The principle is exactly the same.

The principle is that by attaching the franchise to citizenship you permit a kind of exploitation that to us is unacceptable. Many of us have had just too much experience with that phenomenon to want it to continue. When we see the opportunity of perhaps taking a first step, not much of a step but a beginning step, we are anxious to take it.

We understand it is a difficult thing for many people to accept. I believe that, I understand that. I understand feelings that are being expressed by the member for Kitchener. I hope he will understand the feelings that I am trying to express, because I have felt deeply on this subject for many years, and I want to share those feelings here tonight.

I think back to the most tragic events of this century, in Germany, and I remind you Mr. Chairman, that the destruction of the Jews in Germany was accomplished by depriving them of their citizenship; that was the means.

Mr. Roy: We're not doing that.

Mr. McClellan: Please don't misunderstand me, but it is part of the same difficulty that when you attach political rights to citizenship rather than to humanity, you open

yourself up for all kinds of abuses. The abuses can range from the simple exploitation of newcomers to a country, to the destruction of an entire people, but they are part of a flawed understanding of political rights and of human rights.

I repeat again, human rights and political rights attach themselves to people by virtue of their humanity, not by virtue of their nationality or their citizenship. I ask for the support of the subamendment.

[9:00]

Mr. Roy: Mr. Chairman, I think the amendment by my colleague from Waterloo North, and the subamendment as proposed by the member for Welland-Thorold could make for a very interesting discussion as to citizenship, humanity, and what is traditionally recognized in international law as giving rights to an individual within the boundaries of a country.

I have a deep sympathy with what the member for Bellwoods said. I think he said it with sincerity. Certainly we have evidence to support what he has been talking about. I don't agree with the final conclusion, that the purpose of our amendment is to deprive someone of citizenship. That is not the case. We're saying citizenship should be the criterion which allows one to exercise the most important right of a citizen, which is to vote—basically it is to vote, to be on a jury, to fight for his country and so forth. We're not taking that right away; that's a right he doesn't have.

I don't know about the subamendment based on a two-year requirement. But if I was facing a situation where I had no choice but to say yes to a British subject or open it to all other immigrants, I much prefer the subamendment to leaving it the way it is—based on the fact he's a British subject. Because there's a tendency in this great country of ours to come to the conclusion that if people come from all over the world into this country, there are different classes of immigrants under our statutes. This is why it is absolutely intolerable that we just leave it the way it is.

Basically, I have more sympathy with a part of the amendment. I'm not sure that the two-year requirement is—A citizenship requirement is now, what, three years? If it was a three year requirement it may make more sense; I would be more sympathetic to that.

The purpose of the amendment is not to disenfranchise anybody. It's not anti anything. As my colleague from Kitchener said, it's pro something. It's pro Canadian. Certainly

there is no apology to be made for saying something like this in Canada in 1977.

Mr. Foulds: It is pro destruction.

Mr. Roy: It's not the first time I have sat in on discussions about this legislation. I recall that in 1974 the former member for Carleton-Grenville, Don Irvine, to my great surprise, expressed sympathy with this type of amendment. Obviously he was not able to convince his colleagues. There were times when we were extremely critical of that member, but at least he showed a certain amount of guts and common sense, coming from a difficult riding.

Carleton-Grenville, if you took a straw vote, would not be the first riding that would go along with this amendment, but at least the member came to the conclusion on his own that this was something worth recommending to his colleagues in the government. I'm sad to see that in 1974 he was not able to do so, and it appears that in 1977 the members on that side still do not see the compelling common sense of this type of argument.

I'm really saddened by that, just as I'm proud of the members of my caucus, the member for Kitchener and the member for Waterloo North who proposed this amendment, and my caucus colleagues who unanimously were prepared to support this type of amendment. I'm deeply saddened that the amendment will possibly be defeated because the members from the Conservative Party—I don't know if my colleagues to the left will vote for it—

Mr. Breithaupt: Both of them.

Mr. Roy: Yes, both of them. It's sad that on such an important debate we only have two of them across the way. But in any event I would hope my colleagues to the left, if their subamendment is not accepted, will support our amendment. I suspect from the comments of the member for Welland-Thorold that they will not. I suppose coming from that member I can expect that.

Mr. Deans: There is no need to be personal.

Mr. Roy: His premise was that we are trying to disenfranchise someone. That's not it at all. I would have thought he would understand that in 1977. It is not as though we are trying to take away somebody's rights. We are trying to say that in this country, to exercise the most basic and fundamental right, you should be a Canadian. What's wrong with that? I can't see how people can come to the conclusion that we are trying to do something else.

Unfortunately, through history we have been faced with an anomaly that said basic-

ally that people who could vote in our elections had to be Canadians or British subjects; it has gone on over the years in that fashion. As my colleague said, at the very time when the integrity of the country as such is being challenged, one can only wonder that there should be some question in this House about the status that is required for one to vote in an election, be it a federal, provincial or municipal election. Some people will sit back and wonder.

Canada has got to be a funny country, Mr. Chairman. I suppose it will take historians 1,000 years before they really see how ridiculous the process was—

Mr. Foulds: Especially if they read your speeches.

Mr. Roy: I think my speech has got much more sense than what I have been hearing from my left. I can say that.

Mr. Conway: Particularly his points of order.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: That's your right hand. You've got to keep them straight.

Mr. S. Smith: I have never heard about two more idiotic speeches than the ones I heard on the box from the members for Welland-Thorold and Bellwoods. I have seldom heard anything at that level of—

Mr. Foulds: You don't listen to yourself very much, do you?

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Except when he plays back his own tapes.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Chairman, when one looks at the history of this country and at the dispute or the friction that is taking place now, the logic of it escapes me. Two people can't seem to get along because there happens to be, some people say, a language difference. We have got the two major languages in the world in this country and we can't seem to get along on that basis. If you talk to one group and then to the other group, you find there's that gap—the two solitudes. They can't seem to communicate. How foolish it's going to be, should this country ever separate, when our children say to us, "What the hell happened?" and we say, "There was a problem of communication." They'll say, "A problem of communication?"

In Russia they have got about 15 different dialects, in China they have got about 30 and in India they have about 65, and they seem to be able to get along. In this country we can't even seem to get along when we only have these two languages.

When we come to an important thing like citizenship, how do other immigrants in this

country feel? In some ways it was an insult to immigrants coming from other areas of the world that they have come in under a particular status. We told them, "Canada is a multicultural country. You are welcome here. We don't have the melting pot approach like the Americans." Yet if an immigrant came from another part of the world and didn't happen to be a British subject, he had a status that was different from the status of other immigrants. In a certain sense that was an insult to him.

The purpose of this amendment is to get away from this type of anomaly and, as my colleague from Kitchener said, to establish one criterion across the country for all elections so that if you are going to exercise the most important franchise—

Mr. Foulds: A restrictive criterion.

Mr. Roy: You know, Mr. Chairman, I keep hearing comments from that—I don't know what I should call him; he's supposed to be a school teacher, but I think he's more of an idiot than a school teacher—that member for Port Arthur who keeps making these idiotic comments.

Interjections.

Mr. Samis: Is that parliamentary?

Mr. Deans: That is really quite unparliamentary and much too personal—much too personal.

Mr. Roy: It is not unparliamentary. It suits him fine when we get involved in that sort of debate and he keeps saying we are going to disenfranchise somebody; it's not that at all.

Mr. Foulds: That is what it is. Call a spade a spade. Have the guts to say what you say loud and clear. Never mind this two-bit lawyer's equivocation.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Order. Could I ask the member for Port Arthur to please leave the speaker alone?

Mr. Foulds: Don't let that SOB call me an idiot in this House and get away with it.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: And could I ask the member for Ottawa East to please stick to the bill and to refrain from language which may not be technically unparliamentary but certainly is not within the spirit of this House? Would he please continue?

Mr. Roy: When you are talking about unparliamentary language, Mr. Chairman, his last comment—

Hon. Mr. Norton: That is unparliamentary

An hon. member: What's wrong with you? SOB is "Son of Bette."

Mr. Conway: Good enough for Bette Stephenson.

Mr. Roy: But coming from that member it is to be expected.

Mr. Deans: Come on, don't be so sanctimonious.

Mr. Swart: How about your member for Essex South (Mr. Mancini)?

Mr. Roy: He doesn't understand an amendment that's as simple as saying, "In Canada when you are going to vote, you have got to be a Canadian citizen." And when he, a so-called school teacher, representative of the public, can't even understand that—

Mr. Deans: Too bad you missed your plane.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Will the member for Ottawa East please address the bill, and not address the other members of the House?

Mr. Roy: I am. I should, because obviously I am not getting through to him, so I much prefer to address the Chair.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: And stick to the principle of the bill.

Mr. Martel: It is easy to tell when you have nothing to say, Albert, you take half an hour to say it.

Mr. Roy: What we are trying to do is not to disenfranchise anyone, but to make citizenship mean something in this country. This amendment is not anti anything. As my colleague has said, it is pro something, and it is pro Canada.

Mr. Swart: It's going to disenfranchise 10,000, 20,000, 30,000 in the next election.

Mr. Roy: And when I hear these members saying once people have been in this country—

Mr. Martel: Your halo is getting tight.

Mr. Roy: Sanctimonious? After we have suffered the sanctimonious comments of these guys to my left—

Mr. Martel: If you are not careful your brain will be squeezed to a peanut.

Mr. Roy: And obviously we are getting to them because they are embarrassed, you are embarrassed by opposing this type of amendment.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: May I again ask the member to please address the Chair? Do not address the other members.

Mr. Roy: Sometimes it is difficult, Mr. Chairman, with the comments coming from the left.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: I think the member is quite capable of ignoring the interjections and speaking to the bill.

Mr. Roy: Well, it is tough, especially when it comes from a boomer like the member from Sudbury.

I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that when they say some people have voted here for a number of years and they will be disenfranchised, they are going to have 10 months to get their citizenship.

Mr. Swart: At least the federal Liberals give them three years.

Mr. Martel: When you have got nothing to say you spend half an hour.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Roy: I am saddened to see that my colleagues to my left don't understand that.

Mr. Foulds: We can do without the sanctimonious hypocrisy.

Mr. Swart: Why don't you sit down and cry?

Mr. Roy: The so-called do-gooders who talk about nationalism, the member from Sudbury who is talking about being pro-Canadian, anti-American et cetera; he can't even stand up for an amendment that says you are going to be a Canadian if you are going to vote.

Mr. Deans: I won't be very long speaking to the bill, Mr. Chairman, and I want to try as best I can not to get drawn into any name-calling with the member for Ottawa East.

I wanted at first to make it clear to you that it is entirely possible that at some point in the not too distant future this Legislature should address itself to who should be given the franchise in the province of Ontario, but I don't think this is an appropriate vehicle for having that particular debate. I don't think we should arrive at a disenfranchising—and you will have to forgive the use of the word—in such a piecemeal way. If we are going to limit the right to vote in an election, any election, to persons who are Canadian citizens, then I think we should do that openly with legislation that is intended to meet all of the various problems, including the provincial elections, the municipal elections—

Mr. Roy: We are doing that.

Mr. Deans: No, we're not.

Mr. Roy: We have the private bill for provincial elections, and now we are doing it for municipal elections.

Mr. Deans: What we have to do is recognize who is going to be disenfranchised. When you speak of British subjects, everyone thinks only of people who come from the British Isles. But in the case of municipal elections, in the case of elections in Canada

in fact, we're talking about a great number of people who come here from many other countries. At this point in time they have always enjoyed the privilege—and it is a privilege—of being able to vote in municipal elections.

They are not discouraged from buying property; they are not discouraged from investing funds or time in the development of this country; they are not discouraged from being a part of the cultural growth of the country; and they are now to be disenfranchised after having lived in a good and constructive way in this country by an amendment of the Liberals which in many ways is attempting to remove the right; I am prepared to concede that maybe the member for Kitchener (Mr. Breithaupt) is correct, and I don't quarrel with his statement that he would prefer that it were seen as an attempt to encourage people to become Canadian citizens.

[9:15]

The truth of it is that you will never encourage someone to take out Canadian citizenship in this heavy-handed way. If we want to encourage people to be Canadian citizens, then we should embark on a program of making it possible, easier, and more appealing for them to do so.

Look at what has happened: In this country we allow people to go out and buy property. They can be non-Canadians and non-residents, own property and enjoy the use of it. They can sell it, they can make substantial gain from it and they can take it away. People are encouraged to take over and own our resources in this province, to take the profits from the sale of those resources out of the country and to use those resources for whatever purpose they please. We do nothing about that. Through any number of government agencies, we fund enterprises for people who take the taxpayers' money from this province, take it out of this country and use it for their own ends in other parts of the world.

We don't know how many people would be affected by the amendment proposed by the Liberal Party. I think an amendment of this magnitude deserves considerable public debate. I don't think it should happen as a result of simply from the opposition benches moving a perhaps seemingly insignificant amendment one evening to a bill that was not intended to do what this amendment will now make it do.

If the government is interested in bringing forward proposals to limit the franchise to Canadians, then I suggest the government

should do that. I suggest that all the people who would be detrimentally affected and all of those who feel very strongly about the necessity for the change should be given some opportunity for public debate on the matter and some opportunity for input into the matter and should be encouraged to recognize the magnitude of the change. There should be considerable time allowed for the transition to take place. There should be a program developed for reaching out to those many people who would lose the privilege which they previously had as a result of this particular amendment or by any other amendment.

If you look at it, the following are the countries from which the people would lose their vote: Anyone who came from Australia to Canada to settle would not be permitted to vote or from Bangladesh, from the Bahamas, from Barbados, from Bermuda, from Botswana, from Ceylon, from Cyprus, from the Republic of Ireland, from Fiji, from Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Hong Kong and so on. It affects a great number of people, many of whom reside right in Metropolitan Toronto and who, when they came here in good faith, understood they were permitted to vote in municipal elections.

If you are going to take that right away from those and all the others that make up a list of approximately 40, the honourable thing to do would be to begin the process by making it clear that the intention of the Ontario Legislature is to change the franchise. At some point in the foreseeable future—perhaps at the election after the next one, which is the way the federal government did it—those who enjoyed that privilege but who were not Canadian citizens would no longer have that privilege.

I really don't think the eight months the member for Ottawa East speaks about is an adequate amount of time to bring to the public's attention the change that would take place. Let's look at the electoral process for a moment. If there was a place where it might be appropriate to allow other than Canadian citizens to vote, it surely would be at the municipal election level.

If we came to the decision that it was appropriate that in an election people should be permitted to vote who fall into other than simply the Canadian citizenship category, then the municipal level would be the appropriate place to begin. The purpose of municipal council is primarily related directly to property ownership and to the provision of services to property. If a person is entitled to buy a piece of property, to pay the taxes on it, to share in all

of the costs of the municipality and to reside in the municipality, then it would perhaps make sense that he has at least some say in how the money ought to be spent that he gives to the municipal council for the provision of those services. Perhaps we should look at that as a Legislature to see whether it might be a place that non-citizens be permitted to vote. I understand that in the broader context of federal and provincial elections that it probably makes good sense.

In fact, I think it does make good sense to begin a process of enlightening the public of Ontario to the fact that we in the province of Ontario intend to move to restricting voting to citizens, but I don't think you do it by way of the back door. I think you do it quite openly. I think you make clear the intention of the Legislature. I think you allow adequate time for discussion and debate. I think you allow and encourage the various groups and their representatives to take part in that debate. I think you try to make clear to the people of Ontario that the change is going to take place.

I don't think we should stand up here one evening and in discussion of a bill which was never intended for the purpose, wrap ourselves in the flag and attempt to sell the idea of nationalism. I don't think that is an appropriate way to do it.

Mr. Martel: By yelling at everybody.

Mr. Deans: I have been a Canadian citizen from the moment it was available for me to be one, because I believe that it is important. I would want to encourage others to do likewise, and I think we should attempt to encourage people to do likewise.

But I suggest to my friends in the Liberal caucus, in all fairness—I recognize the intent, and I am going to acknowledge that it is an honest intent; I am not going to fight with them about it—that rather than do it this way, we should attempt the process by having my colleague from Kitchener bring his private bill forward, by changing all of the legislation at one time. In that way we would provide the opportunity for people around the province to see the change take place; we would provide the opportunity for input from all of the groups who would be affected; we would pay heed to their concerns, the concerns which they no doubt will feel very strongly; we would allow sufficient time for them to make the transition, to recognize the benefits as we set them out in the discussion that we would have; and we would give the opportunity to those people to hear from us, in the Legislature, something they haven't heard for

some time—what the benefits of Canadian citizenship are. Not simply the benefit of voting, but the benefit of participating as a full member in the entire process here in Canada.

If we were to do that—and we could use the vehicle of the member for Kitchener's bill, I suppose; I don't know, but we could use that vehicle or one brought forward by the government—we could then try to involve as many of the people who would ultimately be affected as possible; that would be the way to make a change of this magnitude.

It is no trifling thing; it should not be held lightly. It should not be done by way of an amendment to legislation that was never intended to deal with this in the first place. It is much too important for that.

It carries a lot of implications. I ask the Liberals, having had the discussion, if they wouldn't consider the possibility of not proceeding with this at this time in this way, and suggesting to the government that it pay heed to the discussion that has taken place tonight, and to use the vehicles that are now available to us for the promotion of the idea of Canadian citizenship—

Mr. Roy: That is the only vehicle we have.

Mr. Deans: It's unfortunate the member for Ottawa East has come back, because it was a very nice discussion.

Mr. Roy: I have listened to the member for Wentworth on the box, and I think he is talking a lot of foolishness.

Mr. Deans: That's fine.

Mr. Chairman, I conclude by saying that we should attempt to encourage people to take part rather than bludgeoning them into submission.

Mr. Roy: Bludgeoning them, my God.

Mr. Conway: Mr. Chairman, it's one of these rare evenings—

Hon. Mr. Norton: When the member for Ottawa East is present.

Mr. Conway:—when I think we have developed a rather interesting debate—one of some substance, for a change.

Mr. Wildman: Don't change it.

Mr. Conway: I have listened with particular interest to the comments made by all the participants in the debate. I have been very impressed with what has been said by all members of all parties. The most cogent presentation of a position which I cannot finally accept, insofar as the subamendment is concerned, was put by my friend from Bellwoods (Mr. McClellan), who very eloquently stated the concern which a member such as himself would bring to this kind of a debate.

It seems to me that the subamendment deals directly with the conflicting principles of citizenship versus humanity as the basis for a franchise. The hon. member for Bellwoods puts with some considerable justice that humanity should be the basis for any franchise. That is truly an eloquent testament to an honourable idealism. Extended to a full-blown conclusion, there are real difficulties with that as a fundamental principle.

For example, I wonder—and I profess to be no expert in this regard—how we deal with something like insanity as a complicating factor with a franchise based on humanity. One of the things that has always characterized the franchise and franchise discussion has been how we treat people who are deemed to be mentally incompetent and therefore somehow deficient insofar as exercising proper judgment on the matters that may involve a given election.

Mr. Wildman: Good point.

Mr. Conway: Their humanity is clear and unquestionable, but that does not in any way alleviate the difficulty that such an impediment creates for the electoral process.

Mr. Wildman: Not a big problem.

Mr. Conway: The member for Algoma says it's not a big problem—and perhaps not—

Mr. Wildman: But you have a good point.

Mr. Conway:—but it seems to me it is clearly a possible ground for restriction. It may not be a major restriction qualitatively, but thinking that over tonight—because I have really been impressed with what the member for Bellwoods has said—I find it difficult in 10, 15 or 20 minutes to sort out how we could use humanity as the criterion for enfranchisement and keep that as a non-restrictive basis or criterion. The implication of much of what has been said tonight about the franchise has been that it should certainly not be restrictive. In philosophical and ideological terms that is quite commendable.

During the brief interval earlier this evening I went down to the library to pick up a very interesting book that bears directly on this topic. It is by Terry Qualter, who used to be at the University of Waterloo, and it is called *The Election Process in Canada*. In that political science text there is a very fascinating first chapter about the franchise. I share the member for Bellwoods' feeling about what our past has provided us with insofar as the franchise is concerned, quite apart from a global discussion. We like to think Canada and Ontario have had a great liberal democratic past—

Mr. Foulds: Small "I".

Mr. Conway: Small "I" or whatever. I am sure there were some people here who thought my colleague from Kitchener might have been a little exuberant, perhaps overly so, in his comments. But anyone who comes from Berlin—now Kitchener—or Waterloo county, who grew up there, who has a family that has deep and historic roots there, just might remember the wartime Elections Act and what that did to disenfranchise certain Canadians who were here, not two weeks or two years, but who had been here for 75 years and who had fashioned the fabric of a very magnificent community. Interestingly enough, that was the dedicated and purposeful product of one of our acknowledged national statesmen, a Prime Minister of Canada. I won't go into it in any great degree—

Mr. Wildman: What about the Japanese out west?

[9:30]

Mr. Conway: I think the member for Algoma leads me perhaps to one small quotation from page 10 of Qualter's book. It's not something that's particular distant in our past. It's hard to believe that no longer ago than 1945 a provincial statute in this country, namely in British Columbia, said insofar as the franchise was concerned: "Until 1945, the right to vote in British Columbia provincial elections was still denied 'to every Chinese, Japanese, Hindu or Indian.'" That's really an incredible comment on our liberal democratic past. When you talk about the Eskimos and the Indians, people who have suffered much, much more lately, from that same kind of discrimination, it is a useful footnote to our past insofar as the franchise is concerned.

I don't see anyone here, other than the member for York Mills (Hon. B. Stephenson), who represents the opposite sex. I think she surely understands what it is women went through in this country. I think of the Cleverdons, the McClungs and the Agnes MacPhails who really gave eloquent testament to the right that women justifiably had to participate in the franchise and the suffrage. Not until post-World War I did that right accrue to women in this country. Again, I think that is an interesting comment on the franchise.

I go through those points generally and briefly just to point out that, like it or not, we have had an unfortunately restrictive franchise history in Ontario and in Canada. I think it deserves no more comment than that. It's certainly no reason to continue restriction per se. I thought it would be useful to elucidate some of that, because I must come quite squarely to the subamendment,

which I cannot accept for reasons which I will go into very briefly in a few moments. I'm probably going to be cynical in my one comment because—

Mr. Wildman: Surely not.

Mr. Conway:—before this debate really got elevated—and I thought it did with the hon. member for Bellwoods—I was very interested to hear some of the exchange, involving particularly the member for St. Andrew-St. Patrick and certain members in the New Democratic Party, about the political context of this particular discussion and how it might devolve upon the hopes and political aspirations of my party.

With all respect and in truth, I must say I was conjuring in my mind, particularly as I watched the machiavellian glance of the member for St. Andrew-St. Patrick (Mr. Grossman), that this discussion tonight surely might be a comment, insofar as Metropolitan Toronto is concerned, on who the new masters of Tammany Hall are going to be. I hope and pray that does not really enter into the discussion, but I must say some of the undercurrents earlier this evening with respect to the political connotation and the political context made my perhaps all-too-cynical mind float back to an earlier day again.

Mr. Wildman: At least he recognizes a quality speech, unlike his leader.

Mr. Conway: At that time, the member for Carleton (Mr. Handleman) was saying certain things, like other members of the cabinet, I think, because I noticed one other cabinet minister shaking his head rather mightily, about this terrible discrimination being afforded to the British subjects.

Mr. Breithaupt: You could hear it over here.

Mr. Conway: I concur entirely with the comments from my friend and colleague from Kitchener. Again, I will be historical because all I could think of was the famous cry of the former federal member for Kingston, the great Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. John Alexander Macdonald, who campaigned quite vigorously in 1891 with that famous, "A British subject I was born. A British subject I will die."

It made me think, particularly as I looked at the member for Carleton, of an old story told of a good hide-bound Tory friend of mine who, when not so very long ago approached with the terrible revelation that John A. Macdonald was dead, replied, "And I didn't even know he was sick." It sort of made me mindful of that kind of consideration. I have no difficulty whatsoever in say-

ing that the British subject qualification and consideration should be properly removed for basically, as I see it, three reasons:

First, it is simply and obviously not relevant; second, it is simply and obviously not reciprocal; and third, as has been pointed out, not only by other speakers in this debate here this evening but by all those speakers who have participated from time to time in discussions that in one way or another have related to this general area in the past three or five years—and I've heard a number of references tonight from earlier debates—most of these people have had the opportunity, the choice to act upon that situation and to become Canadian citizens, and for many of them the choice and the priority simply has not been there.

The member for Wentworth (Mr. Deans) says that perhaps the most unfortunate aspect of our position might be that this is too important, too sweeping a discussion, procedure and ultimate decision to take so precipitately on this snowy evening on December 8, 1977, leaving the distinct impression that out of the blue it has descended, with no notice and with no recent history. That, Mr. Chairman, I submit to you, does not pay due attention to the facts as they present themselves over the past five years.

My colleague from Waterloo North (Mr. Epp), and again my colleague from Ottawa East (Mr. Roy), made reference to an eloquent speech by the former Minister of Housing and former member for Carleton-Grenville, Mr. Irvine. Only my friend from Ottawa East and those of us who hail from that fair region of the far east can appreciate what it is that the former member of Carleton-Grenville took into his grasp when he said, not only to this House but to the electors—maybe more particularly those of Grenville county—that certain British subject criteria should not obtain. That is a heroism which I hope will surely recommend itself to his successor, who I see seated here tonight and who I think would be very properly advised to subscribe to such heroism as evinced in this particular regard by his predecessor.

Mr. Roy: It took guts.

Mr. Conway: This is not something that has descended precipitately, unannounced or whatever. There has been an ongoing debate of one kind or another in this regard.

I think the hon. member for Wentworth (Mr. Deans) makes a good point when he says we must attempt, as best we can, to rationalize the municipal, provincial and federal jurisdictions in this regard. I concur entirely. It is for that reason that I invite

my hon. colleagues to the left to rise, to unite and to march with us and pass, within the next few days, the very excellent private member's bill forwarded by my hon. colleague, the member for Kitchener.

Finally, I want to say that for me, as for members of my party, there can be only one fundamental criterion for the franchise; and that is the principle, the criterion, of citizenship. In philosophical or conceptual terms, to me citizenship necessarily involves a commitment to place, to state and to nation; upon that concept and upon that commitment there must, and I think should be, placed a sense of premium, a sense of attainment, a sense of achievement. It must have, and I think it does have, for all of us who subscribe to it in this great land of ours, who inherit that without any great effort, and for all of those who seek to become Canadian citizens, an inherent worth that I think really and truly does not necessarily devolve to those with a landed immigrant status.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I think of the historic phrase, "civis Romanus sum"; surely there are implications in that which bear very noticeably upon the notion that the concept of citizenship and the concept of franchise do bear a direct relationship to each other, and on no other basic criterion or principle than citizenship can the principle of franchise be understood, implemented and exercised.

Mr. Foulds: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I would like to totally withdraw the heated interjection I made with regard to the member for Ottawa East about half an hour ago.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: It's accepted.

Mr. Ashe: Mr. Chairman, in an attempt to try to conclude the business on Bill 98 this evening, I will be exceedingly brief. I won't attempt, for obvious reasons, to get into the same eloquence that has been illustrated and portrayed by many of the members previously.

I do agree with the hon. member for Wentworth when he indicates that this is probably not the appropriate time to get into the philosophies of citizenship and so on in this particular item. I concur with that. I don't think it is either. But speaking to the amendment to the amendment, I must say I personally have more sympathy towards expanding the franchise rather than narrowing it. I think I am probably as strong a nationalist Canadian as any member opposite, but I don't think you should ever

be thinking of taking something away from somebody that they have already earned.

Mr. Roy: Earned? How have they earned it?

Mr. Ashe: I appreciate that one can challenge the word "earned." When they use the argument that they want to be consistent, I can appreciate that the members opposite in the Liberal Party are being consistent; but I would suggest that just because they did something in Ottawa doesn't mean it's necessarily right for us to do something in Toronto. I don't think that gives validity to the particular amendment.

On the other side of the coin—although, as I say, philosophically I can see broadening the franchise at the municipal level, and in my mind there is a distinction between municipal versus federal and provincial qualifications in terms of the relationship of the elector to the services in his community—I think the particular amendment to the amendment expands the franchise too drastically and too quickly, and hence I can't support that concept either.

Mr. Roy: Be consistent. Open it up to the world.

Mr. Ashe: In summary, I think in the one instance we have gone a little too far a little too fast and in the other instance we are attempting to take away something that's already there. In the spirit of compromise, I think the bill as written serves the purpose.

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Chairman, we obviously have heard what is both progressive and conservative in the comments from the parliamentary assistant. I find that most regrettable. Before I make further comments, I felt the House would be pleased to see a former colleague, Mr. Stan Farquhar, the former member for Algoma-Manitoulin, our Liberal whip for some years, and a delightful member of this House who I am sure members would wish to welcome.

Mr. S. Smith: Mr. Chairman, I shall be very brief. I feel there are two separate issues before us. The one is the matter of whether British subjects and those from countries that once were under the British Crown should be regarded, once they come to live in this country, as somehow different or more privileged than those who come to Canada from other countries on this globe. That's the first issue before us. The second issue is the matter of whether people should have to obtain citizenship prior to being permitted to vote in elections.

I should like to address the two issues separately. The first one is the matter of

people who come to this great country from countries that have at one time in their history been under the British Crown and whether such people should enjoy greater privilege than those who come to this country from any other country of the world, be it France, or any other European country, be it the United States of America or any country of the globe.

[9:45]

I have to say that when I think about this issue, I recognize a certain difficulty among certain people who are British subjects and who have not obtained their Canadian citizenship, possibly for some good reason, and who may feel that this amendment somehow is aimed at them, when of course it is not.

But I look at the more important issue, and that is the coming of age of this country. I look at the issue of whether Canadian citizenship is to be a vital and important matter to all of us. I think particularly of the question, in light of my own grandparents, who you may recall, Mr. Chairman, have come to this country from four different countries of eastern Europe.

I well remember, as a young child, their great pride, their great delight, in showing some evidence of their acceptance in this country. Of course until 1947, and the Canadian Citizenship Act, it wasn't possible even to speak of Canadian citizenship in the way we do right now. None the less, they had tremendous pride in their having been accepted in some official way into this country and in being a genuine part of this country and its makeup.

No man can stand and tell me that a person who came to this country from some country that was previously under the British Crown would automatically make a greater contribution to this country than my grandparents did; and no person can tell me that a person who comes to this country from a British colony or a former British colony, or Britain itself, should be given privileges that people who come from Italy, from Portugal, from France, from Greece, from any of the countries—from Holland, from Germany, from any of the countries—who have given their sons and daughters to our country to make this a great land, that any of them, in any instance, should see it regarded that the British subject somehow or other should have an automatic right, a right which these other people do not have.

The time, therefore, has come to recognize, granting that there may be a certain hardship to a certain number of people who at present seem able to vote and may find

themselves having to decide whether or not to become citizens; but the time has come for us to stand and to say to the Portuguese Canadians, to the German Canadians and to the Dutch Canadians, that we draw no distinction between those who at one time happened to live in countries under the British Crown and those who have brought their talents and their families, their abilities, their aspirations and their hopes to this country from other lands of this globe.

That's why we feel that, wherever it exists, reference that discriminates in favour of immigrants to this country from one country or from one area of the world, as opposed to others, must be eradicated. We have before us now, in the municipal elections bill, an opportunity to do so, we shall have the opportunity to do so on the provincial scene shortly, and therefore we say, when the opportunity is here; stand, be counted, and act.

Now there comes to me the second question. The question arises as to whether in municipal elections—or in any election, for that matter—it should be necessary to be a citizen of this country. The argument is made that municipal elections are somehow less important than federal elections inasmuch as foreign affairs are not discussed, inasmuch as some of the issues are more tangible, more local. But I would say to you that to regard the municipal scene as some kind of a minor league, some kind of a sand lot where one eventually learns to play in the bigger leagues, is an insult to municipal government.

For far too long, municipal government has been the poor stepsister of all governments, and I think it's time that stopped.

Hon. B. Stephenson: That is a sexist remark.

Mr. S. Smith: Or stepbrother; step-person.

Hon. B. Stephenson: Step-sibling; that will do.

Mr. S. Smith: It is just as important, surely, to have to cast your vote intelligently, and with a view to the future, municipally as it is provincially or federally.

I don't draw these invidious distinctions between the three levels of vote casting. I furthermore feel it is sometimes argued that people pay property tax municipally and therefore citizenship is really not as important as the tax-paying status. But I need not remind you, Mr. Chairman, that we pay sales taxes to the province and we pay excise taxes and so on to both levels of government as well as the obvious income taxes. Therefore, I put it to you that the paying of taxes does

not automatically confer the vote upon a person, lest we do so for any tourist who happens to be in this country at the time of an election. We know that is obviously a faulty bit of logic.

Mr. Wildman: It's your faulty logic.

Mr. S. Smith: In point of fact, there must be some qualification to be an elector, to have that privilege. To vote in a democratic country, there must be some qualification.

If it were a difficult and arduous task to become a Canadian citizen, one might consider lesser gradations of such citizenship to be sufficient qualification for the casting of a ballot, lest we be in a position of exploiting visiting labour, as was suggested by the member for Bellwoods, and so on. But it's a mere three years—and even the members of the NDP are talking about a two-year qualification—before one can become a citizen in this country. The qualifications are hardly arduous.

Consequently, it seems to me that if citizenship is to mean something and if we are to accept that this country has come of age and no longer exists as a colony of any country, be it France or Britain or the United States, but that we stand on our own feet, then we must regard all newcomers to this country as equal from the day they come here. We must remove this invidious distinction between British subjects and others who have come to this country to give us the benefit of the fruits of their labours, their visions, their hopes, their aspirations and their willingness to work.

Therefore, there is no alternative but to seize this opportunity to eradicate from the Municipal Elections Act the matter regarding British subjects and to accept, not the sub-amendment of the members to our left but the excellent amendment put by the members of my party. I'm pleased to have this opportunity to join with others from my party in speaking to this very important principle at this time.

Mr. Duksza: I hadn't intended to speak, Mr. Chairman, but I was listening to the member for Renfrew North (Mr. Conway) with some interest and I decided to participate in the debate.

I will start my few remarks with some personal reminiscences. After all, I was born in a very nationalistic country and I carried the citizenship of that country. Incidentally, soon after the war my father was deprived of it by that government in Poland, so I don't carry it any longer. He became a British subject, and because he lived in London, England, concurrently I became—being then

under age—a British citizen myself and carried and travelled on a British passport for some time. I appreciated the privileges of what went with being a British subject.

When I came to this country, after a year of residence here I could participate fully in the life of this province and the country generally. I appreciated that, but I did realize that this was unjust in some sense because I was not even British. I extended this principle to all the British-born people in saying that if you come to a country like Canada you should in some sense participate on a different level other than that you are British.

In that sense I support the Liberal amendment. But when I was listening to the member for Renfrew North, I was struck by what he said about the citizenship of the Romans and, prior to that, of the Greeks. This was a concept much valued by the Romans. It conferred incredible status on the people who were Roman citizens. It was maybe one of the most elitist and class-oriented approaches that existed in that particular civilization. It was nothing particularly to be proud of, for in fact it underlined enormous class differences in that empire.

If we are looking at our own country, which is probably as unnationalistic as any country I have ever been in or lived in, this is maybe one of the main advantages and values of Canada, that the people come from all over the place, from very nationalistic backgrounds, come and are accepted, and accept the others of the same ilk, in a spirit of comity, in a spirit of humanity and develop quite a different, a new approach towards being a national of Canada.

This brings me to the point—and I shall be quite brief—of why I feel the NDP amendment to this is the only one, because it moves us away from elitism of citizenship and moves us towards a concept of participation in the country and on those grounds a concept of participation by all people who come, after two years, or even less, of living in this country, they surely have a right to participate in the public life as much as they participate in the productive life of the country, adding both to our culture and to our wealth.

On those grounds, of a broader concept of citizenship and the concept of participation, I believe we should abandon altogether the concept of citizenship and allow people to vote in the election on this much broader idea of participating in the community and this country.

Mr. Conway: Just a footnote, Mr. Chairman, to what has been said by my distinguished colleague from Parkdale: I listened

with very keen interest to his remarks, because certainly he brings an intellectual power to these discussions which is not only his regular wont but his unique capacity.

I must say that I listened to hear the distinguishing feature that he sought to bring to the franchise base, criterion or whatever; he has widened it considerably, in my mind, from that of the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. McClellan), inasmuch as he is saying that participation somehow should be the cornerstone of a franchise discussion in the future. I love the term, because knowing that hon. member's political view and sociological affliction—not affliction, that's certainly not the right word—but framework, I think that I—and I must say that I never thought I would hear the hon. member for Parkdale evince such Trudeauesque phraseology like “participatory democracy.” I think that should not go unregistered tonight.

Mr. Samis: That is a low blow.

Mr. Conway: The hon. member for Cornwall says it's a low blow, and perhaps it is.

Mr. Wildman: It is based on a class analysis, essentially.

Ms. Gigantes: Totally silly.

Mr. Duksza: Point of privilege, I should say.

Mr. Conway: It seems to me that the claim the hon. member for Parkdale is making—

Ms. Gigantes: If you want to be a historian, go somewhere else.

Mr. Conway: —is that we somehow should have a participatory democracy, a franchise that reflects that.

Mr. Warner: The Prime Minister was joking.

Mr. Conway: I must say in concluding these footnoted remarks that what the member for Parkdale says about the principle, the notion of “civis Romanus sum,” is that it is very fundamentally an elitist concept; and I can't deny that. I tend to think that with my sense, my concept, my notion of citizenship, which I have said earlier is the cornerstone and the basis for my franchise and my criterion for that, it is in fact elitist. I don't in any way, shape or form wish to deny that. I think there is a treasure, a value, an inherent worth that is undoubtedly elitist about that concept. I think that should be said, I am happy to say that; and I am delighted that the member for Parkdale has participated as he has.

Ms. Gigantes: Isn't that nice of you.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate

many of the remarks that have been made tonight by members on all sides, and obviously they hold the views they hold with a great deal of sincerity. There are also a number of members who hold some of the views they hold with some sense of contradiction, but we won't go into that except to say that the House leader for the NDP and one of the leadership aspirants, Mr. Chairman—I am sure that probably you don't know who I am talking about because it has received absolutely no press coverage or impact on the province of Ontario as to the fact—

[10:00]

Mr. Warner: What does this have to do with the bill? You are bumbling again.

Mr. Reid: —as to the fact that I shouldn't even be doing them this favour by saying that, in fact, there is an NDP leadership convention because nobody outside this chamber knows it.

Mr. Warner: Why don't you resign? What nonsense.

Mr. Reid: Almost nobody outside the NDP caucus knows it. You see them huddling in little groups in the men's and in the women's rooms to discuss these matters.

Ms. Gigantes: Have you heard of washrooms, Patrick Reid?

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry, I cannot accept the sub-subamendment.

Mr. Wildman: Mr. Chairman, tell him to get his remarks out of the washroom.

Mr. Reid: I would draw to your attention that one of the leadership aspirants for the NDP—

Mr. Chairman: Order. I am afraid I cannot accept a sub-subamendment if that is what you are leading up to.

Mr. Wildman: Your remarks are subsub.

Mr. Reid: No, I am not, I wanted to indicate my preference for the leadership of the NDP. But if it was between having—

An hon. member: Tell us another time.

Mr. Reid: —Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Deans and Mr. Breaugh, I was prepared to cast my vote in favour of anyone else. But that is probably not part of the debate. I did want to bring to your attention that one of the aspirants for the NDP leadership was a member of the select committee—

Mr. Chairman: Would the hon. member get back to the amendment?

Mr. Reid: I am, I am.

Mr. Wildman: Sooner or later.

Mr. Reid: I was a member of the select

committee on economic and cultural nationalism, a select committee of this Legislature—

Mr. McClellan: Why don't you tell us about your summer vacation?

Mr. Reid: —which signed a report which said that people we are talking about, who have been in this country long enough—

Mr. McClellan: What did you have for lunch?

Mr. Reid: —should not be given the privilege of voting in this society.

Mr. Reed: Oh, who was that?

Mr. Warner: Just because we have a snowstorm you have no place to go.

Mr. Reid: His name, because I have been asked, Mr. Chairman, was Ian Deans, the member for Wentworth—

Mr. Cunningham: Wentworth period.

Mr. Roy: Your inconsistency is consistent, I will say that for you.

Mr. Reid: So it is very nice that the member for Welland-Thorold would put this resolution. Obviously he is not a supporter of the member for Wentworth. However, the last speaker for the NDP gave quite an impassioned speech about his historical background. When that unfortunate catastrophe happened, a lot of his countrymen and others came to the riding of Rainy River and settled there. They have been great and responsible citizens. But we have to look at the situation —

Mr. Conway: Have they voted for you?

Mr. Reid: —in the world and see what other countries do in regard to granting citizenship and full rights of citizenship to the members of that society. I don't think in today's historical context that we, in this province, should be prepared to ask less of the people who come to our shores than anybody else does. In fact, given the problems we have in Canada and in the world, I think we have to ask for a commitment from people before they have that right to cast a vote in our Canadian democratic system, both federally and provincially.

Mr. Chairman, I have a riding made up of a lot of ethnic peoples who came to this country and decided they wanted to be Canadian and Ontario citizens. They made that choice and they should, having made that choice, having decided they would become full members of the community, be given the right to participate in our Canadian and Ontario democracy. In view of the things that have gone past in this Legislature, it is only right and just that this amendment carry.

Mr. Epp: Mr. Chairman, I want to particu-

larly associate myself with the remarks of the member for Hamilton West (Mr. S. Smith), who has made one of the more eloquent speeches I have heard in this house since coming to this House on June 9—

Mr. Martel: You heard that, Pat. Did you? You heard what your colleague said?

Mr. Epp: It is unfortunate the House could not hear the remarks he made. It is unfortunate a number of members had made a commitment to oppose the amendment prior to coming to this House, prior to hearing those remarks.

I heard the remarks of the member for Durham West (Mr. Ashe). He indicated he personally was not going to vote for this. I can only surmise from that that the rest of the party will vote for the amendment.

Mr. Warner: You don't understand the Tories then.

Mr. Epp: The Treasurer made a statement to the press which I read in the Star of November 17, 1977, and I quote: "Treasurer Darcy McKeough, who introduced the legislation,"—and this refers to the amendment we're speaking to now—"said yesterday that he had 'no objection to that one way or another.'"

I can only assume from that that members opposite will then support this amendment and that the member for Durham West—

Mr. Roy: Or follow their conscience.

Mr. Epp: —who has indicated he will be opposed to the amendment will be out of step with his party.

Mr. Roy: Is the Minister of Labour going to support it? She is free to vote as she likes.

Hon. B. Stephenson: As always.

Mr. Epp: I want to correct some misconceptions that have been expressed in this House earlier this evening, during what I think has generally been an excellent debate. Some people feel by removing this clause, British subjects who currently can vote will not be able to vote in the future and that this will deprive people of the vote. I can only assure the hon. members of the House that these people will be given every opportunity to become citizens. I'm sure the government of Canada would not in any way impede their efforts to become Canadian citizens, and they could then vote.

Mr. Roy: That's right. They've got 10 months.

Mr. Epp: I might just point out to the hon. members of the House that historically the reason this was entertained some 110 years ago or so was that British subjects could vote

here because they had the same kind of government in Britain. It was not expected at that time that people from Uganda, India, Pakistan and all over would be able to vote. Because the people who came here had the same form of government here as that under which they had lived in Britain, they felt they could understand it, and that when they came here they'd be able to fit into the life-style and into the kind of government structure we had.

Mr. Roy: We were considered a colony.

Mr. Epp: We were considered a colony for many years thereafter. It wasn't until the Statute of Westminster that this status in great part was taken away from us and given a more responsible position. The member for Wentworth indicated that this particular amendment was brought in by the back door. I resent that, because the public has known about the amendment for at least a month.

Mr. Deans: I did not say the amendment was brought in by the back door. I said the concept.

Mr. Epp: Our party took this position four years ago when we discussed the Municipal Elections Act at that time. To suggest that it was brought in by the back door is an unfair comment. I'm sure it's not worthy of the member to state those things. Nevertheless, he did state it.

The other point I want to make is that if this House, which I hope it does, passes this amendment this evening and passes the private member's bill, which my hon. friend from Kitchener will be introducing, which will affect the provincial Election Act, then at all three levels of government the same franchise will accrue to the people of this country, this province and the municipalities.

I would urge all members to take this positive step this evening and make Canadian citizenship the only criterion by which people in this province can vote in municipal elections.

Mr. Warner: I appreciate the opportunity to make a few remarks and I will attempt to keep them brief.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. There are a number of private conversations which make it difficult to hear.

Mr. Warner: They obviously didn't know I was about to speak.

I wish, first, to compliment the member for Ottawa East who presented his thoughts in a very sensitive way, and I do want to appreciate his comments.

There's a very basic problem that we're faced with tonight when we take a look at the

Liberal amendment. That is that, without wishing to be particularly, unduly provocative to the official opposition, it seems to me that in some measure it's an attempt to play government. The whole business of dealing with the requirements for voting surely should be addressed first in terms of the provincial statutes, in terms of those who are eligible to vote in a provincial election.

The municipalities are, as we know, creatures of the province, they are not creatures of the federal government. Whatever kinds of rules and regulations prevail for federal elections do not necessarily have to carry for municipal elections. If it is the wish of this House to change the rules for municipal elections, surely the rules should first be changed for provincial elections and then bring the municipalities' rules and regulations into line. I think that's the proper procedure.

The Liberals, through their amendment, are trying to circumvent that, to play government, and to change the rules for municipal elections without any regard to the rules which apply to provincial elections.

I think, to some extent, what our sub-amendment does is to rescue that situation, to provide a certain amount of equity, especially for those people who have resided here for a full two years; who obviously, by their residence, fully intend to participate in our city; they pay taxes for schools, for municipal services; they have intentions, and as we know by our record, Mr. Chairman, in terms of those who take out citizenship, they become Canadian citizens.

They surely should have a voice in the local municipal councils. They should have the opportunity to express their opinions related to the taxes which they pay. The subamendment moved by the critic of this party affords them that opportunity, and therefore I wish to support the subamendment.

I regret, quite frankly, that the Liberal Party chooses to bring their amendment forward at this particular time. Surely they could have served notice to the government, as they have done in the past, and the government could have seen fit to have brought in the proper kind of provincial legislation first, then we could have dealt with the municipal situation afterwards.

In conclusion, I appreciate the opportunities that have been afforded to us tonight by way of our subamendment and I would hope, as the member for Ottawa East indicated earlier, that not only he but his other colleagues will be supporting our subamendment. I appreciate that and look forward to its quick passage.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any further comments on the subamendment?

All those in favour of Mr. Swart's amendment to the amendment on section 12 will please say "aye."

All those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the nays have it.

Shall we stack this subamendment?

Some hon. members: Agreed.

[10:15]

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that we perhaps have a bell now to deal with the stacked votes that have accumulated until this time?

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Chairman, perhaps it would be more convenient to put the main motion as well so that the two stacked votes could be dealt with and then it may not, or it may be, otherwise, necessary to amend certain other sections with respect to these items.

Mr. Chairman: Is it agreed by the committee that I place Mr. Epp's amendment?

Some hon. members: Agreed.

Mr. Chairman: All those in favour of Mr. Epp's amendment will please say "aye."

All those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the nays have it.

Shall this be stacked?

Some hon. members: Agreed.

The committee divided on Mr. Epp's amendment to section 9(1), which was negatived on the following vote:

Ayes 22; nays 60.

Section 9 agreed to.

[10:30]

The committee divided on Mr. Epp's amendment to section 10, which was negatived.

The committee divided on Mr. Swart's amendment to Mr. Epp's amendment to section 12(b), which was negatived on the following vote:

Ayes 19; nays 63.

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Chairman, we are prepared to accept the same vote.

Mr. Gregory: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order: It is not the same vote.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Why?

Mr. Gregory: One less.

An hon. member: He has changed his ways.

Mr. Chairman: I declare the amendment lost.

Section 10 agreed to.

The committee divided on Mr. Epp's amendment to section 12(b), which was negatived on the following vote:

Ayes 25; nays 57.

Section 12 agreed to.

On motion by Hon. Mr. Welch, the committee of the whole House reported progress.

On motion by Hon. Mr. Welch, the House adjourned at 10:40 p.m.

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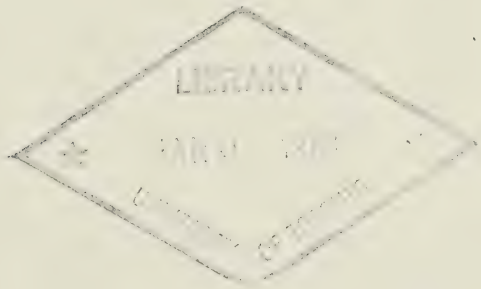


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Legislature of Ontario Debates

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Daily Edition



First Session, 31st Parliament

Friday, December 9, 1977

Speaker: Honourable John E. Stokes

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1977

The House met at 10 a.m.

Prayers.

STATEMENTS BY THE MINISTRY

ACTIVITIES OF RCMP

Hon. Mr. McMurtry: Mr. Speaker, I have some information in response to questions raised by the leader of the New Democratic Party on November 1.

The questions were in relation to his party and any investigation of it by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the years 1971 to 1973, inclusive.

In response to those questions I wrote to the Hon. Francis Fox and the Hon. Ron Basford on November 2, asking them for information in this regard. At the same time I provided the leader of the New Democratic Party with copies of my letters to those two gentlemen. Late on December 6, I received a rather short reply from Mr. Fox which said, in part, and I quote:

"I have been assured by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that they have not conducted an investigation into the activities of the New Democratic Party as such. As I have stated in the House of Commons, however, membership in a political party does not give immunity to anyone who would tend to promote changes brought on by violent and undemocratic means."

Mr. Fox went on to say in his letter that M. S. Sexsmith, deputy director general, operations, for the RCMP security service, would provide any further information in this regard.

As a result of this letter, I requested the following day that Mr. R. M. McLeod, acting assistant Deputy Attorney General, meet with RCMP officials in Ottawa. As a result of that meeting, a summary of RCMP activity in this regard was obtained. That summary, obtained from the RCMP, is as follows, and again I quote:

"1. The RCMP have not conducted an investigation into the activities of the New Democratic Party.

"2. After a complete review of their files and to the best of their knowledge, Assistant Commissioner Sexsmith and his staff advise that no member or agent of the RCMP has

ever committed any illegal entry of any NDP office or other NDP premises anywhere.

"3. The RCMP have always acted in the belief that membership in a political party does not give immunity to anyone who would tend to promote changes brought on by violent and undemocratic means and thereby attract the attention of the RCMP on the interest of national security.

"4. Between 1970 and 1973 the RCMP did conduct investigations into the activities of certain members of the Waffle group while it was still a part of the NDP. This was explained as follows:

"(a) When the Waffle group came into being, it invited persons outside the NDP to join its ranks. These persons included ex-members of the Communist Party of Canada and members of the Canadian Trotskyist movements. The leaders of the League for Socialist Action (Trotskyists), in fact, directed their members to join the Waffle group.

"(b) The RCMP investigation of certain members of the Waffle group established that subversive elements penetrated the NDP through the Waffle in order to gain more respectability, credibility and influence."

Ms. Gigantes: Subversive elements, huh?

Hon. Mr. McMurtry: "Although the RCMP investigation concentrated on individuals of security interest, inquiries were broadened sufficiently to put the activities of these individuals in proper perspective. The investigation was de-emphasized"—and I want to emphasize this—"the investigation was de-emphasized after the NDP decided to rid itself of the Waffle.

"The individuals of concern to the RCMP, having lost the legitimacy of membership in the NDP, also lost interest in the Waffle. The RCMP concern with these individuals was not reduced, but any concerns that the RCMP had that these subversive elements were using the Waffle as a means of penetrating the NDP and therefore as a means of acquiring credibility and influence was accordingly eliminated.

"(c) During the period referred to in paragraph (b) above, the RCMP concern with individuals in the Waffle was increased when it was found that a Canadian news

media person, closely associated with leading people in the Waffle, was meeting clandestinely with Konstantin Geyvandov, a Russian KGB intelligence officer who, between August 1968 and September 1973, operated in Canada as a Pravda correspondent."

Mr. Nixon: Where is he a member of?

Mr. Gaunt: KGB.

Mr. Turner: We knew it all along.

Mr. Nixon: Was he a British subject?

Hon. Mr. Welch: No, but he had been here for two years.

Mr. Nixon: Pravda.

Hon. Mr. McMurtry: "The RCMP investigation confirmed that this Canadian provided reports to Geyvandov during these clandestine meetings and on at least six occasions was paid money by Geyvandov. Amongst other things, the Canadian was specifically asked by Geyvandov to provide reports to him on the NDP and the Waffle.

"(d) The RCMP believed that Geyvandov's purpose in seeking such reports was to assist the Russian KGB intelligence service in deciding whether the Waffle group or any of its members were worthy of further attention by the KGB."

Mr. Gaunt: Now a pipeline right to the Kremlin.

Mr. Nixon: They said they would fire him when they got that report.

Mr. Martel: Our KGB will get you now. I am going to turn the KGB loose on the Premier (Mr. Davis).

Hon. Mr. Davis: They were looking for you!

Hon. Mr. McMurtry: "(e) Geyvandov returned to the Soviet Union in September 1973. On January 8, 1974, the USSR Embassy in Ottawa was advised by the Department of External Affairs that because of activities unrelated to his work as a journalist, Geyvandov would not be permitted to return to Canada.

"(f) Consideration was given by the RCMP to the possibility of laying a charge against this Canadian news media person but the conclusion reached was that no charge could be laid."

Mr. Speaker, that is the conclusion of the summary that was obtained by my office, more particularly Mr. McLeod from the RCMP, in relation to the activity of the RCMP following the receipt of the brief letter to which I referred from Mr. Francis Fox.

NUCLEAR CONTROL BOARD

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Mr. Speaker, on December 5 the Leader of the Opposition and the

member for Halton-Burlington (Mr. Reed) expressed concern that provincial interests might be abrogated by the federal government's recently proposed Nuclear Control and Administration Act and asked whether there had been meaningful consultation between the federal and provincial governments on this Act.

This has been a major concern of my own for many months now. In fact, the lack of federal-provincial consultation in this area has prompted considerable correspondence on this matter between the federal Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Hon. Alastair Gillespie, and myself, dating from April 25 of this year. I have made it very clear in letters and telexes to Mr. Gillespie, dated April 25, June 24, September 9 and November 16, that this is a matter of serious concern to Ontario.

In summary, on three separate occasions I have asked that the substance of this new federal bill be submitted to the provinces for consideration before its introduction into the Commons. I also expressed specific concern over the proposed decontamination fund and the way it would operate.

I expressed concern about the degree of control that the federal government would exercise over heavy water plants. I expressed concern over the possible duplication of hearings, and unnecessary delays which might result from the new hearing process under the Nuclear Control Board. I expressed concern over the extent of the federal government's authority over uranium as an energy source. I have made it abundantly clear to the federal minister that many aspects of this Act affect the provinces, particularly Ontario, which is undertaking an important nuclear program.

To quote from my most recent telex to Mr. Gillespie, of November 16:

"I can only reiterate Ontario's concern. Ontario is both a major producer of uranium and the major user. Consequently, we are concerned with both the jurisdictional ramifications and economic impact that the Nuclear Control and Administration Act may have on uranium mines and mills; fuel fabricating; heavy water production; uranium marketing, both domestically and abroad; on nuclear power production; and, of course, on the whole spectrum of irradiated fuel management."

Also, in a letter of September 9, 1977, to the federal minister, I said: "I do hope . . . you will reconsider your position in the light of open disclosure of proposed legislative changes by other parts of the federal government, and make available the key proposed

legislative changes in a form which can provide a basis for meaningful assessment and discussion."

In spite of these efforts, other than peripheral discussions at the staff level about what the bill would likely contain, there has been no meaningful consultation on energy-related matters in the drafting of this bill. I understand that the ministries with other interests, however, have also held discussions with federal authorities with varying degrees of success.

I would also like to point out that the new Nuclear Control Act very clearly separates environmental from energy concerns. Questions on this issue, and as to how the Environmental Assessment Act process should be co-ordinated with the Nuclear Control Board hearings, ought to be properly addressed to the Minister of the Environment (Mr. Kerr). The Act also clearly discusses occupational health and safety issues which would fall under the aegis of the Minister of Labour (B. Stephenson).

It is a matter of great concern to me, as I expressed at the recent federal-provincial energy ministers' conference in Ottawa, that the federal government would take such an aloof approach on an issue of such substantive importance to the provinces.

[10:15]

This unilateral action without provincial consultation was very similar to the way the federal government introduced the Canadian home insulation program earlier this year.

I was successful, with the support of the other provinces, in having Mr. Gillespie recognize the error of his ways on that issue. Because of my initiative as chairman of the Council of Provincial Energy Ministers, changes are being made in that program. It now allows for Alberta and Quebec to participate in the insulation program and, in addition, a process to initiate other changes was agreed upon which will broaden the program so that its application will be more meaningful to all sections of Ontario.

I regret the attitude of the federal government on this matter of the Nuclear Control and Administration Act; I have not stopped pressing for more consultation on this and the related matters of uranium and thorium legislation. I hope that, through the new forum of the Council of Provincial Energy Ministers, I will be able to make the federal government come to recognize that there must be more provincial consultation at every stage in the development and carrying out of new policies which so directly affect Ontario and other provinces.

Mr. S. Smith: I'd like to ask a question of the Minister of Transportation and Communications (Mr. Snow). I must say I'm fascinated by this KGB story, but I think we'll let that go for now.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Why aren't you asking a question? I thought you might.

Mr. Nixon: Let it sit just the way it is.

Mr. S. Smith: I'll just wait on that.

Mr. Warner: They're a paranoid group.

Mr. S. Smith: It seems to me your report is casting a cloud over the press gallery, but we'll wait.

ORAL QUESTIONS

INTERMEDIATE CAPACITY TRANSIT SYSTEM

Mr. S. Smith: A question for the Minister of Transportation and Communications: Does he have anything to report on the intermediate capacity transit project of the Urban Transportation Development Corporation in response to my earlier question to him in the House concerning that? If he does, will he also comment on reports that are circulating now that air cooling of the linear induction motors has been abandoned in favour of liquid cooling? Would the minister agree that this would almost certainly add to the complexity and possibly even to the size and weight of the vehicles? Can he tell us, is he up to date on the problems and can he answer the questions I asked him about 10 days ago?

Hon. Mr. Snow: Mr. Speaker, I'm getting the information that the hon. member asked for. I would mention that my estimates now are in committee and we have set aside Monday evening next to deal with the UTDC project and with questions that the committee or any member of the House may have regarding UTDC.

As far as the question regarding liquid cooling of the linear induction motor is concerned, I have not heard anything about this aspect. It has not been reported to me at this date.

Mr. S. Smith: A brief supplementary: Although I'll be very happy to hear the minister in estimates, does the minister not agree that this project, which is costing some \$55 million or so as he attempts to reinvent the streetcar and the bus, is surely something that the minister himself ought to be up to date on at all times? Is not 10 days a rather long time to come up with answers to a rather vital question?

Hon. Mr. Snow: I do get periodic reports on the UTDC project, but I am not in touch with the UTDC board or president on a day-to-day basis.

Mr. Philip: Supplementary: I wonder if the minister would comment on the rumour that the cars are being lengthened substantially, which would fit into the question the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. S. Smith) has asked him, namely that we seem to be moving to nothing more than a glorified street-car, having spent something like \$85 million on this project already?

Hon. Mr. Snow: I don't know where the hon. member gets the \$85 million figure, but I'm sure we'll have ample opportunity on Monday evening to discuss what has been spent on this project to date.

I did state in the House in my preliminary answer to the Leader of the Opposition that there was some consideration being given to some lengthening of the vehicle itself. This has been brought about because of advancements in the design as the project has moved forward. I can't tell the hon. member exactly what percentage of lengthening is being considered, but we'll have all that information for him on Monday evening.

STATUS OF REPORTS

Mr. S. Smith: May I ask a question of the Minister of Correctional Services? Could the minister tell us about two reports on his ministry's activities?

First of all, at what stage is the Ombudsman's report on provincial correctional institutions? Will we see it before Christmas?

Secondly, has he consulted with his colleague, the Attorney General (Mr. McMurtry), to determine when the report of the royal commission on the Don Jail will be ready for us to look at?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Probably by the time it is torn down.

Hon. Mr. Drea: Under the procedures of the Ombudsman Act, his reports go back and forth at the civil service level. The final report is about a week or 10 days away from coming to my office. As I said last night in estimates, I haven't read it and I won't read it then. I have to print about 500 to 600 copies for the media, the opposition parties, the Legislature et cetera. I would hope that would be some time in the middle of January, although it's a difficult time of year in the printing industry. When it comes back, I will consider it received and it will be available within 24 hours.

In my estimates last night I informed the critics of the opposition party and of the

New Democratic Party that it would be approximately 10 days or so before the printer would be delivering it. As soon as I can get a relatively firm estimate of when it will arrive, I will tell them so they can be prepared for it. To the best of my knowledge, it will be some time about the third or fourth week of January.

As for the question pertaining to the royal commission, I have had a communication from Judge Shapiro which states that he is proceeding. It is more of a courtesy letter, because he is not responsible to me; it is a matter for the Attorney General.

The ministry has been providing Judge Shapiro with additional information and with various other kinds of reports, to keep him up to date. This information has not necessarily been on the Don Jail because, as I understand it, he is looking at conditions in general—staff and so forth. He assured me in the letter, which I received about three weeks ago, that he was working towards the completion of his report. I don't know what communications the Attorney General has had with him.

Mr. S. Smith: By way of a brief supplementary, I thank the minister for his answer. Would he be good enough to consult with his colleague, the Attorney General, to determine when this commission, which was established in November 1974 to study allegations of brutality, will present its final report? Although these allegations relate to a jail that is to be closed by the end of the year—and while I hope it won't be destroyed, it may well be in the future—it would be nice to see that report. Could he please make this inquiry of the Attorney General and let us know what the situation is?

Hon. Mr. Drea: Yes, I will.

I would just point out one other thing to the Leader of the Opposition. When studies take this long—and I'm not casting any aspersions on why it has taken so long—there is a tremendous difficulty for the critics of the parties for the Legislature and for the media, because they're longitudinal studies. The people start into them and then find that problems cease to exist or have been corrected. They are very difficult to interpret or to comment upon meaningfully.

I will ask the Attorney General about the status of Judge Shapiro's report but, just from reading that letter, I would think it would be about five or six years away.

ACTIVITIES OF RCMP

Mr. Lewis: I am afraid I might contaminate the Attorney General, Mr. Speaker, by asking any question at all.

I have just read the Attorney General's extraordinary statement—and may I ask him, just out of curiosity, what he thinks about the statement he read? His statement was, as I understand it, largely a report on what the RCMP had revealed to his own staff. What does the Attorney General think about all this stuff? How does he react to all of that as an Attorney General, as a noted civil libertarian, as a man of exquisite judgement, taste and talent? How does he react to this material? I am not going to tell him what I think, but how does he feel about it all?

Hon. B. Stephenson: Flattery will get you anywhere.

Hon. Mr. Davis: You are getting carried away, but you forgot to mention he is an artist.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, and an artist; I am sorry.

Hon. Mr. McMurtry: Despite all those very complimentary adjectives attributed to my undoubted talents by the leader of the New Democratic Party, I hardly consider myself to be any sort of expert on national security matters.

I was very concerned about the allegation that any police force might be investigating the activities of a legitimate and very important political party. I think my concern was reflected by my immediate request, and I supplied the leader of the NDP with copies of my letters. I hope this indicated my concern in this matter to the leader of the New Democratic Party.

I was somewhat surprised when so many weeks went by. When the leader of the New Democratic Party asked me informally in the House a week or so ago when I might tell the House whether I had received any reply from Mr. Fox, I was rather curious about the delay myself because I had been led to believe, on an almost daily basis, that a letter was forthcoming.

The letter that finally arrived on my desk was not totally satisfactory. I felt that if I had simply reported to the House on the basis of that letter, the leader of the New Democratic Party justifiably would have been quite unsatisfied with my answer.

I read into the record virtually the whole letter from Mr. Fox, which said that they had "not conducted an investigation into the activities of the New Democratic Party as such." With respect, I didn't think it would satisfy the members opposite to simply state that that was the response.

I am sure one of the questions would have been, was I satisfied with that response? Obviously not, because I instructed Mr. McLeod, our senior Crown law officer in the criminal field, under the Deputy Attorney General and myself, to meet with the RCMP and obtain clarification as to what they meant by an investigation into a political party "as such."

I think we all have to be very concerned about maintaining the integrity and independence of political parties. We have to keep them free from any unjust harassment from any quarter, whether it be from police forces or any other quarter.

As a result, Mr. McLeod received a summary which I read into the record in its entirety. Whether or not the RCMP should have been concerned—which I see as implicit in the leader of the New Democratic Party's question—quite clearly is not something that I feel qualified to make a judgement on.

However, I think it is very clear from this report that the RCMP had legitimate concern about certain individuals who may have formed a very small part of a group trying to infiltrate a legitimate political party. Obviously, no political party has any control over the members who may seek to join its ranks.

[10:30]

Mr. Makarchuk: Don't forget your Western Guard association.

Hon. Mr. McMurtry: I think it's quite clear from the RCMP report that it was concerned about these individuals and the fact they might exploit their membership in a legitimate political party. As to whether or not I would agree that their concern was justified, I don't have all the facts on which their concern was based. I've really attempted to communicate to the Legislature all the relevant information I have in this very sensitive matter.

Mr. Lewis: I don't regard it as sensitive any more—not after this, I can tell the minister—but let me thank him.

Hon. Mr. McMurtry: I wonder if I might comment on that. I hope it has been made abundantly clear by this statement that the RCMP had no grounds at any time to suspect the activities of the New Democratic Party. I just want to underline that.

Mr. Lewis: Nor did they ever thank us, in the interest of national security, for turfing the Waffle out. I never got a letter of commendation from the RCMP.

Hon. Mr. McMurtry: That's something I intended to add in my original remarks.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I look back over there and I am not sure.

Mr. Yakabuski: They've still got one there.

Hon. Mr. McMurtry: I am not in a position to speculate as to the nature of the concern of the leader of the New Democratic Party with the Waffle.

Mr. Lewis: I think they were just silly.

Hon. Mr. McMurtry: Obviously he had a sufficient amount of concern, if I may say with respect, to stake his own political future and put it on the line in kicking them out, I say to his everlasting credit.

Mr. MacDonald: You watch the Western Guard in your ranks.

Mr. Lewis: I may share with the Attorney General privately that it was a matter of mental health, not national security. It was pathology, not ideology, that was involved.

LAYOFF OF NICKEL WORKERS

Mr. Lewis: May I ask a question of the Premier on an unrelated subject, thank goodness? How is the government of Ontario going to respond to the suggestion that came from the federal government in the House of Commons yesterday that somehow it was the environmental standards which we were imposing on the resource companies doing business in Ontario that lay at the root of some of the economic difficulty; and that either we should reduce the environmental standards or perhaps return some of the money which has been paid to maintain those standards? Is it possible to win from the Premier a repudiation of that federal suggestion?

Mr. MacDonald: As he did the Japanese cartel.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I did have occasion, not only to read his remarks, but to observe Mr. Gillespie in action. There are some benefits also, on occasion, from television. Without checking all of the factual and financial information, I really found it regrettable that a federal minister of the Crown would make such observations.

As I said in my reply to the Leader of the Opposition yesterday, I don't think one can ignore—nor should we, nor should the select committee—the balance that must exist between the economic viability of any industry and the need to move ahead with improvement of the environment.

As I understand it in my fairly lengthy discussions with both Inco and Falconbridge,

they will acknowledge our environmental controls did impose upon them the need for further capital investments. But they also have stated to me that their present situation, their ability to produce competitively in the world marketplace, at least at this point in time, has not been made much more difficult by our environmental controls. It has had some impact.

I think it's very regrettable that a minister of the Crown in Ottawa would seek to lay the blame on a province that is endeavouring in its own way to move ahead in the environmental field. I guess if I were provoked by some supplementaries I might even use stronger language, but I was very disappointed in Mr. Gillespie's attitude and I make no bones about it.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary: doesn't the Premier think that Mr. Gillespie was wilfully and maliciously intruding in the affairs of the Ontario economy in a fashion clearly ultra vires; that, like all other federal Liberals, he just plays games with problems of the economy, games which are mirrored here as well? Can I ask the Premier for a simple yes or no?

Mr. S. Smith: Have you thought of a road show?

Mr. Lewis: Actually, I have a couple of months.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I guess the Liberals are embarrassed by it, as they should be.

Mr. S. Smith: You don't like what he said either.

Mr. Nixon: Why don't you say yes?

Hon. Mr. Wells: He is part of their Metro campaign.

Mr. Makarchuk: They probably endorse his views.

Hon. Mr. Davis: No, Mr. Speaker, I am not prepared to say that it was totally wilful or malicious. I might use the word "incompetent"; incompetent might be a better way to describe his sort of instantaneous response yesterday.

Mr. Lewis: I'd accept that, too. Can the Premier be driven further by a further supplementary?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, if one uses the words "malicious" and "wilful," it means perhaps that person gave it a great deal of thought before he made that response.

Mr. Lewis: Does the Premier think he is incapable of that?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I am not prepared to give Mr. Gillespie that amount of credit on that particular statement.

Mr. Martel: Might I add a little fuel to the fire, then?

Mr. Makarchuk: The pacific member from Sudbury.

Mr. Martel: Will the province, rather than reducing the resource tax as the feds have asked, suggest to the feds that they get out of the imposition of double taxation, which they brought in several years ago in the field that was the prerogative of the province; that is, the taxing of revenues from the mining industry?

Mr. Lewis: Despite the Supreme Court of Canada.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I might suggest that to them. I might suggest getting out of the 10-cent excise tax on gasoline. I might suggest a lot of things to them; in fact, they have been suggested. Of course their response in this particular area demonstrates their lack of capacity to come to grips with basic economic issues, which lack of capacity I think is being demonstrated conclusively day after day in the House of Commons.

Mr. Nixon: The 10 cent tax is federal but the 19 cents is yours. Do we have to go through that again?

Mr. Yakabuski: Don't defend them; apologize for them.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Kerrio: If anybody is in bed together, it is the Conservatives and the feds.

Mr. Yakabuski: You're one and the same.

Hon. Mr. Davis: You are running into trouble along with them.

Mr. Yakabuski: They're afraid of their shadow.

Mr. Speaker: You are wasting the question period.

Mr. Martel: A further supplementary to the Premier: Since the feds have made some suggestion with respect to what the province might do, might the province now ask the feds to stockpile nickel as they stockpiled uranium, wheat and sugar and subsidized gold for many years to keep those industries alive rather than to allow the disaster to occur in Sudbury? Would the province ask the feds to stockpile some nickel?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I understand that suggestion has been made to the government of Canada. To date, I don't believe they are considering it, but that suggestion was made some many weeks ago.

Mr. S. Smith: What does Joe Clark recommend?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Oh, come on. Never mind Joe. You guys are defending them again. You made that mistake two years ago.

Interjections.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to hear the Minister of Education, if I might.

SCHOOL CUTBACKS

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, a few days ago the hon. member for Brantford asked me a question, which I must say gave me some concern, concerning fire evacuation in fire drills at the W. Ross Macdonald School in Brantford. I asked for a complete report on this, and I am informed that the evacuation procedures in the W. Ross Macdonald School have been established and reviewed in co-operation with the Ministry of Government Services' safety branch, and they have been accepted by the fire prevention officers of the Brantford fire department.

A review of the records has established these two things: 1. At no time was the staff unable to get the children out. 2. The range of time for evacuation is from two minutes and 10 seconds to four minutes and 30 seconds, with an average evacuation time of three minutes for both classroom and residence settings. These statistics also included three false alarms which were inadvertently caused during that period when the records were kept. I am further informed that these evacuation times are acceptable to the school fire safety office.

In presenting this report, I would say if the hon. member knows of any other instance that doesn't conform to what I have been informed and told, I would be happy to have him give me that information. These are the facts I have ascertained from my review of the situation.

Mr. Makarchuk: Supplementary: Would the minister in that case talk to the staff and the counsellors at the school and particularly investigate the problems they have experienced in evacuating students at night, not during the time when the school was operating and the classes were full?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I particularly asked that question. In fact, I delayed a few days in giving this answer to ask them to be sure there had not been any indications of times when there was a difficulty. As my friend knows, there was the very unfortunate death of the superintendent there and there is now an acting superintendent. However, I think the transition is going well in that regard.

I will be glad to double-check that again because we are certainly concerned about fire safety regulations and the safety of the

children, and I want to be sure everything that is possible is done to guarantee that.

Mr. Makarchuk: A further supplementary: The problem arises at night. As I said, the reason for the problem is the lack of staff. As a result, they cannot get the students out of the rooms. I think that is the area the minister should investigate.

LAKESHORE EROSION

Mr. G. I. Miller: I have a question of the Minister of Natural Resources. In view of the fact that approximately 30 land owners along the shore of Lake Erie east of Port Burwell are planning a major suit against both the federal government and the government of Ontario for erosion damage to their property which they claim is caused by the construction of a breakwater at Port Burwell; in view of the fact that one farmer by the name of Mr. John Balthes has lost 75 acres to erosion; and in view of the fact that they are planning to spend up to \$15,000 on legal fees, I was wondering if the minister has any program that would be of assistance to these farmers? If so, would he consider meeting with them and discussing it?

Hon. F. S. Miller: The details have not been brought directly to my attention, although I am sure my staff are aware of them. I will be glad to look at them before I agree to see them, but normally I would be delighted to see people of that nature.

Mr. G. I. Miller: Supplementary: Is there a program available then that the minister is aware of at the present time that would be of assistance?

Hon. F. S. Miller: Since I have been minister this has not been a problem. In other words, as far as I know, we haven't advanced money. I understand this was a major problem two or three years ago with the high waters in Lake Erie. I believe there was some federal-provincial money for some dike and shoreline protection. Whether this is carrying on, I am not sure; but again I can check.

HERITAGE LANGUAGE PROGRAM

Mr. di Santo: I have a question of the Minister of Education. I would like to ask the minister if he can confirm the report which appeared in the *Globe and Mail* on December 7 in which he is quoted as saying that the North York Board of Education is charging for heritage language programs and that he is not prepared to change the decision made by the ministry. Is he at this time prepared to give assurance to the House that the ministry is willing to make sure the heritage program

will be initiated in the largest board of education in the province?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am informed from my discussions with the North York board that the program will be instituted but that they do intend to charge a \$25 fee. There is no legislation that prohibits that at the present time. Therefore, the decision as to whether that course of action is taken really rests with the North York board. As the member knows, this program is under the continuing education program. There are boards across this province—in fact, probably North York and many of the Metro boards—that do charge certain fees, but certainly not the full cost of the program for various programs.

We really have nothing except persuasive powers. As I said in that article in the paper, I don't agree with the fee. I would hope the North York board might consider not charging it, but we have to recognize they are an elected board, just as we are elected, and we have given them the ground rules under which to bring in this program. They then have a certain leeway and, as elected members, have to make their decisions. I think the proper place for the people who feel the fee should not be charged, to direct their attention to is the elected trustees of the board of education in North York.

[10:45]

Mr. di Santo: Supplementary: Wouldn't the minister have the power to finance directly the total cost of the courses? Doesn't the minister realize that by charging \$25 since the institution of the heritage language program, the board of education of North York is charging more than what private groups were charging last year, which was \$15? And doesn't he think this is a shame and the program a failure?

Hon. Mr. Wells: As I said a few minutes ago, I don't agree with the \$25. I would be quite pleased if they did not charge for the program, which is the case in most of the other boards in this province. But the residents who feel that policy is wrong should direct their attention to the duly elected trustees of the North York board.

Mr. Warner: Surely you can pay more than 28 per cent.

Mr. Turner: Why don't you take him on?

Mr. Sweeney: Supplementary: Is there not a limitation within the Education Act as to how much a board can charge a parent for any program that it offers? It's my understanding that the limitation would not go as high as \$25, but I stand to be corrected on that.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would be glad if my friend would show me the section. I asked our lawyers whether there was anything that, first of all, prevented boards from charging for a continuing education program. They tell me there is nothing in the Act that prevents boards from charging. It was not drawn to my attention that there was anything that set a limit. Certainly the boards could not charge above what the program was costing, but most of the charges on the continuing education programs are nominal charges, sometimes for supplies and equipment used, and so forth. But I would be glad to look at it.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Eakins: Mr. Speaker, to the Minister of Industry and Tourism: I would like to ask the minister what action he took in response to a brief, presented by the Sudbury chapter of the Ontario Motor League in 1973, wherein it was predicted that the greater Sudbury area would be faced with extreme financial hardship in the near future because of the decline in the mining operations; and that, because of this fact, the minister could and should effect improvements that would establish tourism more firmly as a major northern Ontario industry in order to compensate for this anticipated loss of revenue. What action was taken on the part of the minister?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Mr. Speaker, in trying to recall what action was taken on a memo that came into existence in November 1973, I could not be sure at this particular moment what our discussions happened to be at the time.

However, as a result of the input, not only by the group from the Sudbury area but from across this province, there were changes made by this government in various tourism programs to assist the local organizations on a direct funding basis to help them establish their advertising promotion operations in a more concrete way. Indeed, some of the areas of the development corporation were changed to afford greater opportunity for the private sector to upgrade and improve the facilities in the tourist industry and to give a greater number of people the opportunity to become involved in the tourist industry in a very direct way.

ALUMINUM WIRING

Mr. Warner: Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Minister of Energy. With the knowledge of the tragic death of a baby resulting from a fire in Gleneaden Court in Bramalea, as well as of three house fires in Oakville and a house fire in Milton, where

in each case Ontario Hydro had inspected the homes and discovered illegal receptacles hooked up to aluminum wiring, will the minister demand that Ontario Hydro stop its cover-up of this situation and begin helping citizens by replacing the illegal receptacles?

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Mr. Speaker, the member knows very well that a royal commissioner currently is studying this whole matter, reviewing it, hearing evidence in an open and objective way, to determine whether there is any such relationship. I don't think the member can conclude that, merely because there was aluminum wiring, the accidents, death or fires were attributable to its existence. That is the function of the royal commission that has been set up.

When those recommendations are in, they will be given very close consideration by the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations (Mr. Grossman), who is responsible in terms of the building code—I hope the member appreciates that—and not my ministry. But Hydro, I can assure the hon. member, will take note of those recommendations.

Mr. Warner: Supplementary: Is the minister not aware that Ontario Hydro had banned the steel screw receptacles for aluminum wiring in 1974, had examined homes in 1976 finding the illegal receptacles but has never reported the same back to the owners, nor have they presented such evidence to the public inquiry on aluminum wiring?

Hon. J. A. Taylor: These are matters that surely should be dealt with by the royal commission. Ontario Hydro inspects wiring in this province; there's no question about that. If there isn't proper inspection, then I would assume they wouldn't get the service hookup. But what happens after that inspection, I suppose, is something else again. I certainly am not going to be drawn into some false conclusion just because of an allegation that the hon. member may make or he may have read.

Mr. Warner: Is the minister not aware that instead of presenting the evidence which it has, Ontario Hydro has spent its time in the inquiry cross-examining witnesses and having foreknowledge of the submissions made by witnesses before those submissions were made to the inquiry? They've been busying themselves with cross-examining people instead of presenting evidence which they have themselves.

Mr. Speaker: That's not a question. That's a statement.

Mr. Warner: No, I asked him if he was aware of that.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Ontario Hydro is not on trial in connection with that hearing.

Mr. Warner: Maybe they should be.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Ontario Hydro is there to be helpful in every way that it can be.

HIGHWAY SIGNS

Mr. G. Taylor: Mr. Speaker, a question to the Minister of Transportation and Communications—

Mr. Reed: Oh, this may be a tough one.

Mr. G. Taylor: In view of the fact that I have a community in my riding known as Penetanguishene, and in view of the fact that we have road signs indicating the distance to get there, could I ask the minister—not that I want a select committee on the matter—to have somebody from his ministry investigate why the signs giving directions to that community say “Penetang” and not “Penetanguishene,” even though I understand there is a restraint program on?

Mr. Foulds: They can't spell it.

An hon. member: They can't get it all on the sign.

Hon. Mr. Snow: Mr. Speaker, I'm not aware of this particular problem, but since the hon. member has brought it to my attention, I'll see if we can't find a little longer board and a few more letters to put the full name on.

ALUMINUM WIRING

Mr. Blundy: Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask a question of the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations. It has to do with the lack of response to the known fact that houses in several areas have been inspected and these homes have been found to have steel screw receptacles. Ontario Hydro inspected these homes in 1976 and has known about it.

My question to the minister is, in view of the fact that the hearing on aluminum wiring will not be reporting until the fall, is he content to let this known hazard in these homes go untouched or unreplaced until next fall, in view of the fact that we now have already one death caused by that particular cause?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I'm very concerned about the possibility that there may be a dangerous situation continuing while we await the outcome of the aluminum wiring inquiry. Of course, my responsibility through my ministry is only to see that the inquiry proceeds and reports. The action to be taken either before or after that time is a matter for the government at large and some other ministries specifically.

Because of my very great concern with regard to the passage of time, I will be making some further inquiries in the next day or two, in addition to some I have already made to Dr. Wilson, with regard to seeing if he can report earlier than the member has anticipated.

I might say, as a result of some of our earlier inquiries, he will find the hearing will be reporting something some time earlier than next fall. I'm now working on having them report at the earliest possible date and I may be able to report to the hon. member further on my success in those endeavours.

Mr. Blundy: I do not understand whether the minister is suggesting an interim report when he refers to an earlier report than the final report. I would like to ask him, because of the known problem and because of the recent death and the possibility of others, would it not be right to have an interim report on this particular aspect?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: To the best of my information, I think they only have half a dozen or a dozen hearing days left before they sit down to write their report. So while the commission is well on its way towards the stage at which they'll be writing their report, hearings will be finished by the end of this year—by the end of this month—and then they'll be sitting down to write the report. Hence my suggestion to Dr. Wilson that the writing of the report be undertaken and completed at the earliest possible time.

Mr. Kerrio: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: We've had five questions on this already.

Mr. Kerrio: We've only had one supplementary on this question.

Mr. Speaker: The two were related—the question by the member for Sarnia and the question by the member for Scarborough-Ellesmere.

Mr. Kerrio: We have to ban aluminum wiring while this is going on to make some sense out of this deal.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. minister has the answer to a question asked previously.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Yes, Mr. Speaker, it was a question asked by the member for Sudbury East of the Premier. If it would be satisfactory to him, perhaps I could respond to that question. Would that be all right?

Mr. Martel: Yes.

ROSS SHOULDICE

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The member for Sudbury East asked the Premier on Tues-

day what I and my ministry were going to do with respect to Ross Shouldice who, according to the member for Sudbury East, is now operating again without a real estate licence in the Sudbury area. He also wanted to know whether we would reconvene the Horowitz inquiry into the conduct, both past and present, of Mr. Shouldice.

As the members are aware, Mr. Shouldice was the subject of an extensive investigation by the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations some years ago. The investigation culminated in a proposal by the registrar under the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act to revoke his registration as a real estate broker.

Mr. Shouldice requested a hearing before the Commercial Registration Appeal Tribunal, of which J. C. Horowitz is the chairman. However, Mr. Shouldice subsequently withdrew his request for the hearing and, in view of a divisional court ruling in a similar case, this left the tribunal with no status to proceed. No new application for registration under the Act has been received since that time from Mr. Shouldice.

Dealing with the first part of the question, in a letter which the member for Sudbury East sent to the Premier on October 13, the member asked the same questions. We investigated to determine whether Mr. Shouldice is acting as an unlicensed real estate broker. Our investigation indicates that Mr. Shouldice is active on the business scene, but so far there are no indications that he has contravened the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act.

I have, however, asked the Housing and Urban Development Association of Canada and the home warranty plan to review the registration and activities of Conservative Construction Company, also referred to. I would invite the hon. member or anyone else who has some concrete information which may further assist us to step forward and provide us with those details so that we can continue to look into the matter.

Mr. Martel: I have a very brief supplementary. Is the minister not aware that Ross Shouldice does the negotiations for the sale of real estate and simply has his brother Bev sign the agreement of the sale and uses that vehicle for transacting his business?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: As the member will be aware, an employee of a company, or a principal of a company in fact, may operate in that fashion—that is, in the sale of real estate—without a licence.

Mr. Deans: What's the point of having the whole proceeding then?

[11:00]

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The question is whether he is acting as an independent agent or a broker not related to the vendor company, in which case he would require a licence. But if he is operating as an employee of the building company then he, like anyone else acting for any building construction company, can, as an employee, operate in the sale end of the transaction.

Mr. Martel: You have no control over them, then?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The member quite properly asks the question as to whether we have any control over it. The control over it, I suppose, would be through the registered company, the builder, which is selling—

Mr. Martel: It is his brother.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Yes, it would be the brother if the member's information is correct. It would be through the company that is registered, and hiring Mr. Shouldice or whomsoever as an employee to assist in sales. The practice of employing in-house people to sell property is very common. In fact, builders don't like to build subdivisions and then pay a five per cent commission to independent brokers on every sale. So the common practice is to use employees.

Because of the concerns raised by the member, and our concerns, we are looking at the activities of the registered company involved. That is why we are going at it through that vehicle, to see what the details of the registration are, what information has been disclosed, and how the registered builder has operated.

CLIMATE STUDY

Ms. Bryden: I have a question of the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development. In his briefing material for his estimates issued this week, the provincial secretary tells us that his secretariat is engaged in a research project to examine the economic and social impact of the extremes in climate on a few selected parts of Ontario; and it plans to devise a number of scenarios for study.

I would like to ask the provincial secretary, has he included the current Toronto weather scenario in his study? But, more seriously, how can he justify spending money on this kind of research when we apparently don't have enough money to increase day-care places or to look after children with learning disabilities?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I have difficulty understanding the member's question; there's a bit of noise going on. Did she refer to scenarios about the weather?

Ms. Bryden: Page 8 of the minister's briefing book says: "The secretariat is currently co-ordinating a study group to devise a number of scenarios which will attempt to show the economic and social impact of extremes in climate on a few selected parts of Ontario."

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Was the question, would we include Toronto?

Ms. Bryden: My main question—the Toronto one was perhaps a facetious one; we do have a scenario in Toronto right now. My main question is, how can the minister justify spending money on this kind of research when we don't appear to have enough money to increase day-care places or look after children with learning disabilities?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We think it is of some importance. The work is being done by an interministerial task force, and we think this is an important part of our work. I would be pleased to send more information to the member on the work being done by the task force.

Ms. Bryden: Supplementary: Could the minister indicate how much money is being spent on this project?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: To my knowledge, none so far.

MILITIA OPERATION

Mrs. Campbell: My question is to the Solicitor General: Now that the militia has slapped the wrists of those youthful, high-spirited militiamen who allegedly pointed weapons at women, could the Solicitor General tell me what the police in this city are doing to investigate that incident?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: We are aware of it. The police did do some investigation. It was a militia operation. The militia did carry out an investigation, and it has been reported upon. I think there was concern about the youth of the people involved. They were under some colour of right—at least they thought they were—in carrying out this operation.

There is no question they should not have done what they did. I am not trying to defend them in any way. At the same time, as far as criminal action against these young people is concerned, I don't think we want to do anything that would leave these people with any kind of a criminal record. They've been reprimanded, as I understand it, by the

military authorities. Their officer in charge was reprimanded. To take criminal action against them at this time would not be warranted.

Mr. Samis: Whitewash.

Mrs. Campbell: Are we then to take it that undisciplined young people in uniform now have carte blanche to go out and terrorize people in this community? Is that the minister's position?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Absolutely no. There was no suggestion in my reply that this was the case. That's a ridiculous question and the answer is certainly no.

PIPE PRODUCTION

Mr. Swart: I have a question for the Minister of Industry and Tourism, if I could have his attention. Since Monday I have had the opportunity to look at the statement which he tabled. Though I welcome the final total capitulation of the minister in admitting that we do have the capacity and the technology to produce the pipe for the Alaska pipeline in Canada, the basic question is left unanswered by that statement.

May I put it to the minister in specific terms? What specific measures is the minister insisting be included in the terms and conditions of the United States-Canada agreement now being negotiated to guarantee the use of Canadian pipe, compressors and other equipment in the Alaska pipeline?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: I think if the member has really read over the statement, he would see on page 3 that the specifications for the pipeline, the size of pipe, the compressors and other valves and so on that will be used in the construction will ultimately be the decision of the National Energy Board of Canada. We have made our position very clear, as have the president and chairman of Stelco and the president of Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Limited, to the National Energy Board through the Minister of Energy and the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce of Canada.

I am not sure we can go a great deal further, other than having made our position clear and having indicated the capabilities of the province of Ontario and its industry in all aspects of the pipeline. The National Energy Board is aware of it. We hope they will, within a realistic period of time—and that's within the next year—come out with the full specifications that will afford Canadians—rather than being parochial—the op-

portunity to bid on the various components of this pipeline.

Mr. Swart: Supplementary: Isn't there something more involved in this than just the opportunity of bidding? Would the minister not agree that the present agreement gives no guarantee whatsoever—even no priority—for the use of Canadian pipe? Secondly, is it not true that a bill will be introduced into the federal House before Christmas relating to the pipeline? So doesn't the minister think now is the critical time for him to make representation and propose specific clauses in that bill to assure the use of Canadian pipe?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: I have mentioned in this House on more than one occasion, and I have mentioned in the estimates of my ministry to this very member and to other members of his party and of the Liberal Party, that we have indicated as a ministry, through the deputy minister and through various specific areas of the ministry, to the federal department which has an input to the National Energy Board, which has an input to whatever conditions will be included in some of the terms of reference to the contract, exactly what the capabilities are in this province in producing it.

The Prime Minister of this country, the minister at the federal level and others have very carefully and precisely explained that there is not the opportunity of writing into the contract that exclusive use will be made of Canadian products. They have said clearly and distinctly, both from a government point of view and from the point of view of Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Limited—and the Stelco president, I might say, has indicated this—that they believe Canadians can be competitive with anybody that will quote on this contract.

We have put our position as Canadians and as Ontarians very clearly to the federal government. I believe the competence and the capabilities of the Canadians and the Ontarians to compete on the contract stands there without having specific terms, which are not possible to put into a contract, entered into the contract.

Mr. Kerrio: Supplementary: The minister has made the point very clearly that we can and will be very competitive. I would ask him one question that I think is very important.

In view of the fact that there are many companies with the capability of producing the pipe worldwide—Japanese, German, Italian—that are without work and much interested in this line, and since they may well get sup-

plementary funds from their governments to bring it to our shores, would the minister see to it that we are kept in a very competitive position and that we will not be bidding against foreign producers who have been helped by their governments to bring their pipe to Canada?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: First of all, I cannot say that we will not be bidding against foreign pipe suppliers; that will come in due course. To assure the member and the House, both this government and the government in Ottawa will keep a very close eye on what is happening in relationship to pricing and special treatments which may be afforded companies of various countries in bidding on this contract.

We will keep a very close eye on how it relates to existing world tariff agreements, so there is not a subsidization, a non-tariff position, or grant of capital being given to a company that affords them an opportunity to dump, in a sense, pipe made by companies in other countries of the world on the Canadian market. We will keep a very close eye on it.

We have a rough idea, both federally and provincially—through Stelco and others—of what it costs to produce pipe in this country and in other areas of the world. Those prices will be kept very closely under observation as the tenders are brought forward.

Mr. Deans: What possible good will that do? It will have happened by then.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: It won't happen.

Mr. Makarchuk: Supplementary: Now that the minister has explained to the senior government his views on the pipe, can he explain why he hasn't discussed compressors and compressor components? Second, now that it has been brought to the minister's attention, would he assure us that he will also express our views on producing compressors and compressor components to the senior levels of government?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Mr. Speaker, I am not sure whether the members in that party happen to be listening—

Mr. Ruston: They don't listen.

Mr. Swart: They don't hear anything.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: That's right, they don't. I said earlier today, and at the time the member attended my estimates session, that we weren't only looking at the pipe supply of this contract, which is large and very important to the economy of Ontario and Canada. I answered—I think to the member for Welland-Thorold—that we were also looking at and making representation on component parts of the pipeline installation in Canada.

That includes compressors, valves, welding and all the other things that go to make a fine and effective pipeline.

I say very carefully and clearly to the House: While the pipe is the principal item, there are a great number of other components that we have been discussing with federal representatives and other people in relation to our capacity to produce for that pipeline.

Mr. Swart: Another short supplementary: Is it not true that President Carter has placed a tariff, based on a trigger price, on the importation of steel into the United States? Would this not be one of the options we should be considering here in Canada with regard to the pipeline? Would the minister make some such proposal to Mr. Horner?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Without trying to get deeply into what Mr. Carter and the US government have done relating to steel, I think his remarks and his restrictions relate to some very specific flat steel being supplied to the American market by foreign companies.

Mr. Swart: It is pipe steel we are concerned about here.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: As to whether we could implement the same type of action on the pipeline without infringing upon tariff arrangements, that is something we can look at. I wouldn't be sure of it at this moment.

FISHING LICENCES

Mr. Reid: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the minister of natural disasters. Now that the minister has floated his balloons about imposing another tax on the people of Ontario—to wit, a fishing licence—can he tell us whether in the spring he is going to impose a fishing licence on the people of Ontario and still do nothing about the fishing?

Mr. Nixon: It depends on whether there is going to be an election or not.

Hon. F. S. Miller: One of my primary natural disasters appears this morning to be speaking more through his nose than usual. I think the member has a little infection somewhere in the upper respiratory tract.

An hon. member: He's been eating too many fish.

An hon. member: You're no longer the Minister of Health.

[11:15]

Mr. Speaker: What about an answer to the question that dealt specifically with fish and fishing licences?

Hon. F. S. Miller: He is a bit of a hypochondriac, Mr. Speaker. You have to help him any time you can.

With the co-operation of the federal government, we have been looking at the problems of both commercial and sport fishing in Ontario for some years.

Mr. Kerrio: "With the co-operation of the federal government?" You haven't been talking to the Premier.

Hon. F. S. Miller: Through that, we have had a proposal called the strategic plan for Ontario fisheries. My staff has been going around the province for several months showing this to interested groups, anglers and hunters and so on. It is the result of years of work and volumes of material. One of the suggestions was a four-point program under which there would have to be some kind of revenue for an improvement in the fishery management system. In their opinion, this revenue most likely could come from the user-pays principle.

It is interesting that those trial balloons the member talks about received very favourable comment from people like NOTOA and from most press people, provided any moneys were used to improve fishing.

One of these days, shortly, I will announce my decision, because my staff has finished this week and come to me and said: "We are now ready to present this to you, Mr. Minister, and have you make your mind up as to whether it should proceed further to cabinet." I am in the process of making a decision as to whether to make that recommendation, and because of cabinet secrecy, until such time as I have done so I am not prepared to say what I am going to do.

Mr. Speaker: The time for oral questions has expired.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if you might allow me to use this point in the proceedings, while we have most of the members here, to make an amendment to the order of business for next week which I announced yesterday. Would you allow that?

Mr. Speaker: Is it agreed?

Agreed.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Hon. Mr. Welch: Under the provision of rules, we announce the order of business for the next week on Thursdays. I just wanted to make known a change that has been arranged. The estimates of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations apparently will be finished in committee of supply on Monday afternoon at 6 o'clock. Therefore, at 8 o'clock on Monday evening we will be able to devote some time to legislation. I wanted to serve that notice

now, that we will have some time Monday evening. We will start with Bill 98, the Municipal Elections Act, hopefully to complete it on Monday night next. Then, if time remains after that bill is completed, we will turn to Bills 112, 113 and 114 standing in the name of the Solicitor General (Mr. MacBeth) as time will allow and, if there were still time, to Bill 115, the amendment to the Condominium Act standing in the name of the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations (Mr. Grossman). In fairness I thought we should indicate that change.

[Later]

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, there is one correction with that order of business. The bills that will be proceeded with by the Solicitor General are Bills 112 and 113. Bill 114 is only on the order paper for information. We are not calling it for second reading on Monday.

BURNING PCBs

Ms. Bryden: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, concerning what appears to be incorrect or unclear information which the Minister of the Environment gave to the resources development committee this week.

On December 7 in the resources development committee, when the estimates of the Ministry of the Environment were being considered, I asked the minister if the certificate of approval for burning PCBs at the St. Lawrence Cement Company in Mississauga had been withdrawn or was still in effect. He replied, "No, it is not in effect." This morning I read in the Globe and Mail that, in fact, it has not been withdrawn and there appear to be some legal difficulties in cancelling it.

I think the resources development committee has been given unclear information on whether this order is still in effect legally or not. I would request an explanation from the minister on this matter.

Mr. Lewis: Do you want to speak to the point of order? Defend yourself?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes. Of course, the story this morning, particularly the headline, is a distortion. Certainly to the question of whether or not something is withdrawn, if one uses its literal meaning—in other words, have I in my hand or has the ministry in its possession the actual certificate?—the answer is no.

But what I said in the estimates is, as the hon. member has said, that the certificate is not in effect. In other words, the company does not have the right to burn PCB-con-

taminated material at this point. As I have indicated over and over again, there has not been any burning of PCB-contaminated material since last April.

If the member wants to use the literal meaning of the word "withdrawn" then she is right. It hasn't been withdrawn, but it certainly has been cancelled and, as the story indicates, there are two or three ways in which we can formally withdraw that particular certificate, which we intend to do.

As a matter of fact, we still expect the certificate will be voluntarily surrendered by the company. It is a matter of getting it in the mail. But if there is any problem with that, we can issue a condition, or an order, or a direction, to the company indicating that as of a certain date, that certificate no longer is in effect. So there is no problem, there is no confusion nor is there any—

Mr. Lewis: Oh, yes.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —error or confliction in what I have said.

Mr. Lewis: You are guilty of a clear case of acute imprecision.

Mr. Kennedy: Mr. Speaker, on the point of order, could I have a word, please? I, too, saw the article in the Globe and Mail and the fact is that, certificate or no certificate—I spoke to the manager, and the minister has confirmed it—certificate, licence, whatever, there is no burning of PCBs going on at that plant nor will there be. The manager told us this and in this respect the article does imply it is taking place, because it says a number of other options are open to stop the burning of waste oils containing PCBs. The fact is, they are not being burned.

REPORTS

STANDING RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. Havrot from the standing resources development committee presented the committee's report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

Bill 102, An Act to amend the Farm Products Marketing Act.

Bill 103, An Act to amend the Milk Act.

STANDING GENERAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. Gaunt from the standing general government committee reported the following resolution:

Resolved: That supply in the following amount and to defray the expenses of the

Resources Development policy secretariat be granted to Her Majesty for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1978:

Resources Development
policy program \$3,126,000.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

THIRD READINGS

The following bills were given third reading on motion:

Bill 102, An Act to amend the Farm Products Marketing Act.

Bill 103, An Act to amend the Milk Act.

CONCURRENCE IN SUPPLY

Resolutions for supply for the following ministries were concurred in by the House:

Ministry of Health;

Ministry of Agriculture and Food;

Office of the Ombudsman;

Office of the Ombudsman (supplementary);

Office of the Assembly (supplementary);

Ministry of the Environment;

Ministry of the Environment (supplementary);

Ministry of Culture and Recreation;

Ministry of Culture and Recreation (supplementary);

Provincial Secretariat for Resources Development.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH ACT

Mr. Hodgson, on behalf of Mr. Turner, moved second reading of Bill Pr4, An Act respecting the County of Peterborough.

Motion agreed to.

Third reading also agreed to on motion.

CITY OF LONDON ACT

Mr. Rowe, on behalf of Mr. Walker, moved second reading of Bill Pr10, An Act respecting the City of London.

Motion agreed to.

Third reading also agreed to on motion.

CITY OF WINDSOR ACT

Mr. B. Newman moved second reading of Bill Pr11, An Act respecting the City of Windsor.

Motion agreed to.

Third reading also agreed to on motion.

CITY OF TORONTO ACT

Mr. Rowe, on behalf of Mr. Rotenberg, moved second reading of Bill Pr18, An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Motion agreed to.

Third reading also agreed to on motion.

TOWNSHIP OF GEORGINA ACT

Mr. Hodgson moved second reading of Bill Pr20, An Act respecting the Township of Georgina.

Motion agreed to.

Third reading also agreed to on motion.

CITY OF WINDSOR ACT

Mr. B. Newman moved second reading of Bill Pr27, An Act respecting the City of Windsor.

Motion agreed to.

Third reading also agreed to on motion.

[11:30]

House in committee of supply.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

(continued)

On vote 1402, commercial standards program; item 4, Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund:

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask of the minister what the disposition of the case of Mr. George Jenkins was? He was the individual who in 1957 was involved in a motor vehicle accident. He assumed the insurance covered everything. He was a student at Assumption High School at the time in 1957. He joined the US military services, came back into Ontario, and then just recently had his licence lifted by the local police and was assessed charges of approximately \$1,300.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I know the member won't be surprised to know that I don't have the details of the ultimate disposition just off-hand. That figure sounds horrendous but I do recall hearing that figure. I don't have the specifics of the case but I'll try to get that for the member for our continuation on Monday, although we won't be on this vote. I'll try to have something for him on Monday on that.

Mr. B. Newman: I appreciate that. Is there any way of avoiding a similar problem taking place in the future? Surely, after being originally convicted in 1957, to have his licence now lifted by the police 20 years later shows there's something wrong in the ministry as far as follow-up is concerned.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: There is something wrong with that happening. I'm not sure it's in the ministry but I'll report to you. That shouldn't be happening and I'll find out why.

Item 4 agreed to.

On item 5, companies:

Mr. Davison: Mr. Chairman, I'm concerned about the registrar of partnerships requiring certified cheques for registration. Two cases have come to my attention that have shown this practice to be causing some problems. I would like to read you two short paragraphs from a letter by a citizen of the province which explains fairly well the frustration he faced after having sent his cheque, which had been good for 25 years in the community he lived in and with people in the province that he worked with. He was engaged in a series of letters back and forth between himself and that part of your ministry. Finally, he was so frustrated that he penned lines as follows:

"I must say that your stupidity, red tape and petty nitpicking certainly leaves much to be desired. However, when dealing with the government I guess one should know by now that this is what is to be expected. It makes one wonder if it pays a person to try to do the right thing when they get hassles like this.

"In closing, please be advised that you have cost the taxpayers of this province \$10, as I have no intention of continuing with this hassle of registering my business, for I shall just carry on without the registration."

I don't know how prevalent that frustration is. I suspect it's not something we find with every person who tries to register; but why the insistence on a certified cheque? Is that really necessary?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: No doubt it is more efficient than spending money on chasing down NSF cheques which would pop up from time to time. Ultimately, we would have to make the decision as to whether we were going to spend a lot of money chasing NSF cheques, or whether we were going to do without the money when the odd cheque bounces on us. That's the answer, I think. It's a responsible fiscal position for the government to take and it's not unusual in the case of a lot of government registrations and filings. It is highly unusual in the sense of ordinary demands made in commercial transactions between lawyers, law firms and real estate closings and so on.

Mr. Davison: All right, we won't get into a discussion about the value of lawyers, government and so forth. I'm afraid we've engaged in that before.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Better not.

Mr. Davison: But it's not as if we're selling a product where the guy has the goods and we have to track him down. It's simply a case of not allowing the registration to go

through until the cheque has been cashed. Or you can take away the registration. This citizen is very frustrated about it and it strikes me as a rather unnecessary kind of frustration that he has gone through. All these long letters, after his credit has been good for 25 years, to find out that he has to have a certified cheque. I don't know how many people it disturbed, but it disturbed him. If this is one citizen who is holding back \$10, I don't know how many there are. I thank you, though, for your answer.

Are you concerned about the subject of lawyers—the current mood in the legal community towards the incorporation of lawyers? What do you think about it, as the minister? Do you have any comments you would like to make at this time about proposals from certain people in the legal community?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: As the minister I can only say that if a decision was taken—I think it was a federal income tax decision—then as the minister responsible here, we process those applications for incorporation as we process all the others. As a lawyer, rather than as the minister, I may have a lot more to say, but I know you are not interested in that today.

Mr. Davison: Is the extent of your interest as the minister just the technicalities involved?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: That's my authority.

Mr. Davison: Just two other questions on the companies branch: I have had some cases that I had to go to the companies branch with. It strikes me as a rather lengthy process for little feedback. The extent of the action that seems to be taken is that we can cut off their registration. Two companies my constituents have had problems with are a company by the name of Treasurettes and another company by the name of Steel City Wreckers.

We have been working on the first case since June, and we are now into the latter part of the year. The extent of our progress is, we have been able to get the ministry to hold a hearing, because the company officials have disappeared along with the company and along with all the money from the people they took money from. So far we have the willingness on the part of the ministry to hold a hearing into the matter of the registration, which I realize is the procedure in the Act. It is not going to result in any great benefit to my constituents though.

It would be more helpful to my constituents if we could have a more active process in the ministry. I realize you are not

a group of private detectives or police officers, but would it be possible, with some modest changes in direction, to make the branch a bit more meaningful in the service it can provide to people who have been defrauded by fly-by-night corporations who quickly disappear?

The Treasurettes case has been a very long process. At the end of the tunnel there is not much benefit your ministry can provide to my constituents.

The case of Steel City Wreckers which is another fly-by-night corporation in Hamilton is a case of a demolition company that didn't pay its employees. Because of the regulations you operate under, they didn't even have to be licensed by anybody, which enabled them to operate as they wished, without any control from your ministry or the local municipalities. If you could address yourself to the question of companies or operations that seem to get along without accountability to your ministry, what would you do in terms of changing—modestly—some directions in this particular part of your ministry, to provide a more active pursuit of fly-by-night companies?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: In the pursuit of fly-by-night companies—whether registered as limited companies or as a partnership, sole proprietorship, or indeed, unregistered, or as an individual—there is no difference. It doesn't vary over that spectrum. Those people who are ripping off, cheating, fly-by-nighters, I hope are caught under the business practices legislation we have—the Business Practices Act and so on. It matters not, of course, whether it's a limited company or not.

Under this particular vote, therefore, the activity of the corporations branch, the companies branch of my ministry, is not that sort of activity. It's not a policing activity to stop fraudulent activities as they are occurring over the counter, or from door to door in the marketplace. The marketplace's control and protection is in the business practices branch of the ministry.

The actions taken by the companies branch provide that the companies branch shall hold those hearings and cancel certificates of incorporation for things such as failure to file annual returns, or failure to file the requisite notices under the corporations information branch. In other words, the cancellations and hearings involve failures of the incorporated companies to supply the ministry with the type of information they must supply to the ministry, so there will be information on hand for the benefit of persons who come to the ministry seeking, quite properly, the cor-

porate information that they are entitled to under the Act.

Where companies are failing to make disclosures, as required under our legislation for the benefit of consumers, then the companies branch will move against those companies. Where they are carrying on unfair business practices, then the business practices division of my ministry will go after those limited companies.

Mr. Davison: I understand that. It's not so much the fact that they were carrying on unfair business practices, as the fact that, in the middle of the night, they disappear; nobody can find them. The extent of your ministry's capacity seems to be only to decertify them, which just doesn't help my constituents who get involved with these companies.

I didn't receive any great amount of help from the business practices people, which seems to indicate there is nothing you can do within your ministry to change that process, so the person, I take it, then has to seek action or recourse outside of your ministry?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: If the member has any constructive suggestions as to what the companies branch or the business practices branch might do to make sure that companies don't fold up and disappear in the middle of the night, or in fact to make sure individuals who are not incorporated don't disappear overnight to Brazil or wherever, in order to abscond with the money, then I'd be more than happy to hear it. It's no different from a lot of other legislation. There are indeed criminal laws in the Criminal Code against rape, murder and bank robbery. We haven't yet found a system whereby we can make sure that people still don't commit those crimes.

I'd be more than happy to hear any suggestions you might have which will stop people—whether they've paid with an NSF cheque or a certified cheque or are incorporated or unincorporated—from folding up in the middle of the night and disappearing.

Mr. Davison: Before we move on, there are areas in your ministry where efforts have been made—in the travel industry, for instance—to assure some kind of continuity, some kind of protection. Has the minister thought of extending that kind of concept to other fields, such as fly-by-night companies?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I think—and I hope the member will agree—that the appropriate way to approach that is on an industry basis, rather than say, for example, that all incorporated companies shall pay into a fund

from which members of the public who have been ripped off by any one of those companies—and there are, by the way, 220,000 in Ontario—would be compensated.

[11:45]

What you would really be advocating—and you may want to make the argument here and in other places—is that there should be a general compensation fund, not only for limited companies, but for people who are sole proprietors and people who are carrying on business without any form of registration, as they are entitled to, and that everyone in the province should pay into a fund either through tax dollars or directly for the right to do business, if you wanted to argue that. There would be a huge compensation to refund people out there and we would then set up perhaps an extension of the New Zealand injury compensation scheme.

There is no place in the world that has such an all-embracing fund to compensate consumers. What we think is a preferable approach is to look at it on an industry basis and see what industries from their track record are apparently prone to that sort of behaviour, because it is easy to effect the collection of money up front because of the nature of the business, and to see also where there is no existing compensation fund or any insurance backup or any mechanism whereby restitution becomes meaningful.

The travel industry is a pretty good example where it is easy to go into the business. One doesn't necessarily have an amount of expertise involved. Money must be paid up front to make the necessary arrangements, reservations and so on. It's an area which is susceptible to that sort of activity and also where it is difficult to effect restitution where they leave. Where we identify industries—and you may have some suggestions—where that activity would warrant a compensation fund, then we would investigate those. Indeed we have implemented a few of those over the years. I think that's a preferable way to approach it.

Mr. Davison: Perhaps over the next period of months I will suggest some areas where you could move like that. Does the minister have any areas he has found to be problem areas in the business world, where he is thinking of getting involved in this kind of situation?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: There are some that are continuing causes of concern. Whether they are areas in which a compensation fund is the appropriate remedy or not, I would question. There is no disputing the fact, for example, that dance studios would give us some problem. It's a recurring problem sus-

ceptible to bait-and-switch tactics and a recurring pattern of that. We are continually moving into those areas. It is safe to say I am looking at the general pattern in dance studios. There are some others you may wish to refer to me.

The real estate business is obviously a situation where substantial deposits are paid and held in trust accounts, but where someone, as the member for Hamilton Centre says, is perhaps going to fold up and disappear in the middle of the night. We perhaps would want something to protect the prospective home owner who has laid up money into a fund, money that may have been saved up over a period of years to help towards the purchase of a home, when suddenly the money has disappeared. If it has disappeared it has probably disappeared out of the country and it is probably a substantial amount of money. There is an area where we are looking at a compensation fund as well.

There are probably some other examples I could get you out of our files. In any event, if you want to discuss it further under the business practices vote of the ministry, that might be appropriate. If you have any suggestions over the months, please let us know.

Mr. Blundy: In talking about this particular area of the ministry, I would like to draw to the minister's attention, and hopefully to his concern, the great proliferation of home improvement companies that seem to be arising throughout all our municipalities. It seems to me many people who haven't any other jobs, band together and have home improvement companies. I am thinking about people such as siding contractors, who are dealing with a home owner who is really not very knowledgeable about the subject. Currently, one of the greatest matters is the installation of insulation in older homes and so forth. The average home owner knows nothing about how it is or should be done, or what is a good or bad job. All he wants is the hoped-for effect.

Among paving contractors there are little companies, often what you call "fly-by-night," who come into municipalities and take advantage of the expected ignorance of home owners. I have personally had a number of complaints about groups who are really preying on the home owner to do home improvements. Then, after they have flown the coop, there is evidence the work they did was inadequate, and when it came to the matter of insulation in older homes, in some cases even wrong. Has the minister anything to say about that? Is there something to which I could

refer these people? Is there something the minister plans to do in this matter?

Mr. Chairman: I wonder if the minister could delay the answer until the proper vote, the next item?

Mr. Ziembra: Just one question, Mr. Chairman: Has the companies division changed its policy with regard to the files of incorporated companies? Is it now the policy that files only go back five years rather than, as previously—whatever it was, 20, or almost indefinitely—since companies were first incorporated?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I am informed the annual returns are kept. Of course they don't file returns any more. But the ones that are there are destroyed after five years. So you would only now find them going back five years.

Mr. Ziembra: When was that decision made to destroy records after five years?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It would be almost exactly one year ago.

Mr. Ziembra: Don't you think this runs counter to offering protection to consumers, to citizens of Ontario? Some people might suggest it was a coverup. Questionable operators are given a blanket amnesty if records are kept only for five years. I wonder if your ministry has ever heard of microfilm. What would be the reason for this decision?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: You may want to refer to the Corporations Information Act which requires that the information made available to the public is up to date with regard to the ownership of a company. It requires that companies only let us know with regard to their up-to-date information. Therefore, of course, we have gone away from the annual returns, for example.

As I say, it is an Act which is drawn up to allow you to know what the current status of a company is. If there is an argument to be made for amending the Act that was passed in this Assembly in 1976, then I would be pleased to hear that argument.

Mr. B. Newman: I wanted to ask the minister if pyramidal sales operations are under control in the province. The minister may recall that not too many years ago it was the "in" thing.

Mr. Chairman: This, I believe, would come under item 6.

Mr. B. Newman: All right.

Item 5 agreed to.

On item 6, business practices:

Mr. Blundy: I believe the minister will understand the intent of the questions I asked earlier and I would be very happy to hear his views now.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Yes, the problem is of increasing concern to us. It is admittedly a difficult one because there are people who go throughout the province dealing with home improvements. Some people may decide to go into the business tomorrow morning simply because, for example, they have been laid off at a construction job or whatever. These people describe themselves as home improvement people but they are not registered anywhere. They simply go out door to door.

We try a bit of preventive medicine—a lot of preventive medicine. The member will remember, for example, the matter of home insulation. The ministry dealt with that a few weeks ago when it became apparent the federal government was determined to proceed with its energy bonus program. It was a program we were concerned about because it was announced rather late in the year and it obviously would encourage a lot of people to get into home insulation who ordinarily would not have contemplated insulating their homes. That is what the program was designed to do and I am sure it is doing it.

As a result, of course, a lot of people decided they were suddenly home insulation experts and went into the business. Our records indicate there are something like five to six times the number of people that there were just 12 months ago saying they are in the business and willing to install insulation. It strains my imagination to believe all those people are experts whereas they weren't 12 months ago.

To try to grapple with the problem, we took a couple of steps. One of them was, the information release that we put out in very great numbers, and rather successfully, I might add. There were 30,000 distributed throughout the province; we did get a fair amount of media assistance and coverage on the matter.

It cautions consumers with regard to what they should be aware of. For example, one of the things we always talk about is the necessity of getting some details about the fellow or person who is at the door. You should ask, "Where else have you installed insulation? . . . Are you registered with any associations? . . . Does the Better Business Bureau know about you?"

If you are going to go ahead with it, get it all in writing. Make sure you don't pay very much up front, if anything at all. Find out when he is going to be back to make the installation. Make sure that the contract you enter into specifies the "R" factor, the quality of the insulation—not just the inches

involved, which are sometimes misleading. In any case, it's a very informative piece and has proved to be somewhat successful. As well, we've been running a substantial advertising campaign to deal specifically with insulation, not only by way of this brochure, but in newspapers, weeklies and so on.

[12:00]

Quite some time before I became minister, we were into the whole matter of home repair ripoff artists. Those are the exact words used in this sample advertisement which ran throughout the province above the name of my predecessor. It says, "Home owners beware of home repair ripoff artists. These are things you can do to protect yourself."

I won't take time to read all the advice we give consumers, but to let you know how extensively something like this is distributed, it appeared in something like 1.8 million copies of newspapers. So you'd have to believe that a very substantial number of consumers had the opportunity to be aware of some of these problems.

As well, under the Business Practices Act, there have been a fair number of prosecutions just recently. I have some details before me. November 30, 1977, the charge concerned the renovation of a home where the work being done was substandard and incomplete. The accused was Ronald Wood, Richmond Hill, Ontario; fined \$500 or two months in jail. October 3, 1977, P. A. Hope Construction, St. Catharines, convicted under the BPA, fined \$6,000 and ordered to make restitution in the amount of \$5,175. The charge concerned the building of a home for a consumer and the work performed was substandard.

November 4, 1977, Wayne Barnes, Hamilton, Ontario, was fined \$500 or 30 days on each of two charges under the BPA. The charges were laid to a driveway paving contract which was not performed and work completed was substandard. I think he's one of the member for Hamilton Centre's (Mr. Davison) supporters. Patrick Paulin, Windsor, Ontario—one of yours too—

Mr. B. Newman: That's why I asked you the question the other day.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Do you know this fellow?

Mr. B. Newman: I don't know that one.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Sure. May 1977, sentenced to three months consecutive on each of five charges under the BPA concerning several home repair contracts where money

was taken and the contract either was not performed or was inadequately performed.

I could go on. I see I have two more from Hamilton and one more from Windsor.

Mr. Blundy: Sarnia?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Nothing from Sarnia, as could be expected; and very few from Toronto. No, there are several from Toronto, of course. In any case, there's a fairly extensive list of prosecutions that have been undertaken. So really we're into a fair amount of preventive medicine.

What I didn't mention to you on the insulation matter was that we have been encouraging the long-standing people in that business to set up a trade association. I'm told it has commenced operation. So there is a trade association, something we often counsel industries to develop. Now a home owner can say, "Are you a member of a trade association, or the trade association?"

A trade association has certain standards and can, of course, not permit people who have a bad record in insulation installation—list them, put them out and so on. That sort of trade association is very helpful and important and I might say it was with our ministry acting as a catalyst that it developed in the context of this year. We initiated that development.

I hope that's dealt in some measure with what we can and have done in the area. We'd be happy to hear and consider any suggestions you might have with regard to how we can get out on every street in the province to deal with what is admittedly a not-unheard-of practice in the home improvement field.

Mr. Williams: I'd like to spend a few moments with regard to the Travel Industry Act and I'd like to—

Mr. B. Newman: I would like to follow up on the home improvement problem rather than go into your item at this time—we'd get that out of the way.

Mr. Williams: Fine.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, I had asked the minister, in the question period on November 24, about this same problem. The reason for it is, just as you had indicated, the fly-by-nighter or shoddy worker who comes into the community, or may even be a resident of that community, performs some type of service, or so-called service, and leaves a citizen with substandard or subpar work. As a result, he generally takes advantage of those who can least afford it.

The minister mentioned the newspaper ads and everything of that sort. They're commendable, however newspapers aren't as

effective as they think they are. They are so supersaturated with ads that we skim them unless we're interested in some specific items. As a result there has to be some other type of an approach. I can't suggest the approach, by any stretch of the imagination, because on any one that would be suggested there could be some improvements, but there have to be some suggestions from your ministry as to how home improvement contractors or individual workers can band together, form associations, and maybe even request bonding; as well as some protection through your ministry, say by listing them under itinerant salesmen or some such method, which as I said may provide some protection.

I know a group in my own community headed by Joe Greco, a very reputable businessman in the aluminum siding application business. He operates a very efficient business. He's attempted to get the home improvement groups in the community together. They suggest that all home improvement contractors be registered as itinerant sellers under the Consumer Protection Act and that there be a prohibition on operating from any place but a business office. Many of the fly-by-nighters operate from a home and they put down any address. How do you trace them? I don't know if these are the answers but these are suggestions that he made.

Possibly bonding would be effective; although the bonding procedure, in some instances, is substantially too small. If you bonded them at \$5,000 and they take a \$25,000 job and disappear, the bond isn't sufficient. There must be some preventive measures to protect the average individual from being ripped off, as your ad indicated, by ripoff artists.

Can you suggest something to them, Mr. Minister? Should the individuals in the business band together, form a good association and keep these fly-by-nighters and shoddy operators out of the business?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: There is no question that the development of a trade association would be a very desirable thing. We would not only encourage it but assist in every way possible; and I mean every way possible, through publicity, meetings, encouragement and any backup we can provide to the development of a trade association, especially in this field. We would be more than happy to provide it, there is no question about it. Any suggestions that the people in the industry may have with regard to the role we may play will be very well received by us.

Mr. B. Newman: Would you send someone from your ministry down to meet with the association if they so requested?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Absolutely. We'd be happy to do that.

I might say, in dealing with this, I always have some hesitancy in suggesting to the public that registration is a be-all and end-all. It has very severe limitations and carries with it, of course, that very great concern that registration will appear to provide a government stamp of approval—as we discussed earlier—to someone who has met what in most cases must be a rather minimum standard for registration; because we can't really get involved, and I don't think you would want government to get involved, in value judgements with regard to whether a person is a good fellow or not.

In any case, I would be happy to discuss the concept of registration. Your question is really pointed towards the development of a trade association and I think you realize that would be a very important mechanism.

On the subject of registration with respect to itinerant selling, and bonding, the Consumer Protection Act would require that most home renovators register. They would qualify under the definition in the Act as itinerant sellers. This is perhaps what wasn't terribly clear when you asked a question in the House. I responded by trying to discuss the problems with the registration that is now in effect. The registration now in effect does call for registration and \$5,000 bonding. The problem is getting all those people out there filed and registered because of the sheer number of them.

We are currently on a push to get the people in this particular industry to register, that is to do what the Act requires them to do. Admitting the shortcomings of registration, we still think it would be helpful if they registered. They ought to be registering if the Act is in place. I wouldn't be terribly honest with you if I suggested that is going to make enormous strides in solving the problem. It would help somewhat.

Mr. B. Newman: At least, the person coming to the door and attempting to sell some home improvements would have some identification, having been registered with your ministry. It would scare some of them off, I think.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The problem, as we have discussed, is that most of the people out there would end up being registered. That may, in fact, make it easier for the guy who wants to cheat and rip off the consumer to get in the door by saying:

"Of course I am all right. You don't have to call the trade association and you don't have to call the Better Business Bureau. Grossman says I'm okay. Here's his signature and here's the card." That presents some problems. What I am saying to you is that not one of these solutions is enough in itself. Frankly, we don't know whether an enormous drive to get them to register is going to be very effective at all in terms of what it would cost us to administer and what would happen on the streets. We do have that drive on because it would be better than nothing.

Mr. B. Newman: Would you consider a pilot project in the community?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: We will look into it. I'll discuss that with my staff. It might not be a bad idea. Have you got any particular communities in mind?

Mr. B. Newman: Naturally I'd prefer my own; but if you wish to go somewhere else go ahead.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It would be cheaper than mine, I can tell you that.

Mr. B. Newman: Go ahead; that's quite all right.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: In any case, those are constructive suggestions and I very much appreciate them. We'll be developing those over time.

I should flag for you the fact that the Consumer Protection Act, which is the Act under which the itinerant sellers must now register, is undergoing very extensive review. Hopefully in the next 12 to 18 months we might have a comprehensive new Consumer Protection Act for the consideration of this Assembly, in which case we could implement at that time any of the suggestions we might receive. That is all under way. I hope you will take back the message to your local trade association that we will get something going.

Mr. B. Newman: I thank the member for Oriole for permitting me this intrusion; I appreciate it.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: The member for Oriole may continue.

Mr. Williams: I wanted to ask a few questions with regard to the Travel Industry Act, focusing basically on two areas. I want to make a determination as to exactly how successful the Act has been in accomplishing its purposes, which were to protect the travelling public that has relied upon the services of people in the travel industry who set up agencies and services for that purpose.

[12:15]

Obviously, it has had a much desired effect and has provided protections that prior to the legislation were non-existent. In recapping that success and pointing out any apparent weaknesses that may have evolved through administering the legislation, you could touch on one or two things specifically. How many licences, since the inception of the Act, have been suspended or revoked by the registrar?

While the legislation wasn't specifically designed and directed to this purpose, it was thought a desirable end result would be to curtail the tremendous proliferation of travel agencies. Built into that significant quantitative change was a tremendously varying qualitative factor. While many of the agencies had well-qualified people, educated to the industry in question, it has become fairly apparent that there have been those who have been somewhat short on the expertise and talent the travelling public would assume is vested in all of the travel agencies registered under the Travel Industry Act.

You have a varying degree of expertise in the industry, which is a problem the industry itself has to sort out. But it has become so extensive that it's a matter that may have been under discussion between ministry people and representatives within the industry. As a private sector industry I'm sure they would be the last to want unnecessary further government controls. Certainly there was a great hue and cry at the time the wheels were put in motion for the enactment of the Travel Industry Act. It was not well received in the industry, while it was applauded by the public.

Its benefits have been well demonstrated, but there may be weaknesses that have arisen. I would like you to address yourself to those, if they have in fact arisen, while touching on those specific questions I asked about the number of suspensions or revocations of registered agents.

Speaking again to the problem of the proliferation of agencies it's my understanding that the number has increased in excess of three-fold since the enactment of the legislation. If agencies have been setting up at that fast a clip, surely some of the concerns I have expressed must have substance. I have heard there is concern within the industry with regard to the varying degree of experience of employees of these agencies that have been set up to properly advise and deal with the travelling public.

In addition to the problem of the proliferation, or in conjunction with it, is the question of varying standards, which is one that must be addressed. As I have indicated, I would certainly prefer to see the industry police

itself, so to speak. But, the government may have to intervene if the public at large is put into jeopardy and doesn't have the assurance that moneys deposited or put down or turned over to an agent are protected, or that other features of the services are going to be delivered to those who are relying on them for guidance, accommodation and direction when they are travelling in other countries.

If there is any indication in the ministry that these standards are so variable as possibly, in your mind, to be creating concern about jeopardizing the travelling public in this fashion, then you might indicate whether you deem the time has come, perhaps reluctantly but nevertheless necessarily, to expand the terms of reference of the existing legislation to the establishment of guidelines in the nature of standards to which the people in the industry would comply. What has been happening in the industry and the relationship with your ministry would be of interest.

I understand too that the problems are further compounded by the fact that because of so many agencies becoming established so quickly there is no control over the rates or fees that are being charged. Indeed it has become fairly well-known in the industry that there is a great deal of discounting and that the problem is further complicated by the fact that some of the major carriers, the airlines and perhaps the shipping lines as well, are themselves getting into the industry to compete with the agents through whom they used to deal at one time themselves. While it is not our problem to sort out the problems of the industry, I think it is our problem if it is in any way going to create problems with the travelling public.

It is about that matter I express my concerns. I would hope this industry, like any other industry is mature enough to manage its own affairs, to conduct itself in a responsible fashion and to maintain a high standard of service to the public. These are the concerns I raise with you. I would appreciate your comments and observations with regard to them.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I'll try to remember all those questions. I made notes on a lot of them. I will see how many we can answer. First, I should report to the House the industry is quite happy with the operation of the Act, as is the ministry. Second, we don't have any evidence of a proliferation of agents, of people registering under the program.

At the present time, I would report there are some 1,830 registrants. This figure includes agents, wholesalers and branch offices. Allowing for the fact some agents hold a dual registration, both as travel agent and whole-

salers, we have some 350 branch offices and our estimate is that we have approximately 1,350 different firms registered. Our estimate as to the number of agents in 1975 was between 1,100 to 1,200. It is up only around 10 per cent in two years. We are aware the criteria for registration needs to be re-examined. We have already held several informal meetings and are awaiting their submission of a paper covering some of these points.

We have made an examination of the ratios of population to agents. We have more agents per capita than any other province. The ratio varies, of course, from town to town, city to city, the greatest density being here in the large urban market. This would be offset by the fact there's a larger proportion of travellers in the major urban centres. As a rule of thumb, a travel counsellor should do about \$240,000 worth of business. There are about 2.5 counsellors per agency in Ontario, resulting in a computed volume per agency of \$600,000. The average agency volume of sales is \$585,000, close to the amount of business required for a solvent operation. While it is an average figure, it indicates a good balance.

In the last reporting year under the Act, July 1, 1976, to June 30, 1977, the gross volume of business was \$1,078,000,000. The value of validated claims against the fund was \$295,000 or approximately one quarter of one per cent of gross volume. That's pretty good.

The number of agents and wholesalers whose operations ceased was 46, of whom exactly half left claims against the fund to be adjudicated. This should be viewed against the registration figure given earlier of some 1,800.

There has been a reduction in the number of failures as a result of the legislation. The number of written complaints received and closed in 1975 was 106; in 1976 it was 276, and we estimate in 1977 it will be 350. The amount of redress effected as a result of our intervention between agents and customers was \$10,000 in 1975; in 1976 it was \$53,413, and we estimate it will be \$75,000 in 1977. That is a figure not to be confused with the \$295,000 figure earlier given for validated claims against the fund.

In 1975 there were 30 inspections, in 1976 there were 72, and in 1977 an estimated 100. These resulted in four prosecutions in 1976, and we estimate about 15 in 1977.

We have more figures, but I think that gives a fair cross-section of the performance of the Act—the number of failures which are, and more important which aren't, occurring;

and the number of registrants we have. We have traced the proliferation; it seems to be very little. We have also ascertained that the figures are in order in terms of the population being serviced by those agents. I hope that's covered most of the questions asked; I think it has.

Mr. Williams: Supplementary, if I might: At the time we were enacting our legislation the province of Quebec had implemented a similar type of bill. I'm not sure whether they were just before or just after us. In recent months the province of British Columbia has also enacted a bill which is comparable to ours, the Travel Agents Registration Act. I have had an opportunity, because of my interest in this matter, to look at the bills. Reviewing them in a cursory fashion, they appear to be essentially the same in that they address themselves primarily to the question of financial responsibility of travel agents, and their accountability in the way of establishment of trust funds and so forth.

[12:30]

But having said that, Mr. Minister, it has been suggested to me not too long ago, in conversation with a party who is involved in this industry, that the Quebec legislation has proved to be somewhat more helpful in controlling the number of entrants into the industry. From looking at the legislation, I can only conclude that it must be through some form of tighter regulatory procedures that they have under their particular Act. I haven't had an opportunity to study those regulations so I don't know. For that reason I pose the question to you as to whether you are aware of a tighter control being held on the industry to the benefit of the public at large in that province; or is this an exaggeration that has been conveyed to me without foundation in fact?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Yes, we are aware of the Quebec experience, only we would not report it as glowingly or as being as successful as the member has been informed. We don't think in this province we want to be into a system where we have overly high entrance requirements into an industry so that we close it off, run a closed shop. We wouldn't want to restrict an industry to those who have the financial capability that we would deem, rather arbitrarily, sufficiently high to permit them to go into business.

In fact it is due to our very concern for the viability of small businesses that we have not chosen that approach at the present time. We think that small businessmen—for example, a husband and wife going into opera-

tion as a small travel agency—should not be hampered by overly high financial requirements, substantial bonding provisions or any of these regulations. We think these costly, and in many instances—certainly in the case of Quebec—unavailable procedures to get into the business would be inappropriate. In simple terms, we are not in the business of restraining trade or closing off access of small businessmen to an industry; and we are not about to do that.

What we do think is that our system works very well. It is one that was worked out with industry. The performance, I think, speaks for itself in terms of the information I have given the House. We are in the midst of negotiations and discussions with the industry regarding the necessity for higher financial requirements; all that within the context of our desire to not make them so high that it is in any way prohibitive for a small businessman.

We are not taking the approach of just having government swoop down and set an arbitrary figure; nor are we about to. An industry's members may have some desire to protect themselves and their own quarter of the industry. Certainly that is the experience you often face with professionals—the desire to close off the accessibility to their already-established clientele from new people. So we aren't about to turn that decision, either, over to industry. So we are discussing the thing together. Industry is, in fact, now conducting an independent survey. They are going to be reporting to us shortly after the new year.

I want to express the concern that we have with regard to requiring audited financial statements annually from small operators. Such statements would be very expensive, considering that audits today may run from \$700 upwards, depending on the size of the agency and the types of records they keep. So it causes us some concern, particularly in an era in which I am in a careful review of all parts of my ministry to make sure that we don't have unnecessary regulations and paperwork already in place.

I think that puts a better light on where we stand vis-à-vis the Quebec legislation, and our concern that the Quebec legislation has proven to be overly restrictive in terms of the number of people who can get into the business.

Mr. Williams: I would just like if I may, to clarify one point on that. Are you saying that the Quebec legislation, in your judgement, is overly restrictive because of the criteria it establishes as far as licensing is

concerned? Restricting it solely on financial requirements? Or do they also make requirements that the party seeking registration must have attained a certain level of training in the field, equivalent to what we might ask of the real estate brokers; to meet certain standards based on examination, either within their own industry or as prescribed by regulation?

I wasn't clear on that point. Do you consider the Quebec situation to be overly restrictive solely because of its higher financial requirements or because it goes into this other field; namely that they have to qualify based on experience in the field or meet certain prescribed examinations and qualify in that fashion?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I'm rather hesitant to get into a critique of the Quebec Act versus ours. I don't want to go farther than to say that we think the scope of the Act and the approaches they use are indeed overly restrictive. It's a value judgement. Ours is that the approach they've taken is overly restrictive. I don't really want to criticize all the details of their Act.

They decided to take—I think they would probably acknowledge—a more restrictive approach than we've taken. We think our approach is healthier from the standpoint of permitting more people to go into the business and to survive, while obviously not affecting the amount of consumer protection available, because our records are pretty good and you see the amount of failures as rather low.

We just think that the scheme we've selected is better. Let me put it this way: it's working in our province and not inhibiting small businessmen who want to go into the business. Rather than get into a critique of whether ours is more or less restrictive, I think our approach has proven to be rather successful in our province.

Mr. Davison: Mr. Minister, if I might, could I offer you a positive suggestion on some changes in your legislation? The question of price stickers on cars is causing some concern around the province. When a car leaves the factory, it has on it a price sticker which includes the basic price of the automobile, a list of the options and the price of the options, shipping charges to the dealer, et cetera. In many cases, because it's not illegal, that sticker gets removed before the car goes on the showroom floor or on the lot at a particular car dealer.

I know people in the United States have been concerned because they've outlawed that practice and made it compulsory for the

dealer to leave the factory sticker on the car. The concern I would offer to you is that when a consumer goes to buy a car, he goes into an area of sales that is very high pressure, as we're all aware, for obvious reasons. That pressure comes through the human contact at the dealership. If the cars would have on them the stickers that are there when they leave the factory, the consumer could make a much more relaxed judgement as to the car he's looking at. This would be preferable to having to go in and sit down in an office with one of the salesmen, which is a much more high pressure kind of selling.

I'm wondering if it might be possible for you to make some kind of amendment to the Motor Vehicle Dealers Act in that regard. It's a rather simple amendment that would make it compulsory practice to leave that sticker on the car.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: First, the practice has not been made mandatory in any jurisdiction in Canada.

Second, I think we've got a larger principle to consider; and that is, obviously, should the wholesale price be left on any or all items? If the answer is yes, we should have it posted and listed on all items, the cost price or whatever, then how would the member define which items are high-pressure?

For example, should it be on aluminum siding? Should it be required to be disclosed at the door on encyclopaedias; or pots and pans? He may be able to make that argument. I would just refer him to the precedent. I suppose people could argue that in some instances car sales are less high pressure than some of the ones I've referred to.

So I would draw your attention to the principle involved, which is whether we're going to shift around the marketplace—I guess I'm speaking for this side of the House—shift around the marketplace in our free enterprise system, in that the cost price or wholesale price is not now shown on the ticket—whether it be tomatoes, or indeed even coffee or whatever item is the subject matter—as I say whatever the item, we would have to define high-pressure goods to determine whether the list price or the cost price is going to be put on the ticket.

It is a practice, not legislated but it is a practice, that many dealers do follow; for whatever reason they have. I certainly don't mean to discourage the practice. For those who do it, for whatever reason they see fit, that's great. It permits the consumer to have a better analysis of the ratios involved and,

I suppose, of what a car is intrinsically worth.

It's certainly not a practice we'd discourage; whether we should make it mandatory in this product or any product gives me rather large cause for concern.

Mr. Davison: I think an equally important principle is the right of the consumer to know what he's getting and what he has to pay for it. That's probably a great deal more significant than any concern about potential implications from doing it in this one particular case. I don't think we should shy away from providing consumers with the greatest amount of information we can.

In most of those dealerships where stickers are not left on they're either kept in a book somewhere in the showroom or they're available to the salesman if the consumer asks; the consumer can almost invariably get them.

What we're talking about, though, is that this practice is being used by some car dealers as a way of getting people to sit down with the salesman. In many cases we're talking about the high-pressure kind of sales in the car business.

I hope that most dealers leave those stickers on so they can help the consumer make a rational choice as to what car he or she is going to buy. I don't see what's stopping us, in this particular case, in this particular instance, from making an amendment that would make that practice compulsory right across the industry in terms of new car sales.

I don't see what the great difficulty is there. Surely that kind of information should be available to the consumer and it should be available right up front. He shouldn't have to go into the back room and sit down with the salesman to get that, we could surely avoid that. I don't see that it has any great implications for pots and pans, quite frankly.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I'm sorry, the member's subsequent remarks just now indicate that he is talking about the retail list price; for example, options on a car that are often on stickers. Am I right?

Mr. Davison: Yes. The stickers include all of the price. You see them when you go in to buy a new car. They're eight and a half by 11 inches.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I see. There is nothing that I would find wrong with requiring or urging dealers to disclose the number of items that are on the car the customer is seeing in the showroom. We would hope that most dealers are disclosing the list price of those items and not marking them up. I suppose the member's concern might be that they may be indicating the list price as

higher than it actually is so as to encourage a consumer to think that he is getting a bigger bargain than he is. If that's occurring it's probably an offence under the BPA, so that sort of an offence would disappear.

[12:45]

Where there can be substantial abuse in the absence of the stickers, I am not terribly sure, because the number of items a purchaser is buying obviously is disclosed in the contract. The list price of those may or may not be relevant, because they may become a matter of negotiation; the dealer may boost the price of the car or whatever, or deal with it in another fashion. In any case, the principle involved doesn't give me a great deal of trouble.

I would refer you to the Motor Vehicle Dealers Act and the regulations thereto; regulation 9871, paragraph 16: "Where a new motor vehicle is sold, the sales or purchase order shall show (a) the name and address of the purchaser; (b) the date of the sale; (c) the make of the vehicle; (d) the model year; (e) the manufacturer's serial number; (f) the body type; (g) the manufacturer's suggested retail price; (h) an itemized list of the manufacturer's suggested retail price of all extra equipment to be sold to the purchaser, or installed by the motor vehicle dealer according to the agreement made at the time of the sale." It goes on and on. There are about 16 or 17 items. They are enumerated.

I suppose what you are saying, then, is what we now require that the sales or purchase order shall be shown on the windshield. You are not asking, I don't think, for any more disclosure; you are asking that it be shown on the vehicle before it gets into the nuts and bolts of what colour car would you like. That's not a bad suggestion, and I am going to discuss it with the representatives of the industry.

Mr. Davison: Thank you.

Mr. Worton: I would like to draw two items to the attention of the minister, on both of which I have been in touch with his ministry. One is in regard to home insulation; I think it has recently been raised by the member for Windsor-Walkerville (Mr. B. Newman).

Unfortunately, there are a few bad apples in the business. About six months ago, a lady from my community wrote to the ministry to complain about an insulation job and she was referred to the London office. They investigated and were of the opinion that all was well with the job the person had done. However, the lady was still experiencing dampness in spite of this insulation, and she decided to

call in a local building inspector from the city of Guelph. They indicated to her that the insulation was put on with the vapour barrier on the wrong side, which caused the moisture to float down into her livingroom. Second, where they had blown insulation in, they had blown it into the ventilators which plugged up the ventilation. Third, they had put the ventilators on top of the shingles rather than underneath so that water pours in there too. I drew this information, with more detail and the building inspector's report, to the attention of your ministry in this past week.

It seems unfortunate we should have to go to the extent of bonding everybody who wants to do business, that to protect people we have to get into more government involvement; but I do think, sir, you have to come up with a solution. Unfortunately, they take advantage of people who are retired and haven't got the time or the expertise to find out if they are getting a good job done.

As I say, there are many in the industry who do a good job, but one or two of them certainly make it very difficult for a few people who, unfortunately, get taken through the wringer. This case happened two years ago, I don't know whether the lady will have any recourse at all, but I have drawn it to your ministry's attention, and hopefully they will talk to the Kitchener firm involved, and see if it will reconsider its position and do a better job for her.

The second item is in regard to a Toronto-based delivery firm which did business with a Guelph firm and other firms in our community. A girl who worked in the office of one of the Guelph firms said: "Now that I've had my wedding, rather than send them back by post office or express, this is a nice time to send three wedding suits back to Tuxedo Junction using the delivery service." Evidently the salesman or the driver, or whatever name you wish to use to describe him, said: "Yes, here's your slip for three suits." There was no value put on it. It ended up she was getting letters from Tuxedo Junction indicating she had better return the suits or come up with some \$600 or \$700.

She went to Purolator and said: "What about this?" They said: "We'll send you a cheque for \$21." The reason they gave was that there was no value on the slip. She said she followed the advice of the salesman who had said there was no need to put the value on the slip. It wasn't a one-shot affair for Purolator because it did business with the firm where the girl worked. There's an argument going on now as to who's going to pay the \$600 or \$700 for these outfits they got for the wedding.

Hopefully your staff is very co-operative and as helpful as possible. I just wonder whether some of these firms shouldn't have some of their regulations changed so that they should be made to inform the people in a more dramatic way that the value should be put there, if that is the way the law is, so that they can't escape the responsibility of just saying: "We got the order slip, or the invoice, but there is no value on it so we'll just give you \$21." That isn't actually enough to cover the rental for one day for a suit, let alone to pay for the suit.

I would like to bring those few remarks to your attention to see if you have any solution for them.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: On the second matter raised, obviously I don't have all the details of what happened. I might say as a lawyer, not as a minister, if I had my choice of clients I would rather be representing your constituent than Purolator. I would rather be taking that side of the case to court. Of course, your constituent may not prefer to have me as her solicitor.

Mr. Worton: Do you concede that the constituent is right then?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: No. I would say from what you've said it would seem to me that on balance, if I had my choice of clients, I'd rather be representing the plaintiff in that case. From what you've told me—and I must preface it by saying from what you've told me—it sounds like the firm is using, I shouldn't say a loophole but a practice which obviously is meant to restrict the right of a consumer to be protected.

There are instances in which a person carrying on a business may quite properly say: "Look, this is the extent of what I'm offering you today." It may be either a money-back guarantee or it may not be; or something that can be exchanged in 48 hours. There are all sorts of things they may or may not offer. This seems to me to be a different situation, where it's one of those fine-print type of deals where you can have protection but only if you do this and this.

In the case you're presenting to me not only is that the situation, but also the agent or representative of the firm discouraged the consumer from taking the necessary steps to achieve protection, which may be available but is only available if one takes a positive step. That sounds, to me, to be what happened, therefore I'd prefer to have the plaintiff's side in that case.

I think this is an appropriate time to repeat something I've been saying publicly on several occasions, that is that caveat emptor,

I hope, is dead and that consumers are entitled to a little bit more than just gambling in the marketplace. Consumers are entitled to more than, well if I end up with the product and take it out of the store I'm a dead duck, that's it.

Mr. Bradley: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: They are entitled to more than that. It seems to me they are entitled to full disclosure. They're entitled not to have to read every piece of fine print in every document. It seems to me they're entitled to rely fully upon what is presented to them up front and fairly, and not have to hire an Osgoode Hall lawyer to figure out what their rights are and what steps they have to take to acquire a reasonable amount of protection. I see absolutely nothing wrong with a consumer being entitled to presume that when he or she takes dresses, suits or whatever, and hands them to a courier, they are not restricted to \$21 worth of protection—is that the figure you gave me?—I think the consumer is entitled to more than that.

Mr. Bradley: The lawyers don't like you now.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: So we in the ministry are looking at everything we have in terms of legislation to see that concept is legislated if necessary and is certainly practised between now and the time we move legislatively.

That is why I had no hesitation yesterday in saying to a group of businessmen they just have to do more than play a game.

It is not a game out there. Consumers are entitled to reliable products; they are entitled to products which work, they are entitled to restitution if they don't work; they are en-

titled to speedy access to a place at which restitution can be achieved, and they are entitled to peace of mind that they are not in a game of legal manoeuvres. We are about to make sure that that is what occurs out in the marketplace.

On the specific, I hope you will provide my people with the details, although in fairness, we wouldn't have legislative authority to get right into it. We would like to make some calls and speak to the people.

Mr. Worton: I will give that to Mrs. Allen and I am convinced she will do everything she can. The other one will go to Mr. Radford. Somewhere along the line there should be dramatic action taken—that would be the word—to make sure these people don't try to squeeze out on some little detail that they have missed.

Mr. B. Newman: Easily done.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I agree. The consumer is entitled not to feel that he or she is in a game of checkers or chess every time they do business in the marketplace.

On motion by Hon. Mr. Grossman, the committee of supply reported progress and asked for leave to sit again.

ANSWER TO WRITTEN QUESTION

Hon. Mr. Grossman: With the consent of the House, and in the absence of the House leader, I wish to table the answer to question 50 standing on the order paper. (See appendix, page 2844.)

On motion by Mr. Grossman, the House adjourned at 12:58 p.m.

APPENDIX

(See page 2843)

The answer to a written question was tabled as follows:

50. Mr. Ziembra—Inquiry of the ministry: Will the Minister of Revenue table all relevant information on RWI Holdings Limited regarding the exemption from the

land speculation tax. [Tabled November 24, 1977.]

Answer by the Minister of Revenue (Mrs. Scrivener):

With reference to the member's question, no such exemption has been granted.

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Blundy, P. (Sarnia L)
Bradley, J. (St. Catharines L)
Brunelle, Hon. R.; Provincial Secretary for Resources Development (Cochrane North PC)
Bryden, M. (Beaches-Woodbine NDP)
Campbell, M. (St. George L)
Davis, Hon. W. G.; Premier (Brampton PC)
Davison, M. (Hamilton Centre NDP)
Deans, I. (Wentworth NDP)
di Santo, O. (Downsview NDP)
Drea, Hon. F.; Minister of Correctional Services (Scarborough Centre PC)
Eakins, J. (Victoria-Haliburton L)
Edighoffer, H.; Chairman (Perth L)
Foulds, J. F. (Port Arthur NDP)
Gaunt, M. (Huron-Bruce L)
Grossman, Hon. L.; Minister of Consumer and Commercial
Relations (St. Andrew-St. Patrick PC)
Kennedy, R. D. (Mississauga South PC)
Kerr, Hon. G. A.; Minister of the Environment (Burlington South PC)
Kerrio, V. (Niagara Falls L)
Lewis, S. (Scarborough West NDP)
MacBeth, Hon. J. P.; Provincial Secretary for Justice and Solicitor General (Humber PC)
MacDonald, D. C. (York South NDP)
Makarchuk, M. (Brantford NDP)
Martel, E. W. (Sudbury East NDP)
McClellan, R. (Bellwoods NDP)
McMurtry, Hon. R.; Attorney General (Eglinton PC)
Miller, Hon. F. S.; Minister of Natural Resources (Muskoka PC)
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Philip, E. (Etobicoke NDP)
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Rotenberg, D.; Deputy Chairman (Wilson Heights PC)
Ruston, R. F. (Essex North L)
Samis, G. (Cornwall NDP)
Smith, S.; Leader of the Opposition (Hamilton West L)
Snow, Hon. J. W.; Minister of Transportation and Communications (Oakville PC)
Stephenson, Hon. B.; Minister of Labour (York Mills PC)
Stokes, Hon. J. E.; Speaker (Lake Nipigon NDP)
Swart, M. (Welland-Thorold NDP)
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Taylor, Hon. J. A.; Minister of Energy (Prince Edward-Lennox PC)
Turner, J. (Peterborough PC)
Warner, D. (Scarborough-Ellesmere NDP)
Welch, Hon. R.; Minister of Culture and Recreation, Deputy Premier (Brock PC)
Wells, Hon. T. L.; Minister of Education (Scarborough North PC)
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Worton, H. (Wellington South L)
Yakabuski, P. J. (Renfrew South PC)
Ziemba, E. (High Park-Swansea NDP)



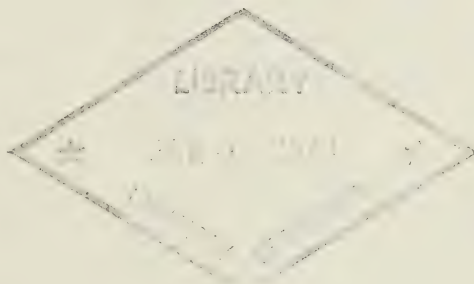


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First Session, 31st Parliament

Monday, December 12, 1977

Afternoon Sitting

Speaker: Honourable John E. Stokes

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1977

The House met at 2 p.m.

Prayers.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, I have here a message from the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor signed by her own hand.

Mr. Speaker: By her own hand, P. M. McGibbon, the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, transmits supplementary estimates of certain additional sums required for the services of the province for the year ending March 31, 1978, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly, Toronto, December 12, 1977.

STATEMENTS BY THE MINISTRY

HYDRO REPORTS

Hon. J. A. Taylor: I am today tabling 11 detailed reports from Ontario Hydro on the present status of the implementation of the recommendations of the select committee which reviewed Ontario Hydro's 1976 bulk power rates.

On November 9, 1976, the Legislature adopted the government's response to the report of the select committee. In that response, a commitment was made to provide periodic reports regarding the implementation of the select committee's recommendations.

Those items being tabled today are: a summary report, and reports on load forecasting, load management, energy conservation, system reliability, system planning, by-product heat, solar energy, small hydraulics, and capital expenditure guidelines. These reports pertain only to Hydro's action in each of these areas.

Later this week, I expect to table a separate report on bulk metering.

ORAL QUESTIONS

NUCLEAR CONTROL BOARD

Mr. S. Smith: I would like to ask a question of the Premier. Could the Premier comment on the matter referred to in the Minister of Energy's statement to the House on Friday that there has been, on behalf

of the federal government at least, no really meaningful consultation on the energy-related matters to be dealt with by the proposed federal Nuclear Control Board? Does he share with the minister and with myself the grave misgivings about that and what is the Ontario government's present intention with regard to this particular bill before the federal House?

What strategy will the government follow now in terms of trying to be sure that our interests are well taken care of? For instance, has he any aggressive steps in mind such as the need for an Ontario submission to the parliamentary committee considering the bill? What action will be taken?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I think that question more properly should be directed to the Minister of Energy if the Leader of the Opposition would like a more definitive response.

Mr. S. Smith: With respect, and by way of supplementary, given the fact that in the minister's statement he points out that ministries other than Energy are involved, including Environment, Labour and certain others, and given the apparent reference in the statement to the federal government's refusal to do very much, has the Premier considered what will happen to our own Environmental Assessment Act, just as an example?

If hearings are going to be held under the Nuclear Control Administration Act, federally, are we going to duplicate those hearings or are we simply going to give up our area of jurisdiction? Shouldn't the Ontario government be planning, under the Premier, a very aggressive stance in this regard?

Hon. Mr. Davis: We don't intend to give up any jurisdiction in terms of our own environmental laws. We would expect, whatever agency is developed by the government of Canada, it would recognize, whether it is in this province or any province of Canada, that our laws as they relate to the environment will be observed and that it will be subject to those, and in our case in particular, to the Environmental Review Board. I do not think that will change.

Mr. S. Smith: By way of a brief supplementary, would the Premier then be saying to this House that, irrespective of the existence of the Nuclear Control Board and its series of hearings, we are going to duplicate that whole series of hearings at the provincial level with regard to both energy and environmental matters? If so, surely it would be more advantageous to press for a federal-provincial single board rather than go through the whole procedure twice.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I think one would have to get into a specific case before one could discuss this. I hope there would be no duplication in terms of the kinds of review that might be held, but it could be that a review under the proposed federal legislation might be of a different nature. I think one would have to get into a specific proposal before one made that determination.

I certainly would oppose any duplication of effort, but at the same time we are very anxious that our own legislation be observed. I am quite optimistic that will be the case and they will not be fulfilling the same function.

URANIUM PRICES

Mr. S. Smith: I will ask a second question of the Premier.

Is the Premier aware of a letter to the *Globe and Mail* from Chairman Taylor of Hydro in which Chairman Taylor says, with regard to the possibility that Hydro may have been a victim of the uranium cartel in its contract with Gulf Minerals: "In the meantime, for specific information about the effects of the cartel, we, too, depend on evidence given in a foreign courtroom hundreds of miles away"?

Given the importance of this to Ontario's ratepayers, does the Premier not think this is somewhat ridiculous? Can he not use his office to try to obtain information from the federal government with regard to whether this domestic producer was, in fact, involved in having to pay higher prices because of the cartel?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I am not familiar with the exact contents of Mr. Taylor's letter to the *Globe and Mail* as it relates to the responsibility of the government of Canada as it is dealing with this issue. I think it appropriately must be dealt with by the government of Canada. It is not an issue that we can deal with effectively here because it goes far beyond the borders of the province of Ontario. If there is to be any further discussion of this matter as it relates to that

particular contract, I think it should be under the aegis of the government of Canada.

Mr. S. Smith: By way of supplementary, since the letter says that "if it turns out that Hydro was the victim of improper pricing arrangements, then we will seek redress in the courts if necessary," and given the importance of this as well as the fact that Hydro is still allegedly a child of the provincial government, what I'm asking is whether the Premier is making any effort to find the information from the federal government that pertains to this, or are he and Hydro simply watching for "evidence given in a foreign courtroom hundreds of miles away." It surely is important for the ratepayers of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I must confess to the Leader of the Opposition that I personally have not been reading or getting a transcript of evidence given in a foreign courtroom some several hundred miles away. I acknowledge that to the Leader of the Opposition. Obviously there is an interest in this matter, but it is being dealt with. Even though it is several hundreds of miles away, at this moment in time it is not our plan to have an inquiry or what have you into that particular issue because it is clearly one within the scope and jurisdiction of the government of Canada.

Mr. S. Smith: Just a brief final supplementary: Has Chairman Taylor asked this government to obtain information from the federal government for Hydro's purposes, rather than depending on these news reports from Sante Fe or wherever?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I can't say whether he's inquired of the government. He certainly has not inquired of me.

AIRPORTS

Mr. Deans: Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Minister of Transportation and Communications. What involvement does the ministry have with the federal government in determining the location and the suitability for the development of airports outside of Metropolitan Toronto to meet the needs of the immediate Metro area?

Hon. Mr. Snow: Mr. Speaker, I might say that the federal government on occasion has asked for input from the province of Ontario with relation to expansion or improvements to federal government airports. I'm not sure what airports or what type of airports the hon. member is referring to. We work with municipalities in the development of municipal airports. The ministry directly develops a number of airports in the unorganized territories and the remote north.

Mr. Deans: That's not in Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Snow: In certain instances, such as, I believe, Windsor and Hamilton and perhaps London, joint committees were established where the provincial ministries of Agriculture and Food, Environment and Transportation and Communications represented and had input and recommendations to make to the joint committees studying those locations.

Mr. Deans: Let me help the minister. In the case of the Hamilton area airport, was there any calculation done by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications in Ontario to determine, first of all, the need; secondly, the overall cost; and, thirdly, whether or not it might be more practical and sensible to develop a ground transportation system which would allow people in that immediate area to gain access to the existing airport facilities, which they ultimately will need to use in any event, rather than to expend many tens of millions of dollars building an airport which may well turn out to be a hazard rather than a help?

Hon. Mr. Snow: I believe the study relating to the Hamilton airport was initiated by the Minister of Transport, Canada, and I believe there was some encouragement from the municipal representatives who were interested in having an improved airport facility in Hamilton. As I recall, quite a broad study took place where alternative locations were studied as to whether the airport should be improved at its present location or at alternative locations.

Mr. Deans: I am not worried about that.

Hon. Mr. Snow: I do not believe my ministry was involved in any discussions or estimates as to cost because we would not be involved, cost-wise. Any cost estimates, if there have been any carried out, would be done by Transport Canada.

[2:15]

Mr. Deans: I have a final supplementary question. Would the minister consider reviewing the practicality of putting an airport in the Hamilton area, less than 40 miles from the existing Metropolitan Toronto airport, given that much of the traffic would have to be transferred, in any event, by ground transportation from that airport to the international airport?

Would he consider the possibility of developing the GO Transit from Hamilton, St. Catharines, Brantford to Toronto with connections to the airport here in order to both save the taxpayers money and to provide a much more sensible and rational airport development project?

Hon. Mr. Snow: I'm sure all of these things will be considered as part of our overall study being carried out with Transport Canada on the passenger transportation needs for southern Ontario. I'm not sure which airports the hon. member is suggesting that GO Transit connect to, but I'm sure he must be aware that the facilities in Malton certainly are taxed to their limit at the present time.

Mr. Deans: I'm talking about Hamilton.

Would the minister allow one more final supplementary? I hadn't intended to ask one. But would he not agree it is not possible to run parallel service to Toronto and to Hamilton and that there is the need for ground transportation to move passengers from the Hamilton airport to the Toronto airport or from the Toronto airport to the Hamilton airport? Would the minister not agree that it would be more sensible to simply provide suitable ground transportation in the first place?

Hon. Mr. Snow: I wouldn't necessarily jump to any conclusions in that agreement. I don't think it's necessary because there are two airports. Hamilton airport is served now by a regional carrier, limited though it may be. Since the report of the committee and since the resolution of the region of Hamilton-Wentworth, I have not had an opportunity to discuss this development with the federal minister.

Mr. Cunningham: Through a supplementary, I would like to ask the minister if his ministry officials have conducted any kind of study on the ramifications of the Mount Hope airport expansion on Highway 6, running south from the city of Hamilton?

Hon. Mr. Snow: One of the considerations that will have to be given to any changes in the Hamilton airport, even as it exists at this time, is improved highway connections to the airport. One of the items listed in the resolution of the Hamilton-Wentworth regional council, which I received a few days ago, was that we be involved with improved transportation to the airport. Whether it be by Highway 6 or some other artery remains to be seen.

SALTFLEET HOUSING

Mr. Deans: I have a question of the Minister of Housing which flows from a question I asked last week and which he answered in part.

Last week I asked whether he would review the conditions of some of the houses built by Pomore Construction in the Saltfleet Satellite City. I want to ask whether he would

arrange to meet immediately with Pomore and with Mr. Art Jerome of his ministry because there seems to be some conflict as to what role the ministry can play in bringing about the resolution of the many problems that confront almost all of the residents who purchased from that particular builder. Does his ministry have any power at all? I suppose that's what I'm asking. He says the ministry doesn't have any power. Does it?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: If a meeting with the company and my staff would help to resolve the problem, I would be quite content to have the meeting. As far as power is concerned, we have held back some payment to that company as it relates to the problems the hon. member has mentioned. If he feels a meeting would be advantageous, yes, I would certainly convene a meeting.

Mr. Deans: Supplementary: Does the minister recognize in what he is doing a pattern that has been established over years? He delays and procrastinates time after time until there's no way to deal with the builder because ultimately he goes bankrupt. Will the minister please make it clear to the builder that either he completes the work by November 16, as he promised he would, or the ministry will move in and do the work and bill him?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We are attempting in a number of projects around this province to make sure that the buildings are completed to the specifications required when the project was started. Certainly it's true that we have experienced in the past, and probably will in the future, cases where the particular contractor, for whatever reason, finds himself in some financial difficulty. Certainly we could go ahead and do the work, and bill the particular contractor, I suppose, but if that particular contractor is bankrupt, then the total cost for such work would fall on to the ministry, because I have no more capability to recover from a bankrupt builder than anyone else does.

Mr. Deans: Supplementary: Doesn't the minister feel some sense of responsibility to people who purchased under his Home Ownership Made Easy program and apparently expected to get, and quite rightfully so, a building that would be substantially completed and sound? Doesn't he feel that in the long run it is his ministry's responsibility to make sure that in fact the buildings are completed and to protect the individual purchasers who have no way of getting back at the builder? In this case we have had promises from May of this year right through until today—

Mr. Speaker: The question has been asked.

Mr. Deans: —without a single piece of work being done.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I would be quite happy to convene the meeting the hon. gentleman has suggested. If there is any way we can resolve the problem, I will be quite happy to do so. I don't expect people—

Mr. Deans: It's a farce; the minister knows it is a game.

Mr. Speaker: The question has been asked.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I can do no more than to offer the hon. member my willingness to co-operate and to do what I can to solve the problem. If the hon. member insists upon stating that we are not doing our job properly and that it is nothing but a farce, he doesn't make it very easy for us then to go along with his particular suggestion.

Mr. Deans: You have gone for seven months and nothing has happened.

Mr. Speaker: Order. There are far too many private conversations going on. It is extremely difficult to hear.

NURSING HOMES

Mr. McGuigan: Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask the Minister of Health when there will be a decision about the awarding of a nursing home in Kent county? Proposals were requested by his ministry last summer.

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: Mr. Speaker, I understand that is down to the final stages, although I wouldn't expect anything for a few weeks yet.

Mr. Makarchuk: The member for Lambton (Mr. Henderson) should put a little life into them.

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: If the hon. member is referring to the 60-bed unit, he may recall that was previously all set, in that one of the hospitals was going to take it on, but then they got out of it. That has really put us back a long way, but I expect that should be wrapped up in a few weeks' time.

Mr. McGuigan: Supplementary. Would the minister consider splitting up that award of 60 beds among the existing nursing homes that have far less than 60 in their complement at the present time?

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: Now that we have gone this far in putting out a proposal, unless they have put in proposals to that effect, I am afraid the answer would have to be no.

Mr. Ruston: Supplementary: In regard to the nursing home applications in Kent county, has any decision been made as to what the

new nursing home licence fee will be? Is the one that has been batted around of \$5 a bed in effect as of yet, or has the minister made a decision?

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: I don't see that's a supplementary, Mr. Speaker. I will be glad to answer it, though. The licence fee is under consideration and no final decision has been made.

MOUNT OLIVE OHC PROJECT

Mr. Philip: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Housing. Can the minister inform the House of the cost to date and the anticipated cost of renovations to the Mount Olive OHC project?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Mr. Speaker, I don't have that information with me. I would be glad to get it for the hon. member.

Mr. Philip: Would the minister be willing to supply that information before the House recesses? Also, would the minister at that time either confirm or deny the rumour that these renovations, which are upwards of \$250,000, have not been offered for tender?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I will attempt to have the answer for the hon. member tomorrow, and I will look into the second question he has asked.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

Mr. Yakabuski: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Premier—

Interjections.

Mr. Yakabuski: I'll have to wait till they're through, Mr. Speaker.

In view of the fact that over the years the federal government has been very reluctant to turn over the smallest amount of power to the provinces, and in view of the fact that Mr. Trudeau has been jetting from provincial capital to provincial capital selling his new deal to the provinces, whereby he'd turn over a greater share of managing the economy to the provinces—

Interjections.

Mr. Yakabuski: —does the Premier not feel that this in itself is an admission of how the economy is being mismanaged by the federal government in Ottawa?

Mr. Bradley: The Premier is embarrassed by your question.

Mr. Yakabuski: Also, does the Premier not feel that the sly old fox from Ottawa may be trying to con the provinces?

Interjections.

Mr. Speaker: Let's have some order.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I want to say at the outset how I appreciate such a totally objective question coming from the hon. member. It certainly reflects no partisan bias on his part; if all questions in this House were as objective as that, my task would be far simpler.

I would say that the Prime Minister has been visiting all of the provincial capitals and discussing a number of issues with the Premiers. The Premier of this province has, for some months, been attempting to have the federal government come to grips with the economic issues of the day and suggesting that a first ministers' conference related to the economy was essential.

Of course, I have to say that I'm delighted that the Prime Minister has finally accepted this guidance from the province of Ontario.

Mr. S. Smith: This is nonsense. Now you just pray you can find an idea to tell him at that meeting.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I think that while I've read certain suggestions that the government of Canada intends to share somewhat of a greater extent the management of the economy, I also sense that the government of Canada really is attempting to share some of the responsibility for the present economic situation.

I think it is clear to all of us in this House—certainly it is clear to the members directly opposite—that the great onus is on the government of Canada and the responsibility for the existing economic situation is basically that of the government of Canada. I know the members opposite certainly share that point of view.

Mr. Breithaupt: That's what your deficit is all about.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I notice they're not applauding. I'm surprised. However, I do say this, I welcome this opportunity of discussing this issue with my fellow first ministers and with the Prime Minister, because I've said for some months the time has come for this province and this country to have national economic objectives.

Mr. Nixon: That's good stuff: "the time has come."

Hon. Mr. Davis: We must put our creative minds to work to see if something can be specifically accomplished, and I hope that something of this nature will emerge at the first ministers' conference in February 1978.

Mr. Peterson: Supplementary to that goofy question, Mr. Speaker: Does the Premier have any specific job creation proposals to

take to that first ministers' conference, and if he has, what are they?

Mr. S. Smith: He's taking his deficits and his camera.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I say to the Leader of the Opposition, I have no camera. I don't even know how to run one.

Mr. Foulds: You don't know how to run a government either.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I have a tennis racket. I don't use it so well, but I have one of those; I don't intend to take that to the conference with me either.

Mr. Speaker: That wasn't the question that was asked.

Hon. Mr. Davis: No, it wasn't.

Mr. Eakins: You don't even know when the ball is in your court.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Oh, I always know when it's in my court. The skill of this game is getting it back into their court with some degree of regularity, which I attempt to do.

I would say to the member for London Centre (Mr. Peterson) that I expect a number of provinces will have some suggestions, and certainly, prior to our meeting in Ottawa, I'd be delighted to share with him any creative suggestions from the province of Ontario—not on a confidential basis. However, at this specific moment what we will be presenting in Ottawa on the 13th, or whatever date, I am not in a position to disclose at this moment.

[2:30]

INDUSTRY LAYOFFS

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Labour. In the light of the increasing number of unemployed, now listed at 10,287 as of the end of November 1977, an increase of 98 over the previous month, has the minister been informed by industry of any contemplated layoffs or shutdowns in the Windsor area?

Hon. B. Stephenson: In the past week, Mr. Speaker—I would like that qualification—I have not had any further notification of any proposed shutdowns or layoffs.

Mr. B. Newman: Supplementary: Will the minister inquire of industry and find out how many are involved, whether the involvement is either temporary or permanent, and the period of shutdown or layoff they contemplate?

Hon. B. Stephenson: Of those which we have been notified we do just that; and we shall be prepared to inform the House.

Mr. Makarchuk: Supplementary: Has the minister received any indications of any layoffs anywhere in the province?

Hon. B. Stephenson: Mr. Speaker, I would have to ask if the member means in the past week.

Mr. Makarchuk: That's right.

Hon. B. Stephenson: Yes, one of which this House was apprised—Niagara-on-the-Lake.

THUNDER BAY COURTHOUSE

Mr. Foulds: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Government Services with regard to the Thunder Bay provincial courthouse. Can the minister give us an up-to-date report on the current status of the provincial courthouse in Thunder Bay? For example, is the ministry continuing to pay rent for the building, if not to the builder, John H. McCormick Limited, but to Royal Trust? If so, how much and at what rate?

Could the minister tell us what specific plans the ministry has for making the building—in his term—salvageable? Is it true that his ministry is planning to fill the basement, which is now the lockup, full of concrete and to build an annex on the back of the building for a lockup?

Hon. Mr. McCague: Mr. Speaker, there are a tremendous number of questions in that one question; maybe I should take it as notice and get the answers.

Mr. Foulds: Just three.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. minister said he will take it as notice.

Mr. Foulds: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, if I might: I have raised these questions previously. The minister has not yet replied.

Mr. Speaker: There is really no point of order. The hon. minister can answer the question in any way he deems proper.

TRAIN SERVICE

Mr. Maack: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Northern Affairs regarding the Northlander. I would like to know if he would advise the House what percentage of seats are filled on the Northlander, which runs from Toronto to North Bay? I would also like to know what the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission has done regarding advertising the Northlander, particularly here in southern Ontario, in an effort to have more passengers on the train?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Mr. Speaker, as I am sure the hon. member is aware, the Northlander trains are operating between Toronto, North Bay and Timmins on an experimental

basis to ascertain both the amount of passenger acceptance and the operation of that particular type of train during winter conditions. We have just completed a review of the number of passengers operating on the Toronto-North Bay run and that figure stands at about 23 per cent at this point in time.

With regard to advertising and promotional programs, that is something we embarked upon when the experiment first started. It may well be that this should be accelerated and it is certainly something that I will look into.

Mr. Maeck: Supplementary: I wonder if the minister would give me his viewpoint as to whether he feels the train from North Bay to Toronto has already run long enough to be able to assess whether it is going to be successful or not?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: One of the problems we have with the operation of that particular train, and the other trains operating between Toronto and North Bay, is the excessive cost applied to us by the CNR. As you know, they have been assessing us \$13 a mile on that particular run. This is adding to the extra cost over and above our regular losses that occur on that particular run. In answer to the hon. member's question, I do think that once we get past the next few weeks, we will have some real valuable information on which to make a decision.

Mr. Kerrio: Give it to Greyhound.

Mr. Eakins: Supplementary: I personally feel that the Ontario Northlander offers an excellent service, but why is only French wine served on board? Why do they not follow the example of the Minister of Correctional Services (Mr. Drea) and at least give the people an option of enjoying Ontario wine? Why not?

Mr. Havrot: Why don't you talk to CN? Talk to the federal government.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I have not had the opportunity of riding that particular train and enjoying the fine service that the members refer to. Obviously we should be serving Ontario wines. I'll certainly look into it and make sure that the excellent bouquet from the Welland and Niagara areas is made available on our trains.

Mr. Makarchuk: Supplementary: Can the minister give assurance at this time that he will not lay off any dining car personnel on the train until such time as he has carried out the promotional program? The second part of the question is, would the minister assure us that when he negotiates the contract with the CNR, he charges them an

equivalent rate per mile for rail use as they charge the ministry?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The negotiations with the CNR have been ongoing for several months now. As I pointed out earlier, this is an experiment; so I couldn't give the assurance that the hon. member is looking for.

Mr. Bolan: Supplementary: Do we have the minister's assurance that the Northlander will not be discontinued in view of the great expenditure made by his ministry and by the government for the establishment of this service?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: The conventional train, to which I believe the earlier member was referring, is still in place and will remain in place on suggestion from the CTC. As the member well knows, the VIA operation comes into place on April 1. So we have no intentions of changing that particular service.

I would also point out that the experiment which was announced prior to the implementation of that particular service, an experiment for a daily service between Toronto and Timmins, will certainly not be affected in any way by any decision we make.

TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION FUND

Mr. Van Horne: A new question, of the Minister of Education: Does the minister recall having said on July 7: "We will structure or make arrangements in the fall when we come back to have the Teachers' Superannuation Commission here, because I really want you to have an opportunity to discuss with them the whole superannuation matter." If he does recall that, could the minister tell us what progress has been made in making these arrangements?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would be most happy to have the Teachers' Superannuation Commission come before the social development committee of this Legislature, and I will make any arrangements necessary to have that occur. However, the arrangements should be made by the chairman and the members of the committee, and I am waiting for them to let us know when they would like this procedure to be followed through. I gather the committee has been tied up with estimates since this House began sitting in the fall.

Mr. Van Horne: Supplementary: Again I quote the minister: "Could I suggest . . . that we will structure or make arrangements . . ." I am sure that the members of the committee understood that the minister would assume that responsibility. Now, if it is up to the chairman, I am sure we can pass that on to him. In the light of the miscalculation

of more than \$102 million and our expressed concern, surely that arrangement could have been started?

Secondly, I would like to ask the supplementary: When and if we do meet, would the minister assure us that the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough) will attend this meeting?

Hon. Mr. Wells: My friend said, "the miscalculation of \$102 million." Let's get that straight; there has been no miscalculation. If he had taken the trouble to read what has been said in this House—

Mr. Van Horne: I have taken the trouble. Look at the supplementaries we are doing this afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Wells: —and to understand how the teachers' superannuation fund is operated, he would realize that an actuarial valuation of the report having been received, and following the guidelines and the regulations of the Pension Benefits Act of this province, it is incumbent on us to put in \$102 million more.

Mr. Van Horne: For the simple reason that the original estimates were wrong.

Hon. Mr. Wells: There has been no miscalculation; we are merely following the laws that pertain to pension plans.

Mr. Van Horne: What would you call a \$102-million shortfall?

Hon. Mr. Wells: My friends are very exercised on this. They don't seem to realize we are going to have an opportunity to discuss this in committee this afternoon. I do not know what prompted them to bring this particular question up here. We are going to have plenty of opportunity to discuss how and why another \$102 million has to be voted for the teachers' superannuation fund this afternoon, and that can be done in committee this afternoon.

As I said before, the arrangements for the Teachers' Superannuation Commission to appear before the committee of this Legislature are up to the committee. I have offered my offices to make arrangements for that appearance at any time the committee wishes. All it has to do is give us the dates and we will make arrangements for the commission to be there.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Eminently sensible.

Hon. Mr. Davis: A great group of people.

Mr. Peterson: Supplementary: In response, the minister said this was not a miscalculation. On the other hand, the minister only found out about it after the budget was issued. Would he not agree that he should have known prior to the budget about this very major new expenditure that had to come

out of his ministry? Is the minister sufficiently satisfied that he knows the figures for next year, the year after that and the succeeding years?

Hon. Mr. Wells: First of all, I say to my friend, who fancies himself to be much more up on economic matters than I do, that I give him more credit than to ask a silly question like that, because he knows that we did not have the actuarial valuation before the budget was structured and presented in this House and that it is quite proper, having received that actuarial valuation, to come in with this supplementary estimate. It has been done here for years.

Mr. S. Smith: You knew the ballpark and waited until after the election.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The Leader of the Opposition is crazy in that remark—

Hon. Mr. Davis: He would transfer that to the municipalities and put it on the property tax.

Hon. Mr. Wells: He knows that is not possible and that the actuarial report was not available before the election.

Interjections.

Mr. Speaker: No further supplementaries are necessary.

[Later]

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order just to correct the record: As I thought back to the last exchange I had with my friends from the opposition, I think I may have inadvertently said that the Leader of the Opposition was crazy. I, of course, would not want to be associated with a remark like that and would withdraw it. What I meant was that the idea he put forward was a crazy idea, about us having the report.

ALUMINUM WIRING

Mr. Warner: Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Premier. Does the Premier intend to implement the three reasonable initiatives which were presented to him on Saturday by some concerned residents of his riding so that people who live in aluminum-wired homes can live with some assurance of safety? Further, will he demand that Ontario Hydro start conducting itself properly at the aluminum wiring inquiry or simply terminate the hearings?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, in that I was somewhat involved in suggesting that this inquiry be established, I have no intention of terminating it. I would like to think the member opposite, in the interests of his

constituents, some of whom face the same concerns, would himself not be suggesting that it be terminated. I think that would be highly irresponsible.

As his question relates to the three suggestions that I discussed with certain of my constituents on Saturday, I am reviewing those and having them reviewed and I will have a response to them some time fairly soon.

Mr. Warner: A supplementary in two parts: Could the Premier then share that response with the House? Secondly, does the word "charade" best describe what Ontario Hydro has been doing at the inquiry by having submissions screened ahead of time and cross-examining witnesses instead of simply presenting the information which it has and allowing the legal counsel for the inquiry to ask questions?

[2:45]

Hon. Mr. Davis: I think the hon. member, if he studied this carefully and checked the Public Inquiries Act, would find that under the provisions of that Act it has been a procedure followed in any commission that I am familiar with that people appearing before that commission do have the right to have counsel. They do have the right to cross-examine. It's the same right that the member would insist be given in some other situation.

I have not been at any of the hearings. I don't intend to attend the hearings in that I expect out of this commission will come certain recommendations which may or may not have application to government policy. They may relate to Hydro or to the Canadian Standards Association or to a number of other organizations. I think it's only proper I remain as objective as I can, at the same time sharing the concern I have felt for my constituents for some months now.

I would say to the hon. member, if he wishes to inquire of me after I have communicated to my constituents, I might share that information. I was presented with this proposal in my home on Saturday morning around 10:30 or 11 o'clock. My custom in dealing with my constituents, perhaps unlike the hon. member's, is that I intend to reply to them before I say anything here in the House.

OGOKI LODGE

Mr. Eakins: To the Minister of Agriculture and Food: In view of payments by this government totalling at least \$194,000 to the Whitewater Wilderness Lodge, and in view of more revelations today from its DREE

partners about mismanagement in the project, would the minister now consider it his responsibility to table all reports and audits done on the project?

Hon. W. Newman: I missed the first part of the question. How much money did the hon. member say we had in the project?

Mr. Eakins: A total of \$194,000.

Hon. W. Newman: First and foremost, that is not accurate.

Mr. Ruston: How much is it?

Hon. W. Newman: Mr. Speaker, I know you're as familiar with this area as anyone. This is a project which was devised by the native people and built by the native people with native help. I'd like to set the record straight on this because I think it's important. I have a few notes on it. Members of both parties over there sometimes wonder what's happening. We're trying to work out something for our native people. I'm surprised the members are questioning all these things in the House.

I'm only too glad to give them the facts as they are because I think it is very important—

Interjections.

Mr. Speaker: Do you want an answer to the question?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Are members opposite for it or against it?

Mr. Speaker: The minister is attempting to answer, I believe.

Mr. Reid: He's failing miserably at it.

Hon. W. Newman: They would have us believe the province of Ontario and the government of Canada built this project. On the contrary, Whitewater Wilderness Lodge was conceived by Indian people and built almost entirely by Indian people. At their request, a few specialist tradesmen—electricians, plumbers and construction supervisors—were brought in. All of the on-site employees were hired by the Indians and paid by the Indians out of project funds.

ARDA was the financing vehicle for the program, whereby special federal funding could be provided. A grant was authorized for the construction of the lodge and was made to an Indian organization called Ogoki River Guides Limited. ARDA, in fact, became considerably more involved in the administration of this project when it became apparent the costs were exceeding the original estimates. As a matter of fact, the costs to build this project per square foot are comparable to buildings elsewhere in the province of Ontario and in Metropolitan Toronto.

Mr. Kerrio: Like Minaki Lodge?

Hon. W. Newman: I would like to point out that 80 per cent of the Indians employed on the project previously were dependent on welfare payments. During the three-year construction period, they were productively employed and taken off welfare rolls. Further, this project gives them an opportunity to be productively employed in the future for guides and services. Irresponsible and adverse criticism of the project only undermines the great potential of our native people up there. That's the way I feel about it.

Mr. Breithaupt: What about the audit?

Mr. Eakins: Supplementary: I don't feel that questioning the spending on this project and the way it has turned out is being irresponsible. I think that's our duty.

Mr. Speaker: You said you had a question?

Mr. Eakins: Over three years there was \$100,000 from ARDA after the federal commitments, \$14,000 from Culture and Recreation and \$80,000 in 1976 for business management, which comes to \$196,000. In the light of a DREE official's comment that the initial estimates for the Ogoki lodge were deliberately underestimated by the grant applicants, can the minister say whether his ministry made its own determination of costs, and could he describe in detail what factors were included in such an investigation?

Hon. W. Newman: I think many of those questions have been answered. If the member checks Hansard of last week, I did give some figures in the House. As I said before—

Mr. Eakins: Does the minister agree with the \$194,000 figure?

Hon. W. Newman: No, not out of ARDA funds; absolutely not. Out of ARDA funds there was \$80,000 to \$90,000. Check the records.

Mr. Eakins: I said government funds.

Hon. W. Newman: All I'm pointing out is that under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the ARDA program is the vehicle used to try to help our native people, and the member sure doesn't help them by asking questions like that. Out of the funds that were involved, approximately \$1 million went to build the lodge and the cost per square foot was about \$53 a square foot. I'll say it's a pride to have it there. I'll also say that the \$80,000 in ARDA funds which we put into the initial construction costs was money well spent. Let's give those people a chance to operate this lodge this coming year without trying to make it difficult for them.

Mr. Makarchuk: Supplementary: In view of the fact that he provided jobs to get native people off welfare, would the minister

consider making representations to other members of the cabinet to ensure that we get non-native people off welfare by providing them with jobs?

Hon. W. Newman: That's a very inappropriate question for me, except that I would like to point out that this government did supply money to my ministry last summer to create jobs—

Mr. Reid: One guy from New Zealand got a job.

Hon. W. Newman: —and we did create a lot of jobs in this province and there is still some of that money being used to create jobs. Don't forget that.

Mr. Nixon: Nobody knew anything about that program—not even the electors. The government didn't even sell that program.

Hon. W. Newman: We didn't have to.

NURSING HOMES

Mr. Cooke: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Health. I would like to ask the minister if he has answered a letter from Sister Olive Gilcrest of Local 220, the Service Employees Union, London, dated November 25, whereby that union, representing more than 1,000 workers in nursing homes in this province, asked the minister to consider a public inquiry into nursing homes in this province.

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: I don't believe I have answered that yet, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Cooke: Supplementary: When the letter filters through his bureaucracy, would the minister mind sending me a copy of his response to the request?

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: Yes, I would. Since it was a letter to me—I didn't realize she was a religious sister—I'll send that to her; then I'm sure the member can get a copy from her.

TRAIN SERVICE

Mr. G. E. Smith: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Northern Affairs. In view of the statement given by either the chairman or the general manager of the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission that the passenger service on the Ontario Northland is under review, could the minister assure me that when reviewing the schedule of the Northlander he will review the possibilities of having it provide train service to the city of Orillia?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: As the hon. member well knows, Mr. Speaker, the train service provided by ONTC is designed, of course,

to assist as many people in northeastern Ontario as possible, certainly along the entire northeastern Ontario corridor, of which Orillia is a part of that situation. I would say to the hon. member that we are having certain difficulties with the CNR because of its requirement that we travel over its road-bed only at specific times and at specific speeds, but I'd be glad to take the member's suggestion under consideration.

Mr. G. E. Smith: Supplementary. In view of the fact that one of the cities being served by the Northlander, the city of Barrie, is already receiving rail commuter service and GO bus service, and it is my understanding that the reason the train doesn't stop in Orillia is to maintain the fast schedule, could he review all the aspects, keeping in mind the lack of rail service and GO service to the city of Orillia, to assist the commuters?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Knowing of the member's sincere interest, I would be glad to take that under consideration.

INTERMEDIATE CAPACITY TRANSIT SYSTEM

Hon. Mr. Snow: Mr. Speaker, I would like to reply to questions a few days ago from the Leader of the Opposition.

The Leader of the Opposition asked me a number of questions in the House and again last Friday regarding UTDC's program in Kingston to develop an intermediate capacity transit system. The questions dealt with technical matters, and even though we will be discussing matters related to UTDC in our estimates this evening, I can relate the following answers to him.

The first question was: Did metal fatigue and stress loads in the steerable truck render it impractical? The corporation advised me that no metal fatigue occurs in the truck. The steerable truck now is under test and is operating well and the stress loads on this truck are from 20 to 25 per cent below UTDC's original predictions. At present all aspects of the steerable truck are performing well and are proving to achieve benefits well beyond our initial expectations.

The second question was: Has the linear motor been rejected and has a rotary motor been substituted? UTDC advises they are continuing their work on many elements of motors and electric motor power control units for their streetcar program and other programs. UTDC has conducted a number of investigations into AC rotary induction motors as well. These programs are generally successful and will carry on. However, I am

advised that at present there is no intention to substitute a rotary motor propulsion system for the planned linear motor propulsion system on the ICTS program.

At the beginning of the LIM development program there were six major technical feasibility risks as the corporation calls them. These related to: 1. The air gap on the motor; 2. The control of vertical forces from the motor; 3. Electrical magnetic compatibility of the motor and other subsystems; 4. Cost viability of the LIM; 5. Thrust performance of the motor; and 6. LIM cooling.

The status on each of these as of November 1977, according to the corporation's report, is that: 1. Testing to date has shown that the risks of not achieving an 11-millimetre air gap have been substantially reduced; 2. Tests have eliminated the feasibility risks in controlling the vertical forces; 3. Testing has confirmed UTDC's earlier analysis and the corporation believes that the electrical magnetic compatibility is no longer a risk item; 4. The present motor configuration cost viability is estimated to be within three to five per cent of the original predictions; 5. Current testing on sheet rail laminated back iron reaction rail type have yielded satisfactory thrust performance results. However, they are currently approximately 10 per cent below our predicted thrust performance. Current testing and design of reaction rail type and LIM design modifications are intended to increase thrust performance to predicted levels.

And to the supplementary question last Friday, the current testing indicates that air cooling of the motor is feasible and there is no intention to switch to liquid cooling of the motors. The basic design challenge now is to improve fan reliability for air flow and complete the routine development for ducting air flow in a way that will not ingest snow, ice and debris from the guideway.

Significant improvements in this performance cannot be further tested until the dynamic test program is conducted on the track at Kingston. This should be by mid-1978.

The last question relates to the length of the vehicle. UTDC has indicated that it is exploring vehicle configurations ranging from 9.3 to 12.7 metres, which is approximately from 30 to 40 feet. Under any vehicle configuration, the key factor will be the station or train length. UTDC indicates it is maintaining the station and train length at 35 metres. The basic vehicle configuration will be determined by the economics of operating three- or four-car trains equalling the maximum train length. UTDC reports that there are some system economies obtained by hav-

ing three-car trains rather than four-car trains. If so, this would allow each vehicle to be slightly longer, eliminating the need for four sets of equipment, and instead substituting three equipment sets.

It is the judgement of the corporation that the program is proceeding well; it is a development program, and in the process of developing this transit system a number of changes will occur as the technology develops. At present they believe that all operating requirements established in 1976 will be met.

[3:00]

SCHOOL BOARD BUDGETS

Mr. Bradley: I have a question of the Minister of Education. At a meeting a couple of months ago in Hamilton, the Treasurer indicated that the boards of education could expect to receive all necessary information concerning provincial grants and the total amount of money that would be available to them for the year 1978. In the light of the fact that the minister had a meeting, I think on December 1, with board officials here in Toronto, could he indicate whether he provided this complete information which would allow them to strike a budget in the year 1978?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, we did not. We will not have the general legislative grants for the boards ready until early in January.

Mr. Bradley: Supplementary: Would the minister not agree that this makes the job of the boards of education very difficult, in light of the fact that they have to look at their staff complement, whether they have to cut, whether they're permitted to allow more people into the system, and other operating expenditures? Would he not agree that providing the information this late does not allow them to budget properly?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I don't accept that completely. They know roughly what they're going to get. They know there's not going to be an over-abundance of money available. The Treasurer has indicated in exact terms the amount of increase there will be in the general legislative grant. I don't think it takes a wizard to know that things are not going to be rosy next year, and I think that the boards are working and doing their preliminary budgeting with that in mind.

We gave them some preliminary indications, in the same manner that I'm doing right now, at the meeting with the directors on December 1. We really can't have the general legislative grants ready any earlier this year.

POLLUTION BY PULP AND PAPER COMPANIES

Ms. Bryden: A question of the Minister of the Environment: Because of the concern about the slowness of the pulp and paper industry in meeting the 1965 standards for discharges into Ontario waters, I would like to ask the minister if he is confident that the deadline of December 31, 1977, which applies to nine control orders—or "Kerr-trol" orders as we've heard them called—affecting seven mills, will be met? Has he been in touch with the companies this month to remind them of the December 31 deadline?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Remember what you did with Inco and Falconbridge.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Speaker, these questions were asked three or four times by the hon. member during my estimates.

Ms. Bryden: I didn't get an answer.

Mr. Riddell: Tell her to read Hansard.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, I should send her a copy of Hansard. In any event, to answer the hon. member's question, it is expected that those terms of a control order which will mature the end of this year will be met by the companies.

DOUGLAS POINT PROJECT

Mr. Gaunt: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Energy. Since the Douglas Point greenhouses project report has now been completed, when will the ministry be making that report public? Since the government has had this report for some few days, why has the government been delaying its release?

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Frankly, Mr. Speaker, I haven't read that report yet, but I see no reason why it shouldn't be made public. I am anxious to see that that project is expedited as quickly as possible.

Mr. Gaunt: Supplementary. Very briefly, has the government made any decisions as to whether the project will go forward? If so, where will the project be located?

Hon. J. A. Taylor: That decision has not been made.

THUNDER BAY COURTHOUSE

Mr. Foulds: Mr. Speaker, I am not satisfied with the answer given by the Minister of Government Services to the question asked previously, and I'll file notice with the Clerk.

Mr. S. Smith: He said he would take it as notice.

MOTION

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

Hon. Mr. Welch moved that the supplementary estimates for the Ministry of Transportation and Communications be referred to the standing general government committee for consideration within the time already allocated for the estimates of that ministry.

Motion agreed to.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. Welch moved first reading of Bill 122, An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Act.

Motion agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY RETIREMENT ALLOWANCES AMENDMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. Welch moved first reading of Bill 123, An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Act, 1973.

Motion agreed to.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

THIRD READING

The following bill was given third reading on motion:

Bill 43, An Act to revise the Audit Act.

House in committee of supply.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS (concluded)

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Chairman, before you proceed with this; it is my understanding that it is the hope of the committee to complete consideration of these estimates just before 6 o'clock in order that this evening we can go to legislation, at which time, 8 o'clock tonight, we will start in committee of the whole House with Bill 98.

On vote 1402, commercial standards program; item 6, business practices:

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, while the minister gets ready I would like to bring to his attention some business practices that are unfair and take advantage of many other businesses in the community. I am referring to situations such as we have had in the past where out-of-province advertisers would bill business and industry in the province of Ontario. The bill wouldn't look like an invoice at all, but it was really an invoice asking them to pay X amount of dollars. In fact it

would be a phoney invoice. Many residents in the province have thought that these were legitimate invoices and as a result have sent funds.

The US government has looked into this and I would like to bring what may be an answer to the problem to the attention of the minister. "Under new US rules," and I am reading a December 9 newspaper clipping from the Detroit Free Press, "a disclaimer will have to be printed in colour, contrasting with everything else on the face of the material and will have to be at least three times larger than normal printing on the so-called invoice.

"People sending ads would not be allowed to include such qualifying statements as, 'Notice required by law.' Further, they would have to print one of two statements on the solicitation: One, this is a solicitation for an order of goods, services or both, not a bill, invoice or statement of account due; or, you are under no obligation to make any payments on the account of this offer unless you accept this offer."

That has passed the US House. I think it has merit as far as Ontario is concerned. I hope that the minister's officials would look into this and verify if it can be adopted in whole or in part.

After a reply from the minister on this I have two other items I would like to discuss with the minister on unfair or fraudulent business practices.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I think that would be easier to implement on a national level, as the Americans did. It is certainly a good bit of preventive medicine. I would be happy to take a look at it, I am very interested in it.

Mr. B. Newman: I would appreciate it, Mr. Minister, to see if it can be adopted in the province of Ontario.

Another issue I want to raise with the minister is whether he has control over the pricing of radios put in as equipment in new automobiles. The US Senate also looked into the pricing of radios. Looking at the manufactured price of the radios and what is charged to the consumer, this was a rip-off 10 times worse than coffee.

An average AM auto radio in the United States costs \$13.52 to manufacture. The price when installed in a US vehicle is about \$70. They use a formula of one, two, three, four. In other words, \$70 if the radio in the car is only an AM radio and \$140 if it's an FM; three times \$70, or \$210 if it is an AM-FM stereo; four times \$70, which is \$280, if it is an AM-FM stereo with tape deck. Yet the cost to manufacture these radios in the US

—including labour and components—runs at \$13.52 for an AM; \$20.47 for an AM-FM; \$35 for AM-FM stereo. There is no indication what the complete package AM-FM stereo and tape deck cost to make.

It strikes one as being exorbitant. You don't need profit on the car if you make this kind of profit on the extras. This is in the United States, I'm not saying it is Canada. They are charging \$280 for four radio components that go into that vehicle, whereas the manufactured price of the radio unit is extremely small.

Do you have any control as far as pricing of such items for Canadian manufactured vehicles is concerned?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The answer is similar to that of coffee. I have no power to roll back prices or to determine what is or is not a fair price. Hopefully the marketplace would determine that. If the marketplace doesn't determine that and where all of the manufacturers of automobiles are carrying on the same practice, if the figures you have given me are true, then I suspect you are quite right in speculating they don't make much profit on the automobile as a unit but make a fair amount of profit through extras. [3:15]

It is an interesting point, talking about the workings of the marketplace, that businesses like Canadian Tire, which retail the units themselves for installation in the cars, are able to retail them at a lot lower figure than the figures you are giving me, for in-car delivery as it were. Firstly, this would lend credence to what you are saying; and secondly, it would indicate that consumers in the province ought to be looking at the retail outlets as a viable alternative to being locked into the in-car purchase of a radio.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, I will send you a Xerox copy of the article. It is a fairly recent article, from September of this year. It does really amaze one, when you read the cost of the article concerned and what the selling price happens to be.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The answer is similar to the situation on coffee, I don't have any power.

Mr. B. Newman: The only other thing I wanted to raise with you—I have a lot of additional matters but there are others who want an opportunity to raise other issues and if we are working for a six o'clock deadline I would prefer to be fair and give everyone else a chance.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: They would not be that good to you; but go ahead.

Mr. B. Newman: The other matter is the hearing aid business. Do you have any control over that at all? I notice that the US Congress is cracking down on that industry. Not that I am saying that the Canadian industry is corrupt or anything of that sort, but when you see what is going on in the United States you wonder if some of those practices don't cross the border and are not copied here in the province of Ontario.

They do seem to have some answers for some of the problems in the US. They are passing legislation, or have passed legislation, so that you cannot buy a hearing aid unless you have a doctor's prescription indicating the need for the hearing aid.

There are a lot of other things, but I would rather not take up the time of the House. I will Xerox the article I have; your officials could look it over and see if it merits some type of action on the part of the province of Ontario.

One more item; I think every one of us got a letter from some individual exposing the pyramidal sales practices that are going on. A letter showed up in my mailbox this morning, as others have over the past week or two. Are we controlling pyramidal sales or do we still have people taken advantage of and as a result find themselves put into an embarrassing financial position?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: First let me say about hearing aids: I am glad the member brought it up, because it is something that, in fact, has been on my own personal list for some time. Frankly, I have been just awaiting the winter/spring ease-off in the initial rush of business in my office to sit down with my staff and—

Mr. Foulds: To get tested for one.

Hon. Mr. Grossman:—have a very close look at the subject. I have, frankly, a friend of mine who is a otolaryngologist—I think I have said that right, we will see how it comes out in Hansard—who has been doing extensive work with senior citizens and has complained to me bitterly, with letters and documentation, drawing my attention—and this was long before I was appointed to this post, I might add—to the susceptibility of senior citizens to the type of practice that may be carried on; and indeed instances in which, advertently or inadvertently, machines, hearing aids, without appropriate warranty provisions or without appropriate testing with regard to the real source of the problem, are sold to rather unsuspecting senior citizens.

It causes me a lot of concern. I want to provide my specific assurance to the member, and the House, that it is something that

will receive our very careful attention in the new year. The Pyramidical Sales Act is at the moment under review to determine its continuing relevance, and whether or not pyramidical approaches to product marketing should continue in view of the maturing of people's awareness of and comfort with other forms of distribution. In fact it may no longer be necessary to allow companies to recruit distributors on this basis. You can tell from the fact I've been able to read that to you that we have been looking at the problem and are concerned about it. We have prepared a definite review and response on that matter. You can take that response as a policy statement with regard to where we are right now in pyramidical sales.

Mr. B. Newman: I have other questions but I'll give someone else a chance first.

Mr. Young: In connection with pyramidical sales, I wanted to push this matter a bit further. Last February a gentleman who was working with the St. Vincent de Paul Society came to my office. He said while delivering Christmas parcels—this was a year ago—he came across a family that needed help. The gentleman said, "You'd have to see their apartment to believe it. It's falling apart. They have no couch and the furniture is all in pieces."

The gentleman who lived in the apartment and who was in trouble earns \$3.50 an hour and his wife works at the minimum wage. They have a four-year old daughter. They've been in Canada from South America for four years. When questioned, the gentleman said he was \$6,000 in debt and it took all his earnings to pay the rent and keep up. He saw no way of getting out of it. He was desperate but did not know where to turn.

I asked the gentleman to bring the Spanish person in. He came in next week with his parish priest who speaks Spanish. I got a written statement from the parish priest and I'll read parts of it, I don't want to take the time to read all of it. He says, "Further to our telephone conversation, the gentleman was first contacted by a friend"—and he gives his name—"who then lived in Bramalea." He has since moved and they don't know where he is. "The gentleman concerned attended a meeting at the office of the Bestline company on Oakdale Road. This meeting was held on October 1, 1976. By October 5, 1976, the gentleman went to the Bank of Nova Scotia at 95 Dundas Street East in Mississauga. A loan had been arranged by the gentleman mentioned before, whose address is no longer known, and the forms were ready for him

to sign at the bank. The loan was made for the \$6,000." I have a copy of it here.

"The loan was for \$4,965. The cost of the loan was \$1,310, making the total note \$6,276.36. In security, certain things in the household were taken." What the parish priest said after examining them was that, "the goods were anything but what they were represented to the bank." They included a refrigerator and stove which belonged to the apartment; a stereo which turned out to be a second-hand one which Mr. Fernandez had purchased for \$30, and a carpet which had little value and was given to the gentleman by a friend—I used his name. Apparently the Bank of Nova Scotia failed to verify if these assets actually existed.

In any case, the gentleman got several of his friends, as he was instructed by Bestline, and became a distributor. He got the material and found that he couldn't sell very much of it. His friends could not sell it either and he was stuck with the material and with the debt.

Certainly he was allowed to return the material to the company within the six-month period, provided the cartons were unopened; but the distributor to get his material out and the people in order to sell had to open the cartons. They could only get back 75 per cent of the total value even when it was returned, so the company was assured of 25 per cent profit off the top, regardless of what happened.

I contacted the minister's department and Mr. Baird did a rather efficient job in this whole field. He was able to persuade the company, by whatever means he has, to allow the material to be returned even though it was not in sealed packages. So the gentleman concerned was able to recover a good part of his assets. It turned out better than he had expected at the time he approached us.

There are two or three things I want to mention to the minister and ask some questions about.

First of all, under the present Pyramidical Sales Act, which we thought we had tightened up several years ago and made this kind of process impossible, the company only has to file a prospectus with the government setting out who they are, what they are and what they plan to do. Having done this, their obligation is finished and they can do what they want to do with whomever they want. That seems to be a place where this matter is too wide open.

The second thing I would point out to the minister is that it was just by chance that the representative of St. Vincent de Paul went to help this chap at Christmas and discovered

his desperate situation. As we looked into this, we found out that four or five other people who were subdistributors for this particular gentleman were also in the same kind of a fix. They were new Canadians from South America, Spanish-speaking, not facile in English at all, and they were promised great wealth. They were promised that they could make all this money; and if they got their friends to sell they would get a cut on that. So a fortune was dangled before their eyes.

The unfortunate part of it was that that fortune just did not exist. The company was able to take the 25 percent off the top regardless; then of course they made their profit out of what was sold.

We have had various communications about Bestline, and companies like it. Bestline is approaching people who are more or less newcomers, who are anxious to get ahead, who do not know the hazards that are facing them in this kind of a situation.

Evidently the bank was willing to advance \$6,000 to this particular person to buy goods without proper security. It was in this case, although I spoke to the bank manager and he agreed that they should stop this kind of credit. I don't know how the bank slipped up here, because ordinarily they demand airtight security. They didn't here. Why they should co-operate with a company like Bestline to take these people to the cleaners I just don't understand.

Perhaps the banking fraternity is learning something from experiences like this, because certainly this man never would have been able to make his payments. They were getting a few early payments, but beyond that nothing. What they were going to do in order to get their payment I don't know. They could garnishee a man's wages, but then he would lose his job and the bank again would be out in the cold.

I wonder if the minister would make a comment on this and tell us, in his examination of this whole situation, that this kind of thing must stop, that no longer can this kind of exploitation take place in a province like Ontario? I know caveat emptor is the great phrase, "let the buyer beware," and in this case let the person beware who was being sucked into this kind of a situation; however most of these people who are taken to the cleaners this way are innocent people who don't know enough about Canadian life, who don't know enough about credit and who are helpless in this kind of a situation.

[3:30]

Perhaps they should know more, and should inquire more before they get into a situation

like this, but the fact is this company is able to operate, not only in this case but is evidently operating on a wide scale according to the memos we are getting. So the pyramidal sales legislation which a few years ago we thought had tightened up this whole process only means, as far as I can discover that the company has to file a prospectus and then it is home free from that point on. I wonder if the minister would comment.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Yes. First the member talks about caveat emptor; as I have said in several of the public speeches I have given, I don't believe that the pure concept of caveat emptor ought to be the policy of this or any government in 1977 or 1978, and that is especially the case where there is a clear imbalance of information.

You can't cling to the principle of caveat emptor and pretend that that's a sensible or fair doctrine where there has just been an enormous imbalance of information; whether it's information with regard to a product—what is behind, for example, the building of a home—and an inaccessibility to some of the details you need to know about it; or whether there's a person-to-person imbalance, as is often the case with persons who have a language difficulty. Where there is that intense imbalance, then you just can't say, caveat emptor, you can't say let the buyer beware; and I want to make that very clear. The pure concept of caveat emptor, it seems to me, is dead in those circumstances.

Secondly, to answer your question about the current Act; of course I wasn't here when it was passed, but whether there was an understanding that you were putting pyramid operators out of business or not I can't say. The Act does do certain things. For example, it permits the registrar, before issuing a certificate of acceptance, to look at a lot of things. I will read you some of the parts without taking too much time. Section 6(a) of the Pyramidal Sales Act deals with an assessment of the promoter's financial position. Can he "reasonably be expected to be financially responsible . . .?" In subclause (b) we get to "the past conduct of the promoter . . ." (c) whether "the promoter is or will be carrying on activities that are in contravention to the Act . . ."; under (d) we look at whether the "prospectus contains any misleading facts or omissions"; (e) whether "there is any immediate availability" or inavailability "of the commodity . . ." And it goes on to enumerate 12 things that the registrar looks at. They are fairly comprehensive and permit the registrar to look at all aspects of the scheme.

I say that not by way of a defence of the

current situation, but by way of explaining what the Pyramid Sales Act now provides. It does provide a certain review of the operation. That review is also in the context of the fact that the same Act provides something that's very important, and that is an escrow fund from which the people you are concerned about were able to obtain some money.

That's very important, as the members will have heard me say before. I think one of the problems we have in the whole area of consumer protection is restitution. Just prosecuting someone or putting him out of business doesn't put money back in the hands of the consumer who has been duped, so it seems to me to be very important that under the Pyramid Sales Act there is something there, an escrow fund for a period of time, six months; and a lot of money too, in the sense that you can get 75 per cent of your money back under the circumstances you have enumerated.

Now those are products of the Act, they are functions of the Act, so some real protection was granted by you and the other legislators who were here in 1974. In fact, in the case of Bestline, as of December 7, there was \$1.2 million in that company's escrow fund standing there available to those persons who reclaimed it. That's a lot of money available to those people. That, it seems to me, is an important part of the Act.

I want to confirm for you that the fact there can be that amount of money in the escrow fund gives me great cause for concern. I mean it gives you some outline of the number of people who are being—I don't want to say taken in, but I do want to say participating in pyramid sales.

Mr. Young: How does the victim of this situation get his money from the escrow fund? In the case which I cited to you today, there were a half a dozen people at least who were out there in the cold. They knew nothing about the escrow fund. They had given up. All they knew was that the bank was after them and that they had to pay the bank every month.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Unless I missed a part of the question, and please tell me if I have, the ordinary course is for a claimant to write the company and ask for the money back—providing of course it's within the six-month period. If there is any difficulty whatsoever, then my ministry should be contacted immediately, in which case the registrar and other staff will look into it immediately. Under the Act, the registrar can suspend

or withdraw approval of the registration under section 8 of the Act, so that action can be and is taken immediately. The role the member plays quite properly in this particular instance he's giving me—is to direct his constituents to my staff.

It's not a problem unique to pyramid sales. Often people out there, and we're concerned about the fact, don't know exactly who to call or where to call. We're trying to deal with that problem through advertising and other means. But the simple answer is to go at the company to exercise your rights under the Act. Failing that, come to the ministry. In fact people may come to the ministry first and we'll undertake to make the necessary contacts with the company.

Before I leave the subject there are a couple of other things I'd like to say. Firstly, I have spoken of new franchise legislation. That may be an appropriate time at which we can deal with this problem once again. It is generally felt that if we were to outlaw entirely pyramid sales of any type whatsoever the following day a lot of these people would be back in business selling what they would purport to be a franchise operation. "I have a franchise for this particular brand of soap, and now I'm going to franchise my rights to sell this soap to you under certain terms and conditions."

I'm not saying that would necessarily be lawful. I'm pointing out that they would move to a different façade in order to perhaps carry on the same practice. It's for that reason that dealing with it at the time at which I may be bringing forward a new franchise bill—not a new one, the first one in the province—perhaps in 1978, then we may be able, at the same time, to repeal the existing legislation and make an attempt to end pyramid sales in the province. It gives me a great deal of concern that the practice is being carried on to the extent that is obvious from the figures I have given you.

As I said right at the top of my remarks, I'm looking very carefully at whether or not we ought to be permitting this sort of practice at all in the province at this time. If we reach that conclusion, which I'm inclined to say appeals to me, then we would have to do it in conjunction with the franchise Act in order to make sure there are no loopholes available.

To point out the difficulty in this, if you outlaw pyramid sales you then have to deal with the absence of an escrow fund for those people who might get involved through those operations that will switch to a franchise type operation. I don't pretend to be

able to assure the House that whatever franchising legislation we may come up with will be absolutely devoid of loopholes that clever people may try to take advantage of.

I hope the hon. member will understand I'm saying this without even knowing what form the ultimate franchise Act will take, but it's not inconceivable that some people could take advantage of a new Act, try to do what they're doing now, and because we wouldn't be requiring the type of procedure now available under the Pyramid Sales Act we may end up with less protection because the escrow fund wouldn't be there. You will understand that in the case of a normal franchise operation—for example you wouldn't have McDonald's Restaurant being required to set up an escrow fund.

So those are some of the concerns. I am saying this to the member honestly, telling him my concerns and my desire to continue to frown upon this sort of practice and to see what we can do to end it.

With regard to Bestline, I would like to deal with that specifically for a moment. We are not unaware of the problems around Bestline. We are just having a look at their operation to make sure that all aspects of it—I really don't want to give you the specifics of what we are looking at, but the whole operation is being looked at intensively by my people right now.

Mr. Young: I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if the minister could tell me if the banking system is still making loans for this purpose? It seems to me that the banks are in business to make a buck by loaning money, and how they loan it is pretty hard for us to say, but it may well be that in this case the security was not there and there was carelessness somewhere on the part of the bank concerned. Certainly the manager, and I talked to him, was very upset that this should have happened. He had thought there was plenty of security, which did not exist when they finally took a long look at it.

I am wondering whether in looking at this the 25 per cent is not too generous an amount. That is, the company only has to refund 75 per cent of the value of the goods; in other words they make their profit anyway, regardless of what happens.

Secondly, they are not, it seems, so concerned with selling goods as they are in getting people lined up who will get these loans and bring the cash flow into the office of the company, whether the goods are sold or not. It seems to me if a pyramid sale is going to happen, if we are going to allow it—and I quite appreciate the minister's difficulty in this whole field because it looks as though if

you smash down an evil thing in one place it bobs up someplace else; it is hard, legally, to stop that whole process—but I am wondering whether or not there isn't some way that the selling of goods can be made paramount, rather than putting emphasis on bringing money in through a multiplicity of agents? I suppose that whole thing would destroy the pyramid idea, but as far as I am concerned that wouldn't be a bad idea.

The other question in my mind is the matter of past conduct. A pyramid company applies for registration and brings a prospectus to the ministry. The whole thing is outlined, that is what they plan to do, and yet they have no past record. I suppose it is a case then of seeing what the credit rating of the partners is, or the company itself, and making the best judgement you can as to whether or not this company will live up to its promises; that is if it is a new company.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I tend to agree with the member that 25 per cent is on the high side. I also want to say that that is not as a result of an intensive study by myself of the industry, if you want to call it an industry. In my initial thoughts when I read the Act in detail—I guess it was just shortly after I got on the job in late September—that was one of the things that concerned me and it hasn't been dispelled.

[3:45]

Secondly, your point is very well taken that some of these people may be in the business of head hunting, not the sale of goods. It is precisely on that point that we are studying the existing operators and that is the area to which we will be addressing a review of the legislation which we may be bringing into force. You are absolutely right that it should be goods, not head-hunting. We have to find a way to force them to deal with goods, not heads.

Finally, on the matter about banks; one of the problems is when the people who are bad guys—let's call them bad guys—in the business get their paws on someone, they probably are not adverse to counselling them as to how best to get money from the bank to complete the scheme. If that is the case, depending on the circumstances of course then they would be party to a fraud if they have misrepresented circumstances to the bank. It would be a fraud, and that would not be a matter for us but it would certainly be a matter for the federal authorities.

Mr. Young: I have one further question along this line. Has any discussion taken place with the banking fraternity about this business of credit? It looks as if what is happening in that companies like Bestline are

able to transfer their liabilities to the banks so that Bestline is no in the line of fire at all. The bank has to collect what Bestline now has as an asset. It seems to me the banks must have had some grief in this field. I can't see why this kind of an experience hasn't been multiplied many times.

It may be that what the minister should do is have a nice long talk with the people who run the banks in our province to see whether they might co-operate in choking off some of this credit instead of taking the rap for companies that should be meeting their obligations and not shifting them to the banking fraternity.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I could speculate on the reasons why there aren't a lot of companies into pyramidal sales. In fact, we've got only one registrant under the Act, Bestline, and no other applications. One of the reasons for that, I suspect, and I could be wrong, is that the availability of money isn't quite what it could be. In other words they are probably having some difficulty in getting banks to lend money to their prospective customers or whatever. I could be wrong, but I would speculate that may be part of the reason for the fact there is only one company in the business at the present time.

I really would hope, even without our intervention or suggestion to them, that banks are exercising some sort of an analysis of where the money is going. Surely they should, in spite of the fact that the people who come to them for loans have perhaps been counselled as to how to handle the manoeuvre. We are talking about the very same applicants for a loan when we talk about their susceptibility to high-pressure tactics, and it would seem to me those people would not be the persons who, you would think, are most likely to be able to con a bank manager out of some money in turn. If they were that smooth, they would probably be able to con more customers and sell the product they are taking on. I would find that just shocking.

However, in terms of what is happening out there, I tell you that if \$1 million represents 75 per cent of six-months action for Bestline, there must be some money getting out from the banks. I would hope they would be more careful. I am going to think about that one, that's not a bad suggestion.

Mr. Young: In this particular case, the work with the bank was done by a person who was involved with the company.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Oh really.

Mr. Young: He went with the Spanish-speaking person to the bank, arranged the

loan and outlined the security. All the gentleman had to do was to sign on the dotted line. Then the other person evidently couldn't be found. We tried to trace him but he wasn't at the address where he was supposed to have been. The trouble with many of these people, once they get the bank loan, is that they will struggle endlessly to pay it off. That's a pretty serious obligation as far as they are concerned and the garnishee is there as a threat. They will go without almost anything else in order to keep up that bank payment. It is a serious situation and one which I am glad to know the minister is seized of and that some progress can now be made along this line.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: In closing this topic, I want to confirm my concern about it and invite the member to give us any further information he may have, or any suggestions he may have for us in dealing with it. It frightens me.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask of the minister if in his new franchise legislation he is going to include the problem of the gasoline retailers. We know the difficulties they have had in the past and how they were being taken advantage of by the big corporations. As a result, many of the small independents had no choice but to get out of the business completely or go into strictly repair work. They could not operate their gasoline outlets because of the regulations and the rules set by the supplier of the product. Are you considering the gasoline retail industry in your new franchise legislation?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Yes. The approach I am taking, or hope to take in the franchise legislation—I have said so publicly—is not a registration approach but rather what we call an umbrella approach similar to the Business Practices Act. It will be an all-encompassing type of guideline with regard to what you have to disclose, and will have certain rules that ought to be followed.

If we went the registration route, then there would be some opportunity for exclusion by way of deciding who does have to register and who does not have to register. Our inclination now is to go the umbrella route, not registration but rather guidelines for carrying on business. Taking that approach, we would not be excluding the gasoline franchisers, it would be all encompassing.

So yes, we will deal with it. Admittedly, it is such a special case that we will be addressing our attention to the special relationships involved so we will know the ap-

plicability of our legislation to them; they will be covered in the new Act.

Mr. B. Newman: I am pleased to hear that, because I am sure you are aware of the problems the gasoline retailers have had, over I would say approximately 10 years now. They have never been able to seem to get any redress or any action on the part of your government. We hope that you will now be able to show a little light at the end of the tunnel for them and they will once again be able to operate as independent retailers rather than be at the mercy of the multi-national supplier.

One of the other items I wanted to raise with the minister concerned the safety of certain articles in the marketplace. If it is your responsibility I wish you would answer, and if it isn't likewise let me know. One article is the flying saucer, a circular device on which the youngsters sit and go down the hills. The fact that it cannot be guided or directed is a tremendous hazard to the individual who uses it as a toy, especially youngsters. Your officials may recall, Mr. Minister, back several years ago I was in contact with a professional engineer by the name of Mr. Green from the Niagara Falls area who lost one of his children as a result of a flying saucer accident. It ended up hitting a tree and killed the child.

He has attempted to get some type of action on this from both the federal and the provincial governments. To date, to the best of my knowledge, he has not been successful. I think a device like that should not be allowed to be sold because of the great hazard in its use.

I wanted to know if the minister has anything new to report as far as the children's flying saucers are concerned.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I am shocked by that sort of thing going on. I would hope all of us can play a bit of a role in cautioning parents against ever buying one unsafe product that is in the marketplace. It has been, I think still is, something that properly lies within the jurisdiction of the federal government under product safety. Right now the Ontario Law Reform Commission is studying the whole subject of product liability, and I think the case you mentioned would fall under that category.

There is currently an intergovernmental task force in existence to deal with the whole area of unsafe products, especially children's products, and toys, I think, are on the agenda for March. Yes, in March there is a meeting of federal and provincial consumer ministers and at that time the matter will be discussed further.

I should take this opportunity to state also that one of the things we're very concerned about is, if not overlapping of jurisdiction which does occur in very many instances, at least some confusion about who is going to do what and who should do what. That will also be discussed at the conference in March.

In any case, I believe the Law Reform Commission will ultimately be recommending some specific action in this area. I can report that because my ministry has had, in fact, some direct conversations and meetings with Law Reform Commission to deal with that subject. In the meantime, I think I ought to reaffirm my ministry's availability to help disseminate any information you or any other member may have with regard to any potentially unsafe products.

Mr. B. Newman: I hope, Mr. Minister, that your officials and the federal officials don't dilly-dally on this item. We have one definite case where an individual was killed, and we don't know how many hundreds of others may have been injured. We should force it off the market and that's all.

There is a similar device, the sled, but at least you can guide that sled. The amount of plastic involved in the sled is approximately the same as the flying saucer, but at least you know, or you think you know, it's going to go in the direction in which you want it to go.

The other item I wanted to raise with you, Mr. Minister, is the problem of supermarket carts. It's a real problem in the United States. The public is being confronted with all kinds of accidents and injuries as a result of the design of the cart and as a result, I would probably say, of reckless driving on the part of the housewife who is manipulating that cart up and down the aisles.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Don't be sexist.

Mr. Warner: Reckless driving; they should have a licence.

Mr. Blundy: Yes, running over the toes of other customers.

Mr. Foulds: Motorized or unmotorized?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The shopper or the cart?

Mr. Foulds: The cart.

Mr. Warner: Carts should have turn signals.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I want to say that to the best of my information housewives are no worse operators of carts than—

Mr. Foulds: Than house-husbands.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I didn't know what word to use—than their husbands, common

law or otherwise; we've covered everyone now.

Mr. Foulds: Or singles.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: That's true. Before we leave, what do you call those devices?

Mr. B. Newman: Flying saucers.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Flying saucers, yes. I wanted to make clear I believe the federal government now has the power to either directly order unsafe products off the market or exercise some very powerful arm-twisting to get products off the market. I know they're doing this with toys all the time, where they're testing products such as children's toys for safety and are getting them off the market. Offhand, I can't tell you whether that's a direct power they have or a power they exercise; but that's where it's at, they have that power right now.

I would be happy to forward the information you give us to the federal government for their attention. I'm sure they would assess it before they're put out of existence, I guess I should add.

Finally, with regard to the carts; what can I tell you? It's something I haven't heard before. If you have any advice I'll tell my wife, who takes each of my kids in turn shopping on Thursdays. If she's driving carelessly I sure want to know.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, I can make one suggestion. Spread the wheels out farther, because once you load that cart it becomes topheavy and it tilts very easily. The reason I bring this to your attention is that in the United States in the last year there were 12,500 injuries directly involved with the carts.

[4:00]

Anything that happens over there eventually comes to the fore here, and if we can come along and stop it, or minimize it, I certainly think we should do the thing. I don't know what the answer to the problem is, but I thought I'd bring that to the minister's attention, because there can be some better design of the cart, the use of some type of bumper device or something of that sort.

Another thing I wanted to raise with the minister is some of these games that are on sale today that sell violence. There is the game called the death race game. The city council of Windsor was so concerned that it even endorsed a resolution asking that sale be banned in the province. If I'm not mistaken, the resolution originated with the council of the city of Owen Sound and it has been endorsed by many other municipalities.

The whole purpose of the game is to see

how many individuals you can kill in the course of playing the game. Surely, we've got a better way of entertaining our youth today, and our grownups, than using that type of a sadistic approach in the sale of entertaining items, so the council of Owen Sound asked that that game be specifically banned and this was endorsed by the council of the city of Windsor.

I don't know if the minister could do a thing like that, it may be federal legislation; but the resolution was passed by the city and it was sent on, if I'm not mistaken, to the Provincial-Municipal Liaison Committee for endorsement. Whether it did get there or not, and whether it was endorsed or not I don't know; but have the minister's officials heard of that, and if they have what action could we take to resolve that problem?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: My officials claim to have some recollection of the game, not that they've played it.

Mr. Davison: Are they the testing division?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It causes me to wonder whether people won't put out another game called Minority Government and ban it as a dangerous game.

Mr. Warner: Or revolving cabinet chairs.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I might say about the carts, perhaps we might have hockey helmets mandatory for the kids, and seatbelts.

Mr. B. Newman: And shin-guards.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: And shin-guards, yes.

I also should say that it's a classic instance where retailers and people who design these games are just encouraging more and more activity by government in some of these areas. They just show absolutely no ability to use some common sense and good judgement in the games that they put out. You are right, they're selling violence.

I have two boys and each of them got some sort of damned big robot for the holidays, for Hanukkah, and believe it or not each of these items shoots different missiles. One of them shoots stars and the other actually shoots something that looks like a bullet. It shoots it across the room, and if you raise the robot's arm it will shoot it up in your eye or some other delightful places. In any case, the robots were back in the boxes 10 minutes after they arrived and I had two crying kids. I just found that horrendous; and death race, I'm sure, is the same type of thing. I would join you in telling the manufacturers and distributors that they are only inviting more and more attention by legislators if they continue to market these sorts of things.

Mr. Warner: The robots were probably sent to you by an opposition member.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I might bring one into the House.

Mr. Warner: They are trying to encourage your kids to get rid of you.

Mr. B. Newman: May I ask what an individual does when he cannot get satisfaction with the car that he purchases from one of the dealers in a community; or when he attempts to get satisfaction from the industry itself and seems to be pushed off all the time? Should he be approaching this ministry to get satisfaction?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Yes, both through our business practices division on occasion, depending on what exactly has happened in terms of what he has been told the car is and should be and so on; and as well under the Motor Vehicle Dealers Act. It may well be appropriate for that branch of my ministry to have a chat with the motor vehicle dealer involved.

I'm informed that last year that branch of my ministry achieved restitution or rescission for purchasers of motor vehicles to the tune of about \$300,000. So do write and do call.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: May I remind the members of the House we have spent a considerable time on this one item and that there has been some agreement to wind up the estimates of this ministry at 6 o'clock. There are many more votes to go. I don't want to restrict any member, but please keep that in mind as you talk.

Mr. Ziemba: I have a beef with the Better Business Bureau. Two of my constituents, Mr. and Mrs. Koshurba, went to the Home Show last year and were impressed with a model kitchen display. They put in their name for a visit by the operator of the booth. In time he did come out and quoted them a price for renovating their kitchen, somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$3,000. Before they would give him any deposit, they checked with the Better Business Bureau and were informed that the firm in question, Supreme Kitchens, had a clean bill of health, a clean record. There had been one small complaint lodged against Supreme Kitchens by a little old lady, but it had been cleared up. So my constituents were very confident they could deal with Supreme Kitchens.

The owner of Supreme Kitchens came back on a subsequent visit. They gave him a small deposit and contracted for the work. He put them off for a month or two, then came back and asked for a bit more money. He said he needed more money for materials. He ended up in getting, in total \$1,200 by

way of deposit. To assure them he would do a proper job, he recommended they check out another renovation in the area. They went out and visited the home in question and found that the job had been first rate and the people were quite pleased with the way the work was done. They had every confidence in Supreme Kitchens. They gave him the \$1,200. They borrowed it from the credit union at Canadian General Electric where Mr. Koshurba works.

To make a long story short, there was a lot of stalling and eventually Supreme Kitchens went bankrupt. I attended at the bankruptcy hearings and found there were a number of other complaints along the same line. People had given fairly large deposits, \$600 and \$1,000, and received nothing in return. There was very little by way of assets and the bankruptcy officers could come up with only a few pennies on the dollar for the 20 or 30 creditors who were in the room at the time.

The point I would like to make is that this outfit, Supreme Kitchens, was not so much in the business of renovating kitchens as it was in the business of collecting deposits. The Better Business Bureau, as far as I am concerned, was an accomplice to this activity because it cleared Supreme Kitchens. People have good faith in this outfit. The first thing that comes to their mind when they are about to contract with someone is to check with the Better Business Bureau. My constituents had every confidence in this man.

I would like to find out from the minister what he thinks of the Better Business Bureau. Perhaps it's time his ministry investigated the Better Business Bureau to find out what value it really has in protecting consumers.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Before the member takes off at the Better Business Bureau, as if they were an accomplice, which they aren't, let's deal with what the Better Business Bureau is supposed to do. Before I do that, let me say clearly, if he hasn't read the estimates or studied the ministry, the Better Business Bureau is more than at arm's length from us. We may consult with them or exchange information from time to time, and encourage their activities, but they are not carrying on an unfair business practice nor are they an arm of this ministry for which I can or do or should report to the Assembly. I want to establish the arm's length relationship between us and the Better Business Bureau. I say that because every other company that's been referred to in these estimates has been

referred to because someone has a complaint about the way it carries on business.

The member's complaint today is simply that the Better Business Bureau could not provide enough information, or any more information than it was able to do, which is to report to the caller with regard to any complaints the Better Business Bureau had received. That's all the Better Business Bureau holds itself out as doing or offering.

I don't know the situation with Supreme Kitchens, but on the information the member has given me, the Better Business Bureau reported, I think, one claim. That was a factual report, I'm sure, with regard to the number of complaints the Better Business Bureau had received. I have a high regard for their integrity, and the decency and care with which they carry on business and deliver information.

They unfailingly say to the caller, "We have X number of complaints." They don't hold themselves out as having conducted an investigation of the financial stability of the firm, nor do they suggest they went out and carefully inspected any particular installation made by that firm. They are there so that careful consumers can call and find out if other careful consumers have reported difficulties with a particular firm. That's what they hold themselves out as doing; that's exactly what they do. They never held out to the public nor the people the member talked of specifically that they would assure them of the financial stability of a company, nor comment on the financial stability of a company; nor endorse the work they had done in any particular case, unless a complaint had been received by them.

The member may have some comments with regard to the efficacy of the Better Business Bureau. I don't think they're terribly appropriate to this particular vote, but it's his decision as to whether he wants to talk about it. What I do want to say, specifically with regard to the Better Business Bureau is if the member wants to stand up in these estimates, outside the House or anywhere else and suggest the Better Business Bureau was an accomplice to a consumer fraud, a bankruptcy or whatever, then he'd better stand up with the facts and tell me in just what way the Better Business Bureau was an accomplice. The facts as he has given them to me, tell me the bureau did nothing but provide exactly the information they had on hand.

Before the member says they were an accomplice, he'd better stand up with some other details with regard to how, in fact, they were an accomplice. Did they give wrong

information? Did they fail to do what they said they would do? Did they mislead the caller? Did they participate in an active way?

I'm going to sit down now and hear any details the member may have of how they were an accomplice. By reporting the number of complaints they had received and nothing more, they were doing exactly what their mandate is to the public, and what they hold themselves out to be to the public. If he can stand up and give me some details of how they were an accomplice, that's fine. If he can't, then I suggest he stand up and withdraw the remark, in fairness to the Better Business Bureau.

Mr. Ziemba: I certainly won't withdraw the remark in regard to the Better Business Bureau, because in fact Mr. Koshurba is out \$1,200 he borrowed from the credit union, which he has to pay back, because he was misled by the Better Business Bureau. The very name, Better Business Bureau, suggests better business. What kind of business is it when all they're doing is listing the number of complaints? Why don't they call themselves a complaint registry bureau? That would be fair. When Mr. Koshurba phoned them, he believed they would give him an analysis, a profile of the company, a fair opinion on the company's financial standing. When I went to the bankruptcy hearings, I found that Supreme Kitchens hadn't paid their rent for the better part of a year; I found that their books had been two years behind the times.

Surely to God if the Better Business Bureau was at all interested in promoting better business, they would have investigated Supreme Kitchens and found that indeed this wasn't an outfit to be proud of as having just one little complaint from a little old lady. No, I won't apologize for what I said about the Better Business Bureau. In fact as far as I'm concerned they aren't the Better Business Bureau, they're apologists for any and all who want to use them.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: I would like to point out, both to the member for High Park-Swansea and the minister, that the Better Business Bureau is not an arm of government and we are not discussing the Better Business Bureau.

Mr. Ziemba: He shouldn't be defending them.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Unless you can connect it up, I would like to terminate that discussion. The member for Sarnia.

[4:15]

Mr. Blundy: I want to just go back to a matter touched on earlier. I realize we have a great deal to cover, but this is of so much concern to me I want to express an opinion on it to the minister. The hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville (Mr. B. Newman) did draw to his attention gasoline outlets, gas station operators and so forth. I want to further express concern regarding the automatic car wash dealers, who I am sure the minister will recognize have made a very considerable capital investment in their equipment. They really think of themselves as being businessmen in the community, with their own businesses and with a great deal at stake in the community. But they no longer have control of their businesses because of the dictates of the providers of the gasoline.

I am not speaking of one company, I am speaking of several companies. From what I have understood from the automatic car wash operators, these companies obviously get together, because when they come around it doesn't make any difference whether it is Gulf, Sunoco, Shell or Imperial, they are told not only exactly how much they can charge but how much they can make on the gasoline they sell. It seems to be a situation where people have gotten together to do this.

You were talking about a franchise Act. I would like the minister to really take into consideration the concern being expressed by the automatic car wash operators. In my opinion some of them are on the verge of being put out of business. I think in this province a man who is in business and has a very considerable investment should be able to charge what he wants.

I am told by at least one car wash dealer he is not able to do that. I wonder if the minister has any further information on that particular line of business?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I believe, at the start anyway, you were discussing the problem within the confines of our proposed franchising legislation. The price of gasoline and the attempts by the petroleum dealers and the petroleum industry to control the end price of gas, I believe, is not properly within the jurisdiction of franchise legislation. The whole matter of the price of gas and petroleum products more properly lies with the federal government and the provincial government through, I think, the Ministry of Energy, which plays a role in the pricing of gas and so on. While it is something I think we ought to be looking at and addressing when we look at the franchise legislation, I wouldn't want to mislead the

member in any way by suggesting it is something we will be able to control in franchising legislation, I would doubt that it is. If in fact there is a true price fixing operation going on—and I don't suggest there is or isn't—then it seems to me it would probably be a combines matter for the federal government.

With regard to some of the other aspects of petroleum franchises, my ministry in the last year did succeed in developing guidelines for the entire industry for the province by bringing together the petroleum industry and the franchisees. They worked out a pretty decently acceptable code of behaviour, which essentially called for fair play. It sets out factors with regard to disclosure surrounding the terms of the lease, and deals with the rent that can be charged. It generally has met with pretty wide approval and has substantially improved the relations between the franchisors and franchisees in the area. It has practically eliminated any complaints.

You will recall prior to a year or so ago there were a heck of a lot of complaints with regard to early termination of leases and so on. That has been rectified somewhat by these voluntary guidelines. They seem to be working well so far.

Mr. Blundy: Mr. Chairman, just to straighten out one observation. The people I am talking about are really not franchisees. These are people who own their own business, their own property and their own equipment, which is of a very sizable amount. In my opinion, the operation of their business is really being dictated by the providers of their products. Yet they are really independent businessmen who are not able to act independently.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I don't deny the legitimacy of the point. I can't, in honesty, tell you that I know how to deal with the problem. Of course the most serious problem is the one to which the member refers, that is where the fellow is not a franchisee. He owns this property, although in a sense he is enfranchised to sell the gasoline of a certain company. The relationship between the company and the person they are wholesaling the gas to for purposes of a retail sale would be the subject of the usual rules and laws against unfair trade practice. For example, has the retailer been misled with regard to where the price is going to go; that is his freedom or otherwise to adjust the retail price? So that aspect of the relationship is always subject to fair business prac-

tices. Again I'll be looking into that, that's an interesting twist.

Mr. Davison: I wonder if I could raise three or four brief points before we move on from this vote, Mr. Chairman. The first two have to do with the real estate sector of the business practices division.

I wonder if the minister can explain to me, because I am having some trouble understanding it, the whole situation with regard to the Manitoba realtors in northern Ontario coming across the border and getting involved in transactions in northern Ontario? This eventually led to complaints from the member in the area, Mr. Bernier, to your ministry, and Mr. Cox of your ministry telling Mr. Bernier and other people that while this was a terrible activity, there was really nothing you could do in your ministry. It was not really illegal in Ontario for this to happen, or it was illegal but you just couldn't get a handle on it and you couldn't do anything to control it.

Finally, you had to write to the registrar in Manitoba, who was nice enough to threaten real estate agents and brokers in Manitoba with dire consequences if they continued with the raiding. I understand to some extent that is now cut down.

I don't understand the inability of your ministry to deal with the situation. If there was some inability, was there not some kind of legislation you could have brought in that would have allowed you to get control of the situation?

While you are thinking about that, I have another question about real estate and you can perhaps deal with them both at once.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: In fairness, it's a complex matter. In fact it was something that I dealt with myself in my office at some length, and I don't have the material with me. If you want an answer, if you would just hold on my staff and I will try and reconstruct our recollection of the transaction and the discussion in my office. It involved some implications for our own brokers registered in Ontario who might be affected by some response that Manitoba might have to any action that we took. I want to get it precisely right for the member, so if he will just bear with me for a minute while I try and refresh my own memory with regard to our discussions it would be appreciated. Okay. We have refreshed our memories with regard to what happened. It was, I think, a couple of months ago that we had everyone in our office. The situation is essentially that it's occurring on both sides of the border. It is a two-way street, but

weighted against us in the sense that Manitoba agents are putting up signs in Ontario. Technically that may be defined as not trading in real estate in Ontario, but it also may be.

At the same time there is no question but that there are ads being placed in Ontario newspapers, for example, for properties in Manitoba. At the same time there are ads being placed in Manitoba by Manitoba real estate agents for Ontario properties. By far the majority of the property which is a subject of extra-provincial agents is in Ontario however.

As a result of some of these difficulties, we arranged for our people to go up there. They were up there as recently as two weeks ago studying the practices being carried on there and just who is doing what, and whether it is tantamount to trading in real estate in Ontario by unregistered agents or brokers. We are looking into it right now. There are people up there as a result of these discussions.

Mr. Davison: I do not want to dwell on this. I understand it is very complex and we could get into a very long and detailed discussion. It is my understanding that in August of this year the registrar in Manitoba was issuing warnings to Manitoba real estate agents. I take it that really had a minimal effect and the problem is still as serious as a problem on our other provincial border, it was earlier this year. I wonder, is it also with the province of Quebec? Has the same situation developed along the Quebec border?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I should point out with regard to the action taken by the Manitoba registrar that that action was taken as a result of our initiatives. That is, my ministry made the necessary contacts, discussed the matter with the Manitoba registrar and he was acting as a result of our concern over the practice.

The answer to your second question is no, to our knowledge there is not an equivalent situation on the Quebec border.

Mr. Davison: I am sure you will endeavour to keep us informed of any developments, and I understand that you are making a very serious effort to do what you can.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: We always keep you informed, you know that.

Mr. Davison: That is right; sometimes overly informed, but rarely.

While we are on the subject of real estate, the Ontario Real Estate Association is complaining about activities of the government

when they step into the field of real estate. The legislation committee of the association is apparently currently investigating reports by several of their members regarding certain property acquisitions by the government and its agencies that appear on the surface at least to have been carried out in an extremely heavy-handed manner.

North Pickering aside, is this a problem that has come to your attention through the association? And if so, is there anything at all your ministry could do about it? Have you made your own inquiries; or do you feel that you have no capacity in which you could look into this situation?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: No, it's not properly the subject matter of the business practices division of the ministry. We register real estate agents and brokers on the basis of their integrity and honesty and so on. We would not ordinarily get into that sort of thing. You may want to take that up with the Minister of Housing (Mr. Rhodes), in the case of North Pickering; or with your friendly Ombudsman, I suppose; or perhaps the Minister of Government Services (Mr. McCague); but we have not only no authority in those areas, we have not been in receipt of any complaints, either from the public or the OREA.

[4:30]

Mr. Davison: I said aside from North Pickering, because the commission's still out on that one, if we could say that.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It's still out?

Mr. Davison: Right. I wonder, from the comments of the association, if indeed the government could match the regulations that private real estate agents and brokers have to match. I suspect we'll wait for an answer.

In regards to business practices, beginning to bother me considerably is the question of warranties in cases where a product is purchased as a gift for another person. For example, if I go out and buy a colour television for myself, there's a warranty in place. I can have recourse in case of a problem. However, if I go out and buy a colour television and give it to you, Mr. Minister, as a gift, and you didn't return it—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Let's try it.

Mr. Davison: —or perhaps I could buy you two little robots that throw stars and imitation bullets, and you managed to have problems with the article and the article would no longer function, then in most cases the warranty would be totally worthless. You would be stuck with this toy robot or colour television that didn't function, but you

couldn't get any repairs done under the warranty.

I'm wondering if that's of concern to your ministry. I realize it doesn't happen with every warranty, but it happens with most of them. Is there something you can do about that, because it's not really a problem addressed by the Business Practices Act? It's just something that's simply not being done. Could you possibly step in here with legislation?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Yes, very likely. The draft bill my predecessor had for first reading in the last Parliament would have dealt with, and did deal with, the gift situation. Indeed, when I stand before you with a new product warranties Act, which I hope is in the not-too-distant future—I'll be here, I hope you're still here, sort of—I can assure you we won't be dropping that section of the legislation. It does concern us. We're continuing to deal with that problem. I think it's easily solved, as exhibited by the bill introduced last session.

Mr. Davison: My goodness; if I could spend \$59,000 on each of my election campaigns I would be here forever.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: You'd win by more than nine votes.

Mr. Davison: Finally, before we leave this, there's been a lot of criticism of your ministry in a very general vein. I noticed the other day comments arising out of the Beven Building Products case where Judge Killeen said that Ontario legislation, including the Consumer Protection Act, falls far short of the mark in protecting the public from the kinds of selling tactics that were involved in that case. There were charges brought by Professor Belobaba of Osgoode Hall. There are examples of surveys. Here's one where a number of lawyers and judges were asked if they had ever heard of the Business Practices Act, and the vast majority answered in the negative.

I'm aware a lot of that is unfair criticism, because I really haven't dug into the ministry. They're not really aware of the statistics. I notice from your briefing book the following statistics. Could you tell me if I'm misinterpreting them? The way I read it, under the Consumer Protection Act in 1976, you received, classified and closed 6,095 complaints. However, arising out of those 6,095 complaints, there were only two prosecutions under the Act. So out of over 6,000 cases closed, there were two prosecutions.

In the Motor Vehicles Act, 2,713 complaints were closed; and there were 45 prosecutions. In the Pyramidal Sales Act, there

were 29 complaints and no prosecutions. In the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, 575 complaints were closed with two prosecutions; the Travel Industry Act, 276 complaints, four prosecutions.

I don't know how we can get into a situation if my interpretation of these statistics is correct, where consumers seek recourse under the Consumer Protection Act and only two cases of 695 have actually been wrong and were prosecuted. If my interpretation of those statistics is not unfair, then I wonder, when we get down to the specifics, if some of those general criticisms may well be appropriate and that your ministry isn't really living up to the commitment it's making to consumers.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Yes, I think you'll find that even in the jurisdictions which have a reputation, justified or otherwise, for a lot of prosecutions and high profile activity, the number of prosecutions, using the same comparison you've used, is relatively low. Ours is not terribly out of line, although it is lower than, for example, BC's would be. Nonetheless, I don't think you'll find BC's to be an enormously high figure.

The reason is most jurisdictions, including our own, concentrate on, as I've said before, immediate action, stopping the practice in the marketplace, issuing cease-and-desist orders for appropriate cases; getting the people in and effecting restitution—all of which is often done by way of a couple of phone calls and maybe a meeting in the office. The number of prosecutions launched and completed, successfully or otherwise, just is not a true measure in most cases of the effectiveness of the operation.

We admittedly don't have a terribly large staff and we just don't think they're well mobilized to take on someone who for example, was carrying on a boiler-room operation for a charity. They're not terribly well mobilized if, after issuing a cease-and-desist order, informing the public and getting the appropriate money back, thereby putting these people out of business, we then institute appropriate court action, spending hours and days, including perhaps a couple of days at a hearing in court, to effect a \$200 fine or whatever. In most cases, this happens a year or year and a half after the people have been driven out of the business anyway and have stopped cheating consumers, because we have acted immediately, within hours or days of the initial complaint.

The course of action we're following is the one that provides the most consumer protection in terms of the number of cases we can handle successfully. We would, of course, follow the practice of prosecuting, as a deter-

rent, those person who commit the most heinous types of activities; for example, those who just disregard a cease-and-desist order. Those who have set up such an obvious pre-conceived pattern to steal from the public are the ones we think it would be worthwhile making an example of, to use as a deterrent, and actually take the time and effort to prosecute. But there's no question that our front line of defence and protection for the consumer is restitution and stopping the unfair practice.

If you'll recall, one of the problems we have under the current legislation is that most courts of law will not grant restitution. Our best shot at achieving restitution for a consumer is to get the guy in and invite him to make restitution to the consumer. If that businessman or whatever says, "Forget it; charge me, I'm not going to make restitution," we exercise our only remedy, which is to lay a charge. You end up in court, the court fines him \$200 or \$400 and there is still no restitution. The point at which we can effect restitution is early on.

A more appropriate statistic, in terms of what we are accomplishing, would be the number of calls of consumer complaints we handle. We received 272,000 phone calls in the division last year. About 150,000 of those phone calls related to inquiries, complaints and investigations that are under way. The rest related to registration, status of registration and so on. That's a pretty high figure.

We handled 13,500 complaints—I think that's the figure the member gave me—did 2,400 inspections; opened 140 investigations; held 235 informal disciplinary meetings, and so on. The member will recall me pointing out what I thought to be some difficulty in letting consumers—in some cases those who most need our facilities—know just what remedies they have without us and what remedies lie within our ministry. We are addressing that difficulty. However, when we get 272,000 phone calls, it means a lot of people know we exist and are using our services. I would urge the members not to put a terrible amount of emphasis on the number of prosecutions, which in most cases are the least effective alternatives available to any consumer protection agency.

Mr. Warner: Do you say we still get ripped off?

Mr. Davison: We are probably going to be dealing with this at a later time; this is really where it's at as far as your ministry is concerned. In terms of what you are doing in consumer protection, this is where you stand or fall. I just can't see the statistics

justifying the comments that your ministry is doing the job it should be doing, that it is doing a fine job or even that it is doing an adequate or mediocre job.

Before we move on to the other votes, if you want to talk about statistics, you talk about restitution being a front line. What have you brought back to consumers in terms of redress by the various Acts you administer? Doing a rough calculation of the Consumer Protection Act, the Mortgage Brokers Act, the Motor Vehicle Dealers Act, the Pyramidic Sales Act, the Real Estate and Business Brokers Act, and the Travel Industry Act, it's something like \$1 million. That's what you have accomplished in terms of restitution to consumers.

Frankly, I am not impressed by the other statistics, such as 55 investigations under the Business Practices Act or four investigations under the Consumer Protection Act—you get more than 6,000 complaints, and you conduct four investigations. I don't think those statistics indicate you are doing a fine job.

As a last word, I appreciate the minister having an understanding of his legislation and the way the courts feel about the legislation, but, frankly, the minister's job isn't to come to us in estimates and say the problem might be the legislation. Don't come to us and say the legislation you have isn't quite good enough, because you over there have been in government for ever. You are the people who brought the legislation in. If you think the legislation is inadequate, and apparently it is, bring in new legislation.

We are very helpful people over here. We are very reasonable.

Mr. Warner: Put up or resign.

Mr. Davison: If you bring in good legislation, my colleague from Scarborough-Ellesmere (Mr. Warner) won't ask you to resign, and you will get support from this side of the House.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Oh, yes he will.

Mr. Davison: So don't complain in estimates about legislation. Simply bring in the legislation and we will pass it.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: You're joking on the last count. You may say this is where we stand or fall on the basis of the statistics we give, but I have a different measure. If we were enormously successful in our consumer education programs, in our registration programs, in educating business and so on, we would in fact have very few consumer complaints and the figures I give you next year would be substantially lower.

[4.45]

Whatever I produce in the way of figures, you are going to say I am not doing the job, when the low figures may reflect that we are doing our job in a preventive way. So you will always be able to say that; you can relax. You'll always be able to say, so long as you're here, that the figures aren't impressive enough. That's why we aren't unnecessarily hung up on figures on this side. We expend a great deal of effort in advertising, in our public seminars and indeed in our consumer information centre which will be opening next month.

The consumer information centre is an investment in manpower and dollars made by this ministry to reduce the number of complaints, the amount of time we have to spend, and the figures we give you next year, because we hope we'll inform people how to protect themselves and how to be good consumers so they won't be calling us. All the other steps we take, whether it's the Travel Industry Act or whatever, go a long way towards stopping industry and bad businessmen from ripping off the public initially, so they never get to the business practices division of the ministry.

However, if you do want to talk about the figures, I want to say that \$1 million of restitution is a pretty meaningful figure. It means the consumers of this province have \$1 million back in their pockets that they likely wouldn't have had but for the intervention of our ministry.

Mr. Davison: Remember when we talked about Allstate? One company—\$15 million?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I'm not going to engage in a filibuster. I just don't hear the figures talked about from other jurisdictions in terms of the amount of restitution we effected. I think \$1 million is a pretty good figure.

Mr. Warner: Get \$1 million back and you will spend it.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Oh well, then I will.

In any case, I would just comment about the figures. The member talks about 6,000 phone calls or 6,000 complaints. Don't forget, a lot of complaints may be about one business. So that 6,000 complaints doesn't mean there are 6,000 bad operators out there. It could be a substantially lower figure. In any case, having said that and told him what a great job we're doing, which we are, I want to assure the member that next year we'll be back here telling him we did a better job in 1978.

Mr. Warner: The Ombudsman is going to investigate you.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: And the hon. member will still be calling on me to resign. He'll

still be calling for better legislation, in spite of the fact that we may have better legislation next year.

Mr. Warner: We will send you another robot.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I wish you would—aluminum-wired.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Riddell: I wonder if the minister could explain to me the rather drastic change in the pricing policies of the oil companies from the standpoint of the fuel delivered to the farmers' tanks, whether they be 500- or 1,000-gallon tanks.

As the minister realizes, until recently farmers were able to purchase gasoline at less money than they could buy it at the gas pumps. Now they can buy gas at the gas pumps cheaper than the distributor can obtain it. As a result, the farmers now are paying anywhere between eight and 12 cents a gallon more for the gasoline delivered to their tanks than they do for gas purchased at the pumps.

They would far sooner go to the gas pumps in order to purchase their gas, but it's very hard to dig a 500- or 1,000-gallon tank out of the ground, load it on to a wagon, go to the gas bar, fill it up with gas and bring it back home and put it back in the ground again. What has brought about this change in business practice on the part of the oil companies whereby farmers now are paying anywhere between eight and 12 cents a gallon more for gas which they must use in their tractors and other self-propelled vehicles in order to produce food? Could the minister provide me with that answer because I'm getting calls all the time from farmers and distributors such as the co-ops around Ontario, asking if the oil companies are indeed trying to put them out of business.

The farmers who like to deal with their local co-ops now cannot buy gas from them as cheaply as they can get it from the nearest gas station or pump in the local town. They're pretty confused and disillusioned and they're wondering what is going on. Could the minister give us an answer to that problem?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I can't give you an answer to the problem off the top of my head. I presume part of it is the function of the marketplace, that there has been some decision taken either on the basis of true costs or simply to gain a competitive position.

In any case, if there is an unfair business practice that you are aware of, then that properly would be something my business practices division could look into. If there

is a combine—dare I say a cartel?—put together to boost prices, in view of the fact someone may have suddenly said, "Since they can't dig it out of the ground and go to the local service station, they are going to have to pay our price; so we'll all move it up together," then that would be a federal offence and should be referred there. However, there are direct implications for the consumer. Since there is a sudden differential there and the petroleum industry probably does not fall within this jurisdiction, I can't give you a complete answer. It is something about which I will consult my colleague, the Minister of Energy (Mr. J. A. Taylor), and perhaps I will be able to report back to you further.

Mr. Riddell: I would appreciate your looking into it.

Mr. Warner: That'll be the day.

Mr. Riddell: I have contacted the Minister of Energy about the matter and he says it's the additional cost of distributing that gas into the country. From the size of some of these farm operations now and the amount of gas they take, I would venture to say they could pretty nearly handle a truckload of gasoline. Really there is not much more cost in distributing it to a gas station in town than to take it right out to the farmer's place and dump it into his tank. I don't buy this business of it being an additional cost of distribution to the farmers, because they are buying a lot of gas, probably just as much volume as some gas stations are. If you would look into that matter, I would appreciate it.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Yes, I will look into it. In fairness, I can't promise you that my ministry is equipped to or ought to undertake a thorough investigation of that any more than we would appoint a select committee on coffee to go to Brazil. There are some questions I would immediately ask. For example, I presume there are several companies carrying on the practice. Have competitive bids been looked for from the various companies that are trucking it out there? Our friends to your left wouldn't believe this, but usually there is some company around in the free market system that will say, "Hey, I wouldn't mind cornering the market here. I will drop my price." If that isn't occurring and if they have moved it up in cartel-like fashion, then the violation is very clear.

Mr. Warner: That is exactly what is going on and you know it. The farmer is being ripped off.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It is a matter that can be taken up with the combines people. It's

got to be one or the other. If they are really competing out there—

Mr. Makarchuk: Do you really believe the oil companies are competing?

Mr. Warner: That will be the day when you confront them.

Mr. Makarchuk: You obviously believe in Santa Claus.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —someone will drop his price, if there is a concerted effort by your people to look for bids and an effort is made to take advantage of marketplace competition.

Mr. Warner: You will hit them with one of your patented wet noodles.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The alternative is that there is no marketplace competition, in which case there would be a cartel going on. In any event, I will do what I can to provide you with some more information so that you can help me get to the bottom of it. If it turns out there is something we can do, I'd be happy to do that.

Items 6 and 7 agreed to.

Vote 1403, items 1 and 2, agreed to.

On vote 1403, item 3, pressure vessels:

Mr. Williams: I would like to spend a moment if I could, on the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act which in itself is not a very colourful, high-profile piece of legislation that is of a high-priority nature in the public's mind, but which is one, nevertheless, that pertains to a very substantial industry in our province. It pertains to a large number of manufacturing concerns whose sole source of production and livelihood is based on the production of either boilers or pressure vessels. The very nature of their product is such that we have to have legislation in place that ensures to the consumers of this type of manufactured commodity that they are indeed produced in a fashion in which without question they have a high safety factor associated with the product. And this is what the Act is all about. But I think there has been some concern expressed with regard to the extent to which the government continues to be the body responsible for the continuing supervision and maintenance of the high standards of production and operation of these types of vessels.

There are two areas of concern. One, of course, is the area of inspection of boilers and pressure vessels already purchased or installed and in operation in many manufacturing and commercial concerns located in all the cities and towns throughout our province. You have, as I understand it, annual inspections going on at all times by inspectors in

your technical standards branch to ensure these vessels continue to meet the high operating standards required under the Act.

The other area of concern is the actual fabrication or manufacture of boilers and pressure vessels which I understand is an industry that involves 200 or 300 firms in various locations throughout the province and employing great numbers of people. I am not aware of any exception to the requirements under the Act that all of these manufacturers and fabricators of boilers and pressure vessels must have their products inspected and approved before they go out to the purchaser.

I believe that most, if not all, of our sister provinces have similar legislation and similar requirements with regard to inspection and safety standards. The question of particular concern to me is whether there is some intention to have the ministry's technical standards branch lower its sights in terms of the high degree of supervision it has carried out over the years under the provisions of the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act.

I am perhaps most particularly concerned, as I said earlier, in the area of manufacture rather than in the area of operation and maintenance of units that have already been manufactured and sold. It is my understanding that a large percentage of the boilers and pressure vessels manufactured in this province go into our export industry. There are many neighbouring provinces and states of the United States and other countries that purchase the boilers and pressure vessels made in this province because we have a good reputation—both the manufacturers and this government for its highly proficient inspection program. Because of those two collective things we have a very good reputation for the manufacture of high-quality boilers and pressure vessels. As a consequence of this, it is my understanding there is a large export content to the manufacture of these items.

It seems to me that if, through reasons of economy or for whatever other reasons, it was to be considered that the supervisory and inspection role of the government perhaps should be withdrawn from this area, it might place the ability of the manufacturers to export their products in jeopardy. I would think this would be of considerable concern to yourself and your ministry, particularly if other jurisdictions find their sales boosted largely because they have government stamps of approval on their products, as do manufactured boilers and pressure vessels in this province.

[5:00]

In the area of export, we would lose a large measure of control over the export market if we were not able to compete with countries which maintain and provide certification under reciprocal arrangements with neighbouring provinces or states. If there is substance to this concern that there might be some intention, for economy reasons or otherwise, to lower our sights and our standards, particularly in the area of export of these manufactured goods, then it's something on which we should have comment and explanation.

This is a matter that has been given consideration by previous ministers, and I'm sure it's one that is under constant review by your ministry and now by yourself as the new minister. Perhaps you could provide me with some pertinent information dealing with these concerns.

Mr. Reed: Not saved by the clock.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: This is a matter raised earlier by the member for Huron-Middlesex (Mr. Riddell) and his colleague, the member for Sarnia (Mr. Blundy), but I know all members of the assembly would have been aware of the activities in my ministry.

There's no question that since I came on board I have encouraged a review of the situation. It first started under one of my predecessors, Mr. Clement, who from about 1972 or 1973 until about 1975 investigated the implications of having the government get out of the day-to-day inspection and certification of pressure vessels, and the other responsibilities referred to by the member for Oriole (Mr. Williams). A decision ultimately was taken not to proceed with that at that time.

I have not made a decision to privatize the operation. What I have done is take a positive step to look into the whole situation once again. It's incumbent on us to begin to review every aspect of the operation of my ministry, to see if there's something that perhaps can be done just as well or better outside of government, without adversely affecting the public it's protecting or the industry involved. It will obviously save taxpayers a lot of money if we can do that. If we can accomplish those goals without excluding any of the ones I've mentioned, then I think it's incumbent on us to investigate it and do it, if we reach the conclusion that we can resolve all of those things satisfactorily.

We recognize the concerns of the industry and the problems of exporting and safety. We wouldn't be disappearing altogether in

any event. What we might do, for example, is revert to a supervisory role, supervising the activities that might be performed by the insurance company inspectors outside of our ministry. After all, we're talking about people with a certain amount of training, who would be doing the job whether they're employed by government or not. With their qualifications, one would think they would do as good a job outside as they would inside.

Provided we have proper supervisory authority, it's conceivable the same amount of protection would be provided to the people in Ontario. At the same time, it's quite conceivable we may be able to overcome the problems foreseen by industry in terms of the export markets, by educating them, together with the people to whom they're exporting, to let them know that the certificate—granted by whatever authority would be granting them at that time—would be as good as the certificate that was always in place from my ministry.

There are, of course, jurisdictions which do not have government inspections. We are going to look at the success those jurisdictions have in the export market.

Mr. Gaunt: They don't have very much success in the export market.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: If that's the case, we'll be finding that out and will be pleased to hear from the members opposite and from industry.

I want to assure industry, the public generally and the members of the assembly that this by no means is being done in a vacuum; it is by no means something being thought of in my office or in the ministry and being proceeded with without some thought. A decision has not been taken. We are simply conducting an inquiry and investigation to study the problem once again.

Our next meeting with industry will occur on December 16.

Mr. Gaunt: That's four days from now.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Shortly, in any case. It will be on December 16 and our discussions will simply continue in that vein. It's not something that's about to happen next year or happen suddenly. Apparently, at the present time, we are in a sense subsidizing the whole operation. The taxpayers of the province are, and have been up until this time, subsidizing the whole operation. I'm happy to say, as reported by one of the members opposite last week—I think it was the member for Huron-Middlesex—the industry has acknowledged this by agreeing

to pay substantially more by way of inspection fees than it has up to this time.

That's the type of thing that only results when, from time to time, a ministry reviews the operations it's carrying on, studying them from a cost-recovery basis and pursuing the investigation to wherever it may end up. In the event we don't go ahead with privatization in any sense, at least we will have collected and saved a heck of a lot of money over the next few years for the taxpayers of this province. This is all in the context of there being rapid change going on in industry in the area, for example, of atomic and nuclear energy, which in the next few years is going to require substantial retraining, education and expertise among our people, our people who might end up working outside of government and the people fresh into the business outside of government.

There will be a major expenditure in the future to continue to upgrade the level of inspection we are able to provide and, indeed, the number of people we would have to provide if we were going to do the job efficiently. If we do stay in the business, we are going to upgrade the numbers of people who are doing it and their training. If we stay in the business, it's going to involve an increased expenditure and we're going to have to find out where the money is going to come from.

We will be hearing and inviting submissions and positions by members of the assembly and industry as we develop this over time. One of my predecessors, Mr. Clement, studied this matter for at least two years before he ultimately decided not to go ahead. That could be what happens in this circumstance. In any case, at least I will be able to report that we have succeeded in having the industry concerned underwrite all, or almost all, of the costs, which they aren't doing now; that will be a major accomplishment.

If the option is there, we might decide to go ahead; and if we do go ahead, it will only be because we have satisfied ourselves it will not affect the export market and it will not in any way deteriorate the amount of safety or protection we are providing for the residents of the province.

If all of those things can be satisfied, we might go ahead. If they can't, we won't go ahead. But I think we owe it to the taxpayers to review this. We are reviewing it and we will go on over the next really long period of time, not a short period of time; I guess in the fullness of time.

Mr. Williams: Mr. Minister, I draw your attention for comparative purposes to section 29(3) of the Act, which provides that:

"Where a boiler or pressure vessel is to be fabricated in the United States of America for use in Ontario, the chief inspector may arrange for the inspection of it during fabrication by an inspector holding a commission issued by the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors and may accept the inspection reports of such inspector for the purposes of this Act."

Mr. Minister, is the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors in the United States an agency of the government, a private agency, or a private agency commissioned by government? If it is an agency commissioned by the US federal government, is this the comparative type of agency arrangement you are talking about? Or is that part of a branch of a US government department? If it is a part of the US federal administration, and if we were to provide certification through private carriers rather than through comparable reciprocal arrangements of recognized and accredited government agencies or inspectors, it would be very hard for us to compete in that export market. Perhaps you could comment on that.

The other supplementary was: Of the number of inspectors we have, what percentage spend their time solely inspecting fabricated and manufactured boilers and pressure vessels, as contrasted to inspectors assigned solely for the purpose of operation and maintenance of units installed in various locations throughout the province? Could you indicate what percentage of our personnel is directed into the manufacturing end of the industry rather than in the user end of the industry? That might give some indication where the emphasis of our activity is and the relative importance that should be given to the manufacturing end versus the operating and maintenance end, where existing consumers are involved.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: In the interests of time, I don't want to get into an analysis of the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors, except to say it's a private agency. I don't just now want to get into whether we would be following the same pattern.

As for the figures requested by the member: with regard to vessels and fabrication, the total of inspections was 54,470; with regard to repairs, it was 1,900; installations, 2,800; periodics, 7,500. And 25 of our 38 inspectors are involved in shop inspections.

Mr. Williams: You say shop inspections? That's dealing with the fabrication and manufacture as contrasted to the other?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Yes.

Mr. Riddell: Mr. Minister, the Stevenson and Kellogg report apparently was commissioned by one of your former colleagues in this portfolio. From what I can gather, this report was never released to the Legislature or to industry, and yet your former colleague indicated the industry would be given an opportunity to examine it. Again, from what I can gather, the report was never released to the industry concerned; so how does one expect they could have any input?

Could the minister indicate what was contained in that report? Did they think the program we have now, whereby the government is providing the service, is a good one? Or did they recommend the government should get out of this particular service? I think it's an excellent service, and I think the government should continue to provide the service, if not strengthen it.

[5:15]

It's not hard to understand the dilemma the industry is in because, as I have already indicated, Mr. Clement said the industry would be given a chance to examine the report. Then on June 3, 1975, the Deputy Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations indicated: "It is the intention of the government to continue the boilers and pressure vessels branch and, as I indicated to you orally and in my previous letter, to increase the complement of the branch, supplemented with necessary funds, in order to ensure that the service would be maintained."

Here the deputy minister is saying, if anything, they're probably going to increase the service. Then at some time a report was commissioned. Here again, I'd like to know what was in that report. I trust they recommended that the government continue the excellent service, if not increase it and strengthen it. For some reason, some information has come from one of your ministry officials that the government is going to withdraw from this service. I understand, with the dilemma the industry is in, that some of the inspectors have left the government service.

I wonder if this is the case. I could talk at some length on this, but in the interest of time I'm not going to. We want to get these estimates completed. I know the minister has received a brief from the Canadian Boiler Society, giving some excellent information. They concluded by saying:

"Inspection by the government of Ontario gives assurance to the people of Ontario that locally manufactured fossil and nuclear boilers and pressure vessels meet acceptable safety standards. This inspection is also a selling point when negotiating in other provinces, the United States or offshore. It is reasonable

to expect that manufacturing opportunities will be lost to Ontario and go to provinces that support a recognized and accepted inspection agency."

I would gather that other provinces are carrying on this service. I would hope Ontario wouldn't get out of it and leave our manufacturers in a disadvantageous position. To carry on with the quote:

"Ontario Hydro has an enviable reputation in the successful operation of nuclear power plants, and this is the result of high-quality engineering, fabrication and construction overseen by the watchful eye of the province of Ontario and the Atomic Energy Control Board.

"In conclusion, given the considerations listed above, the Canadian Boiler Society requests the Ontario government, firstly, issue a clear declaration that it intends to continue the inspection during fabrication and related services of the pressure vessels branch, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations."

I seriously hope the minister does give this consideration, that he recognizes that it is a good service and that he continues it.

"Secondly, bring the inspection staff up to strength and make sure that it is properly trained and qualified. Thirdly, determine an equitable fee schedule in co-operation with the industry." As we've already indicated, the manufacturers are prepared to pay substantially more in order to retain this service. I don't know what more you could ask here.

"Fourthly, release for public examination the Stevenson and Kellogg report referred to by Mr. Clement on May 17, 1973." I would like to see that report if it is at all possible.

"Fifthly, take any other steps necessary to restore the high esteem in which Ontario's inspection team and Ontario products were held before uncertainties precipitated by government action, starting in 1972, undermined those reputations."

Those were the conclusions reached by the Canadian Boiler Society in the brief which was presented to you as the minister or to one of your former colleagues.

I would like to reiterate at this time that I think it's a good service. I think you should continue it. I do hope you again look over the brief that was submitted, look over the Stevenson and Kellogg report and then come to the conclusion that you are going to retain the service, if not strengthen it.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: One of our concerns is that if we do retain it we're going to have to increase it over time. As I said, and I don't want to repeat myself, if we can do it for less cost to the taxpayer, with the same

amount of safety, without affecting the industry in terms of the exports—and they make some very good points—then I think we should do it. If we can't do that, then we won't do it. If we are going to adversely affect them, then we won't do it. We are being very careful in hearing from industry, and investigating slowly and carefully, to make sure we will not adversely affect anyone if we go ahead.

You might be interested to know that our complement has increased. In 1974-1975 it was 61, and in 1975-1976 it was 68; so, in fact we are continuing to beef up service and increase it.

I am glad to hear something complimentary. I am glad to hear we are providing an excellent service. We think we are. The key question for us is: Can the same level of excellence we have been maintaining be maintained outside of government with our supervisory role?

I have read the brief very carefully. I have heard what the previous deputy had to say, because you now have a new minister and a new deputy. I want to assure the members, in fairness, we are neither buying totally, nor rejecting totally, anything that happened before. We are just taking another go-round at it. We'll be very careful with it.

With regard to the report, I must tell you I haven't read it myself. I am going to get a copy of it. I have already asked for it. There is going to have to be a good reason why it hasn't been released or else I will see to it that it is released.

Mr. Gaunt: Mr. Chairman, I just want to take a minute to support my colleague from Huron-Middlesex (Mr. Riddell) and my friend from Oriole (Mr. Williams) in their representations with respect to this service. I think it is an excellent service. It should be continued, in my view. I feel if it isn't continued, it will be a serious blow to the industries in this province who are engaged in this kind of activity.

I think we have to bear in mind that almost 50 per cent of the product which is manufactured in the province is exported to other provinces or to other countries. That being the case, I think it is very important that we have an inspection service here which is dedicated, impartial and certainly competent. We have that in the inspection service within your ministry now. I think that is why the industry in this province has had the kind of success in the export market which it has enjoyed over the past number of years.

I certainly hope the minister doesn't scrap the service. He says there is going to be a

review, which is going to take some two years. I say to you I hope it doesn't take two years, because in the meantime it will create a lot of uncertainties in the industry. The industry won't be sure what is going to happen. Your inspection people won't be sure what is going to happen.

The sooner you can get this cleared out of the way, the better. I hope the minister can review it quickly and make a decision, hopefully in favour of maintaining the service, so we can get on with providing that kind of competent service to the industry in this province.

I think one of the reasons our industry in the province has enjoyed the kind of export market it has, is because the countries which buy the products certainly have a lot of confidence in our inspection service in the province and indeed in other provinces across Canada. I think that is one of the major factors in their decision to purchase in this country.

If we are talking about whether or not a private insurance company or a private company can do this as effectively, I can say to the minister, in my view, they certainly can't. I think an insurance company, as is sometimes done in the United States, can certainly do the inspection but it will be done at an inflated rate. I believe their rates down in the United States are running around \$400 to \$500 per inspection for new fabrication. That is really quite high and out of line. I think it would be a competitive disadvantage for our industry to have to pay that kind of tariff.

It's all right in my view for insurance companies or private agencies to get into the periodic inspection of existing installations but, as far as the inspection of new fabrications is concerned, I think the government should do that. They're set up to do it. They have done a good job up until this point and they should continue to do it.

Only one other province has expressed opposition to its own government carrying on this inspection service. We could, if we abandoned the service, get into a position where other provinces in which sales from Ontario are made would have to come in with their inspectors and inspect our product, which would be unnecessarily clumsy and bad management. For those reasons and many others, the ministry should carry on this service.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Just quickly, I want to add that the member's remarks with regard to us looking into this and resolving it rather expeditiously are well taken. We will note those and do what we can.

Mr. Reed: I would like to bring up one subject area, Mr. Minister, which is presented to your ministry, I believe on an annual basis and has been for the last few years. I refer to the Antique and Steam Preservers' Association and its quest to keep old steam tractors in operation for purposes of demonstration at steam shows. There has been concern expressed by your ministry over what are commonly called lap-seam boilers, one of the early techniques used in the construction of boilers.

The case the Steam Preservers' Association has made to the ministry is simply that these boilers have submitted continually to the same kind of inspection procedures used on other pressure vessels, the hydrostatic test, they have passed them well and have been running at half the pressure, of which they are apparently capable.

I have seen cut-aways of some of these lap-seam boilers that have been wrecked and it would appear the place considered the greatest weakness on the boiler seems to be the strongest on the whole machine.

The ministry has called for the x-raying of these lap-seam boilers which is very costly and will require some kind of outside funding if the Steam Preservers' Association is going to be able to keep these machines operating. Whether this is of great significance to the economy of the province of Ontario or not, I do not know, but I believe it is of great significance to the heritage and culture of our province. Many farmers are steam buffs, it is their hobby.

In the town of Milton, in the centre of my riding, we have just had our 17th annual steam show, which I understand is the largest of its kind in the province of Ontario, having exhibitors from the United States and other provinces.

Under lobby pressure, the ministry has agreed to continue to allow the lap-seam boilers to operate on an annual basis but has not given any assurance whatsoever to these owners of lap-seam boilers. I wonder if the minister is in a position now to make some kind of concrete statement about the future of these boilers, since we feel it is quite important that the issue be cleared up once and for all.

I should reiterate that these machines are subjected to the standard testing. It is not as if they were subjected to something inferior. They undergo the hydrostatic test and the owners of the boilers are perfectly prepared that they should require the standard hydrostatic test.

Therefore, Mr. Minister, we wonder why they should also be required to submit to

other costly things to which newer pressure vessels do not have to submit.

[5:30]

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Without purporting to be an expert in this as well as all the other things, I want to tell you—

Mr. Reed: That's two of us, I'll admit that.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —in simple terms, all of these units are 50 years old or more. There have been instances in which cracks developed. In as simple terms as possible, I say to the member, if he were in my position, would he be willing to say in essence, to the world attending all the small and large county fairs, "Yes, we think it's all right. We know there could be some cracks develop but Grossman's prepared to go on the hook to say we don't think, in spite of the known problem, you should have to undergo this special x-ray and so on?"

I can only tell you we've just finished a discussion of other parts of this vote where there has been pressure to keep our excellent service and look after the safety of the public even more. Now I'm really being asked, as the lobby succeeded in previous years, to—I don't want to use the word "compromise" but to accept a little lower standard. At least in the face of a known potential risk they're asking me to stand up and say, "I'm prepared to run the risk, however slight it may be." You are dealing, of course, with county fairs and I understand they're operating at half pressure.

I know they're prepared to undergo the same inspections as others, but there has been an identifiable problem develop with the cracking of the lap seam, whatever that is. Really I'm in the position of having an identifiable risk, however small it might be, and I'm being asked to accept that risk. It's a different risk than aluminum wiring may be. I just don't know. But every day we're faced with these sorts of things, whether it's nuclear boiler inspections or whether it's in this field. In each case we have to resolve it.

I want to tell you my inclination is to opt, even where there's a small risk, for the safety of the public. I understand everything that's been said. The lobby is quite good and effective and tells it like it is. Where I'm telling it like it is, is on balance. At the moment, I think we have to opt for the safety of the public unless something perhaps can be developed by the society itself, where it will undertake to share in not just the responsibility—that's not what I'm concerned about—but to develop something in terms of the cost of going through the x-ray testing or what-

ever. It's just not sufficient for people to ask me to undertake even a small amount of risk on behalf of the public. At this time, I'm not prepared to do that.

Mr. Reed: I don't want to prolong this really, but are you saying the hydrostatic test, which is the normal testing procedure, is an insufficient test for pressure vessels? Will it not show up the cracks in these lap-seam boilers? Do you use the same procedure on newer vessels and so on? And if you do, would it not tend to show up the cracks in the newer ones as well as the older ones? I'm trying to get at some kind of rationale here.

Mr. Worton: He has got to learn about that himself too.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Again, with time being what it is, I want to say quickly yes, my people just aren't satisfied and that's their job. They just aren't satisfied that test is sufficient for these old vehicles. I can't put it any other way. The member might be willing, if he were in my shoes, to undertake that risk. I'm not sure he would. Each of us has to make a decision. At the moment, I'm not prepared to undertake that risk and I really wonder whether the member would be willing to undertake that risk.

Mr. Reed: Why don't you insist that the other boilers be x-rayed too?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: All I can report is that with their technical expertise, my people report their concern is with these vehicles especially. They arrived at that decision. I'm really being asked to overrule a decision made by my technical people who have all sorts of background and information with regards to the sufficiency of the test. They report it's not sufficient. I've tried to understand it. Frankly, however we go over it, it still gets to the bottom line: Without these extra tests, we're a little concerned that there is a risk to the public at large. With that risk there, I have to opt for public safety.

Mr. G. I. Miller: This is a concern in my area too, because we do have a few. Particularly around Norwich, they have an antique society. Would you be willing, from the comments you've made, to sit down with the association and come up with a solution to the problem that might be satisfactory so that they can still financially maintain these?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I want to assure the member we have got to this stage with them still being used as a result of initial discussions with the people. If they want to come in and if they can satisfy our technical people with regard to the safety, or suggest some system of protection, I would be more than

happy to discuss it with them. I don't want to get them off the market any more than anyone else.

Items 3 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.

On item 6, building code:

Mr. McClellan: I'll try to be brief. I want to raise a concern under the building code item with respect to the HUDAC home warranty program. I'm sure the minister is familiar with the saga of the Rembrandt Home Owners Association. Perhaps the minister could indicate, by wagging his head or otherwise showing that he's paying some attention whether he does remember the Rembrandt Home Owners Association.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I'm paying attention. What I was trying to do was find the information which is available back where it belongs under the HUDAC portion of the business practices vote.

Mr. McClellan: I will be very brief.

Mr. Warner: It's a pure technicality.

Mr. McClellan: It seems to be a good point to pursue.

I'm sure the minister has been advised by the office of the Ombudsman that the Ombudsman intends to investigate the ministry's endorsement of a decision of the registrar of the HUDAC new home warranty program to register Pastoria Holdings.

Pastoria Holdings is the company which built the Rembrandt homes. To refresh your memory, I am reading briefly from an editorial in the *Globe and Mail* in April 1976, which says: "The Rembrandt Home Owners Association were complaining of faulty roofs, poor insulation, faulty ceilings, against the ingress of water, the use of wooden beams where steel was specified, sagging floors, off-centre pillars, concrete basement floor in which a dog could dig holes."

Rembrandt Homes was the trademark used by Pastoria Holdings for some of the shoddiest homes that have ever been built in a subdivision in this province. It is something of a cause célèbre, leading up to the passing of the home warranty program. In August 1977, Pastoria Holdings, which is still in business, was fined \$3,000 on each of two counts for misleading advertising. What I want to ask the minister now is how can he explain to us, as he will have to explain to the Ombudsman, I assume, the fact that Pastoria Holdings is registered under the HUDAC home warranty program with the kind of record these characters have?

Mr. Davison: Shameful.

Mr. Warner: Absolutely shameful.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: HUDAC was set up by this Assembly to administer the plans. The decisions taken are not appealable to the minister nor does the minister have any influence or control over the decisions made by the registrar to register someone in particular. It will, in fact, be the registrar who will be responding to the Ombudsman. I think you will find he has the right to make the decision with regard to whom he registers. He has assessed the track record, I'm sure. Apparently, in his judgement, he has decided that Pastoria can be registered and has registered it.

I can't tell you offhand on what information the registrar acted, except that the plan is not administered by my ministry nor do I influence the decision. It is a decision made by the registrar and appealable to the Commercial Registration Appeal Tribunal—

Mr. McClellan: —which is part of your ministry. But I wanted to ask you—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The appeal lies there. The minister cannot tell the head of CRAT what to do with the appeal for obvious reasons.

Mr. McClellan: I hadn't understood this. It is possible for a citizen to appeal against a decision of the registrar to register any particular company?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: An appeal lies to CRAT from a registration decision made by HUDAC.

Mr. McClellan: I would really like your own views on the appropriateness of the registrar registering a company that was convicted of two accounts of misleading advertising in August 1977. It surely must be a source of concern to you that the registrar is able to do that and you are not able to have any influence at all over that.

Mr. Chairman: I would say to the hon. member, I don't think misleading advertising comes under the building code, which we are doing right now.

Mr. McClellan: If I may just pursue this and then I will conclude, may I have a response from the minister with respect to his own relationship to the HUDAC program, since he claims to be powerless and the registrar is registering people who are convicted of misleading advertising? Does he not think that warrants a change in the program or in the legislation?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: If the member wants to argue that I should have some direct say in who becomes registered in the HUDAC plan, I appreciate his confidence in me. I have the same confidence in myself. But I

think it's better for the people of the province that an elected politician not be given the authority to make these decisions.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I think the procedure set up is the healthiest procedure. I would be happy to debate it with you at any time, on any platform. Your colleagues may be desirous that you and I debate it another time, though, because it isn't on the proper vote and it's now 5:45.

Mr. McClellan: This will be my last comment. The minister knows full well what I mean is that there should be an increase in the number of provincial representatives on the board.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, I want to correct an imprecision I left. I am sorry, a citizen cannot appeal a decision made by the registrar. Someone who's been refused a registration can appeal to CRAT.

Mr. McClellan: That's beautiful. That isn't worth the paper it's written on.

Mr. Warner: What a charade.

Mr. McClellan: This program is a complete ripoff.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I want to bring to the attention of the minister a resolution passed by the council of the city of Owen Sound and endorsed by other municipalities, which shows some anomalies that could be corrected in the building code. The resolution reads: "Whereas by virtue of section 466(2) of the Municipal Act, municipalities were granted a one-year period within which to commence proceedings to enforce contraventions of the building bylaws passed under section 38 of the Planning Act; whereas by virtue of section 23(1) of the Ontario Building Code Act, 1974, it is provided that everyone who contravenes any provision of the Act is guilty of an offence and on summary conviction is liable to a fine; and whereas the Summary Convictions Act provides that no proceeding shall be instituted more than six months after the time when the subject matter of the proceedings arose; and whereas it is deemed expedient, desirable and necessary to provide a one year period within which to commence proceedings to enforce the contravention of the Building Code Act and regulation; now therefore be it resolved that the province of Ontario be requested to amend the Building Code Act, 1974, to provide that proceedings to enforce a contravention of the code may be initiated within one year after the time of the contravention and

that imprisonment may be for a term of not more than six months."

Is this being taken care of, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It has. The necessary legislation is being drafted in my ministry and I hope to have it before the House sometime next year.

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you very much.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, before we get too far in the vote, it appears we aren't going to spend too much time on rent. I did promise the member for Hamilton Centre (Mr. Davison) that before the estimates were completed I would look into the matter of the rent review material he had given me. I do want to get this manual over to him and read into the record the following information.

[5:45]

The manual the member has in his possession, which he apparently had while he was speaking during the estimates, is the rent review procedures manual. It is simply a manual of clerical procedures to be followed by staff in the rent review offices in processing rent review applications. It is complete, but it is not the manual he requested.

If the member refers to the table of contents in the manual he has, he will note that sections RR-0000-04 and -05, the items he stated were missing from his copy, each have an asterisk beside them. As explained by the note at the bottom of the table of contents—if he read the table of contents—no contents have been issued for these sections. Nothing has been issued in those areas to date. So there is no information missing from the book he has.

That is the good news. The bad news is that the manual the member requested and that we thought was forwarded to him—before I came into office, I might add—was the cost revenue reference manual, which was formerly known as the rent review officer manual. Both of these manuals have the same red cover, and it would appear the wrong manual had been selected and forwarded to him under the attached covering letter.

I note also that the member didn't know he got the wrong manual. In any case, the cost revenue reference manual is a manual—

Mr. Warner: Do you want it back?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: If he didn't know, how are we supposed to? The cost revenue reference manual is the manual that the rent review officers use. It is based on the principles laid down in the guide to the cost revenue statement, which is a public document. The manual attempts to elaborate somewhat on these principles for the guidance of

the rent review officer in making his rent increase determination.

In any case, this is the book he wanted; I now have it. I'm sorry, I thought we would have more time prior to getting to the rent review portion. In any case, I promised to answer the question, and here is the book. He can talk about the book when our estimates are on in the spring, if any changes occur.

Mr. Warner: Now that the minister is properly aware of at least some of the activities of Ontario Hydro at the aluminum wiring inquiry, and contrary to the answer he gave me previously now that he knows Ontario Hydro has been cross-examining witnesses, is he also aware Ontario Hydro has been getting a sneak preview of the submissions and has had a hand in deciding which submissions shall be allowed?

In the interest of time, I simply ask whether the minister, hopefully now fully aware of the inappropriate activities of Ontario Hydro at the aluminum wiring inquiry, would do one of two things; either insist that Ontario Hydro act properly or terminate the hearings, one or the other. I don't think we can continue with the practice.

Surely each person who comes in front of that inquiry should be able to make a submission and not have to clear it through someone. Obviously that's the screen used so Ontario Hydro lawyers can get their hands on the material ahead of time and prepare their cross-examination questions.

Secondly, Ontario Hydro surely should not be cross-examining witnesses; that's the task of legal counsel for the inquiry. They have legal counsel and that's the job for that legal counsel, not for Ontario Hydro; it's totally inappropriate.

Please, either get Ontario Hydro to clean up their act or terminate the inquiry, one or the other.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I want to give you the facts as I have them, and I hope you can back up your statements the same way you expect us to back up our statements.

Ontario Hydro has, like all interested parties, pre-filed, where possible, its own submission. All interested parties have access to the pre-filed submissions, not an unusual procedure I might add. Ontario Hydro does not have any advance warning or information not available to all other interested parties.

Secondly, you have repeatedly asked the Premier (Mr. Davis) and myself questions with regard to Hydro's right to cross-examine. Firstly, as the Premier stated today, under the Public Inquiries Act, I think it's section 5, it is up to the inquiry in all cases to

decide who is an interested party and thereby who shall have the right to cross-examine. The member might be aware that the home owners, in fact, have also been given the right to cross-examine. Ontario Hydro is in no different position than other interested parties, and certainly the home owners are an interested party. No one has been complaining, as indeed they shouldn't and couldn't, about their right to participate, to see what is pre-filed and to cross-examine.

Ontario Hydro apparently has been determined by the inquiry to have an interest sufficient to permit them to have the right to cross-examine. That grant of a right is not in preference of or to defeat any other person or party to the inquiry. So when you say Hydro ought to clean up their act, you ought to be saying the same thing about every other party which has been deemed to be an interested party with the right to cross-examine and to see pre-filed documents to the inquiry.

Now those are the facts as they have been given to me. If you have different information, for example if you can identify for me any power that Hydro is exercising over what submissions shall be entered, then I will investigate and investigate immediately. But having said what you said, I hope you've got details to give me, in the last seven minutes of these estimates, to back up what you have said about Hydro's activities. I would be just as rough on Hydro as anyone else if that sort of thing was going on.

For your information, the other persons and bodies given the right to cross-examine are the CSA, Alcan, the home owners, and Mr. Jerabek. All of those persons, in addition to Hydro, have the power to cross-examine. So either suggest all of them should clean up their act, or none of them.

Mr. Warner: I think the minister is aware, well he may not be, I'll give him the benefit of the doubt, that people who have been in attendance at some of the inquiry meetings, including reporters, have been rather shocked at the way in which Ontario Hydro has seemed to dominate the proceedings. I'll leave that for a moment, that's going to be dealt with at some point.

The other thing I would ask is, can the minister tell me whether or not the Ontario Housing Corporation has presented the information which it apparently has on file with respect to aluminum wiring? Have they presented that information to the inquiry?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I don't know offhand.

Mr. Warner: Is there any way you can find out? My information is they have not presented the information. They have quite a

bit of information but there is some pressure on those senior civil servants not to show up at the inquiry. It may be necessary to get a subpoena in order to extract the information which is on file.

Now I would like to be able to confirm that one way or the other.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Listen, none of that is within my knowledge. If you think that is what is going on, perhaps you ought to ask my colleague, the Minister of Housing (Mr. Rhodes).

Mr. Warner: You are in charge of the inquiry.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Well no, I am not in charge of the inquiry.

Mr. Warner: Dr Wilson is in charge, but it's under your ministry.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: That's right, Dr. Wilson is in charge of the inquiry. I want to say to you it would be quite appropriate for you to ask me if I were influencing any of my employees, anyone in the ministry to stay away or not to give evidence at the inquiry, that would be proper. If you think that is happening in the Ministry of Housing, obviously that's the proper place to ask. You can ask it tomorrow in question period; but I suggest it might be appropriate for you to be able to give some details of some of the accusations you are making, as you have still failed to do with regard to your earlier statement.

Mr. Warner: I'll ask my last question, Mr. Chairman, very quickly. What will it take to convince you the inquiry is not proceeding properly and some sort of action is needed to either terminate the thing or find some other way to change the terms of reference as has been done previously in Ontario history? What does it take to prove to you that there is a problem?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Some facts.

Mr. Warner: Well you've had plenty, including today in question period.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The facts you gave me would lead any reasonable person to believe that only Hydro had the right to cross-examine. You have also said only Hydro sees documents in advance. Both of those statements are not the facts. Thirdly, you are suggesting to me Hydro has the right to determine what evidence goes in. I said to you if you could give me any evidence that accusation you have made is true, then I would be screaming. The answer to your question is give me some facts. If you give me some evidence they are determining what submissions go in, then obviously I

would be upset and we would take some action. But if you are going to say that, send over the information. I will be waiting for it tomorrow and we will act immediately.

Item 6 agreed to.

On item 7, upholstered and stuffed articles:

Mr. Worton: Is this the public entertainment program?

Mr. Chairman: No, this is upholstered and stuffed articles.

Mr. Warner: There are a lot of stuffed articles around here.

Item 7 agreed to.

On vote 1404, public entertainment standards program:

Mr. Worton: It seems to me that with the estimates closing at 6 o'clock, the minister is getting away with horse racing, liquor, property rights, births and deaths and all that. I want to deal a little bit with the Jockey Club which comes under your authority.

Mr. Riddell: And somebody by the name of Charlie MacNaughton.

Mr. Nixon: A great runner.

Mr. Worton: By and large, the Jockey Club or the Racing Commission does a pretty fair job. I have a constituent who some 10 years ago was doing a little book-making and was charged with it. From then on he has been banned from the tracks. He goes down occasionally to Mohawk Raceway and is fined for trespassing. He has appealed to me and I have appealed to the Jockey Club for consideration. He has turned into a pretty good citizen. He likes to see the horses run and I don't think the horses object, so he says why should the Jockey Club object?

I am wondering if there isn't some body one can appeal to that will give this man a hearing without having to have the decision made by the Jockey Club. In other words, they are a private club and they can say whom they want at the track and whom they don't. After a reasonable time, since he has paid his debt to society, I don't know why he shouldn't be given an opportunity to go before some board in order to say: "I am now aged 65 and I like to go down and watch the horses run and put a couple of dollars on them." I think he has paid his debt; I would like to know if there isn't somewhere this man can go and have his rights given back to him so that he can once again attend at the track.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I know an argument can be made that anyone who is good enough

to sit in this Assembly should be good enough to attend at the racetrack. In any case, this is not something we control directly. It is the private property of the race track operator. It is his decision.

Mr. B. Newman: You control the licence.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I can hardly revoke his licence for failure to let someone like that in. In any case, it is 10 years ago; I will see that a call goes out and we'll chat with the operators to see if they cannot do it.

Mr. Worton: His argument is that the government does contribute money to this body. I will give you his name and the correspondence which I think I still have.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: We will see what we can do.

Votes 1404 to 1408, inclusive, agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: That completes the estimates of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations.

On motion by Hon. Mr. Welch, the committee of supply reported certain resolutions.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

Mr. Edighoffer from the committee of supply reported the following resolution which was concurred in by the House:

Resolved: That supply in the following amounts and to defray the expenses of the government ministries named be granted to Her Majesty for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1978:

Ministry of the Solicitor General

Ministry administration program	\$ 2,717,000
Public safety program	10,881,000
Supervision of police forces program	6,277,000

Ontario Provincial Police

Management and support services program	22,238,000
Operations program	104,855,000

Ministry of the Attorney General

Law officer of the Crown program	2,710,000
Administrative services program	31,259,000
Guardian and Trustee services program	5,163,000
Crown legal services program	14,037,000
Legislative counsel services program	557,000
Courts administration program	67,510,700
Administrative tribunals program	7,067,000

Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations		Public entertainment	
		standards program	7,874,000
Ministry administration		Property rights program	18,826,000
program	4,050,000	Registrar general program	2,869,000
Commercial standards program	13,581,000	Liquor licence program	6,292,000
Technical standards program	6,539,000	Rent review program	3,629,000
		The House recessed at 6:02 p.m.	

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

Official Report (Hansard)
Daily Edition



First Session, 31st Parliament

Monday, December 12, 1977

Evening Sitting

Speaker: Honourable John E. Stokes

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1977

The House resumed at 8 p.m.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS ACT (continued)

Resumption of the adjourned debate in committee of the whole House on Bill 98, An Act to revise the Municipal Election Act, 1972.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Is there anything further on this bill?

Mr. Swart: I have an amendment on section 13.

On section 13:

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Mr. Swart moves that section 13 of the bill be amended by striking out, "and ending on the second Tuesday in October in an election year," in the sixth and seventh lines, and inserting in lieu thereof, "in an election year and ending on the Friday in October that precedes an election day by 17 days,".

Mr. Ashe: Mr. Chairman, would you have Mr. Swart go over that again and explain it. I'll be very frank, I thought we were finished and there was nothing else to do with section 13 or anything up to section 22. I don't have the background to what he's trying to say.

Mr. Swart: This will likely be acceptable to the parliamentary assistant. He did accept the amendment which provided for the right of an individual to vote provided he was a resident and lived within the municipality up to 17 days before the election. I believe that was a part of section 12. This provides for the same right for the non-resident voter.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Shall the amendment carry?

Motion agreed to.

Section 13, as amended, agreed to.

Sections 14 to 21, inclusive, agreed to.

On section 22:

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Mr. Swart moves that section 22 of the bill be amended by adding thereto the following subsections:

"(1) The assessment commissioner shall cause a list of the electors to be posted in a conspicuous place in the polling subdivi-

sion for which the list was prepared, on or before the 35th day after the first Monday in September;

"(2) a notice setting forth the procedures for a re-enumeration revision of the list of electors shall be prepared by the clerk and attached by the assessment commissioner to the outside or cover of each copy of the list that is placed in a polling subdivision."

Mr. Swart: I would like to promote this motion, Mr. Chairman, because I think it is realistic and carries on with what has been done in the past.

This motion provides that a list of the voters be posted in each of the polling subdivisions. Bill 98 removes from the provisions of the previous Act the requirement that you post a voters' list in a polling subdivision. Bill 98 simply requires that there be posted a preliminary list of the electors in the clerk's office and in two other prominent places in the municipality. Although under normal circumstances, with the length of time there previously was between the start of enumeration and election day a person might have had the opportunity to find out if their name was on the voters' list and then get it on, it becomes much more difficult under this bill.

The government's refusal to accept the October election date which I proposed and the procedures related thereto, puts the whole business of election procedures in a pretty tight time bind. Formerly there were some 90 days between the start of enumeration and election day. It always was 13 weeks, short one day; always 90 days. The change we now have means in some years there will be 62 days between the start of enumeration and election day, and in other years there will be 69 days. When there are only 62 days, the time for some of the procedures becomes very short and almost non-existent. The time bind applies in that way; and it also applies in regard to the opportunity for a person to know if his name is on the voters' list, and if it is not the opportunity to get it on.

It's probably fair to say the government itself, and the parliamentary assistant, can't be too happy about the time scheduling in this Act we have before us at the present

time. Therefore we are proposing several amendments, including this one to improve the opportunity to get on the voters' list and the other timings. We think it is very important, in view of the general reduced opportunity to know if one's name is on the voters' list, that the list be posted in the local polling subdivision so the elector in that polling subdivision can readily check to see if he is on the voters' list.

Just let me give this House some of the contrasts in time scheduling that will exist under Bill 98 compared to what existed under the Act which was passed in 1972. The time between the production of the assessment commissioner's preliminary list of voters and the end of the court of revision was 24 days under the old Act. There are a lot of procedures that have to go on in that period of time. Under the new Act, there will only be 15 days in those years where you only have 62 days between the start of enumeration and election day.

The minimum time for posting of notices under the old Act was eight days. A minimum time for posting of the list of the electors under this Act is five days. Under the former procedures, there were really eight days, although it could be longer than that. The first day wasn't specified. Under the new Act, the first day is specified. As I pointed out to the member for Durham West (Mr. Ashe), under Bill 98, in those years when there are only 62 days between the start of enumeration and election day, the last day of the court of revision in fact becomes the first day of the court of revision and the municipalities are only required to have a one-day court of revision. That means from the time the lists are posted until the court of revision is held, a person has five days to find out if he is on the voters' list and to get his name on the voters' list if it is omitted. We suggest that is just not good enough.

Also under the former Act, the notification of the court of revision, the posting, et cetera, was much broader than it is under the proposed Act before us. It's quite possible that in many communities where there is no daily paper circulating in that municipality, many people won't even know of the court of revision.

Bill 98 provides for no special enumeration, as is the case in a provincial election. It is true, of course, that people can vote under sections 33 and 56, but I say that's where they have to get a certificate or where they have to take an oath, and that is not satisfactory to most people. We suggest that without the posting as proposed in this amendment, the ability for people to deter-

mine if they're on the voters' list is very limited and it will be difficult for them to get on the voters' list. Therefore we suggest this provision, whereby the lists are posted should be in the bill, and when it's going to be such a short period of time, they should be posted in each poll so the voter will know whether he is on the voters' list and be able to get on that list if he is not.

Mr. Ashe: I don't support, and hope that the committee does not support, the amendment as proposed, for many reasons. I would hope the hon. members will just weigh the arguments accordingly.

First of all, this particular amendment would put more onus on the assessment commissioner, which I don't think is really expected, since it puts more onus on the municipality. The joint election committee, which everybody has spoken to at great length in the past, supporting their efforts and what they were doing—it was a practical committee because it was made up of people who have to work with the various procedures—is violently opposed to carrying on further or extending procedures relative to posting of lists. We all know if lists posted on telephone poles, et cetera, last a day they are doing well; or even if they do last, who looks at them?

So I think that's very important. You go back to procedures which I think are outdated, and hopefully Bill 98 is correcting some of these ancient practices, which even the practitioners feel are ancient. It is not the legislators saying this, it is the practitioners who have to work with the legislation.

The particular reference by the hon. member to the one day is incorrect. I stated last time that there is a minimum of five days. I'll be proposing two slight amendments to sections 24 and 25 when we come to them to clarify it even more. The procedure is already there as five days, but it is granted that maybe the words could be a little clearer, so I'll be making some minor amendments to that. But as I indicated to the House a couple of weeks ago, I guess it was on second reading, there is a minimum of five days.

More important, the hon. member keeps referring to a court of revision and there really is no court of revision as such. It's a revision procedure which is not in the context of a court the way we used to think of it, that sat on a certain day from 10 till 12 and 2 till 4 and that was it. The very important consideration of making sure people have eligibility to vote is already taken care of in the Municipal Elections Act, in that people can go into the poll right on election day and

be sworn in as eligible to vote, even if they have been left off the list, regardless of reason.

The most important argument, if I may repeat it once again, is the people who have to operate with the system feel the posting procedures suggested here are redundant. There is ample protection and ample opportunity for the electorate to cast their ballots. [8:15]

Mr. Blundy: Mr. Chairman, those of us in this party agree with Mel Swart that we want to make it as easy and well known as possible for people in the municipalities to get out and vote. We want to ensure that. However, Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, this posting of a list on the pole in the polling subdivision is an antiquated way of doing things. In my own experience and in the experience of most of us in this House, after a day or so, or even the first evening the list is posted, some of the pages are torn off or defaced, and within a few days the list is illegible for anyone trying to find their names. So I don't see any point in that, it only makes more work. The revision of electors is now carried out, in my opinion, in a much more logical way, and one which is more successful. I think in the past year and in the past election it worked rather well. I believe that in the municipalities themselves, and I know certainly it is the case in my three municipalities, voters are given a great deal of notice through the press and radio, and through the efforts of the various people offering themselves for office, to ensure the people know this is the time they should see they are on the voters list. They know that no matter what you do there will be those who will not get on the list, but as the parliamentary assistant has pointed out they can be sworn at the polling booth on election day. So I really see no purpose in the proposed amendments to section 22.

Mr. Swart: Briefly; again, Mr. Chairman, I think it is correct to point out to the parliamentary assistant the special committee of AMO and AMCTO did not deal with this issue after the decision was made to move it to the second Monday in November, after Bill 98 was brought down. They were dealing with it in the context of the original statement last spring and therefore they did not realize there would only be one compulsory day for revision of the lists. I point out, Mr. Chairman, as assuredly as I can, that in those years when they only have 62 days, there is only going to be a compulsory one day revision period.

I would take you to section 22 of the Act. Section 22 of the Act reads, "The as-

essment commissioner shall deliver the list of electors prepared by him under sections 19, 20 and 21 to the clerk and, in respect of the locality, to the secretary of the school board on or before the thirty-first day after the commencement date of the enumeration." That's 31 days after commencement. If we read section 24(b), it says after receipt of the electors' list the clerk shall, "fix the places at which and the times when revision of the list will be undertaken, and such revision shall commence no later than fourteen days after delivery of the list to the clerk under section 22." Now if you add 14 and 31, you get 45.

Then if you turn to section 25(3) you read as follows, "The last day for the filing of applications for revision of the preliminary list shall be the seventeenth day immediately preceding polling day and such applications may be filed with the clerk during his normal office hours."

If you add 17 to 45 it brings you to 62; that is the exact length of time. So the first day of the revision is the last day of the revision; I suggest it is not five days. There is a compulsory posting of the list with the minimum of five days, but no compulsory revision for five days, it is one day. One day can be the minimum when the revision can be held. I think the Act makes that very clear.

It's all very well to say—as the member for Sarnia (Mr. Blundy) stated, and rightly so—that the radio is announcing "Make sure your name is on the voters' list," but if it means you have to drive several miles to look at a voters' list, if there is none close by you, most people just won't do it, especially in that short period of time. Therefore, people just won't get their names on the voters' list.

As I said, and as the other members have said, it is true you can use section 33, or 56 I think it is, but people don't like using that. Anybody who has had lengthy experience will know people come into the poll and if their name is not on the voters' list, two times out of three they will walk out. They will say I am not going through that procedure. I think there is a responsibility on this House not to move backward on the matter of ease of getting names on voters' lists. We should be making it easier. It is a giant step backwards to substantially contract the time, and take away the posting of the voters' list in each polling subdivision. It is going to mean more people who want to vote are going to be off the voters' list. There is no other conclusion to which we can come.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Those in favour of Mr. Swart's amendment to section 22 of Bill 98 will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the nays have it.

Shall we stack this until the end of the bill?

Agreed.

Section 23 agreed to.

On section 24:

Mr. Ashe: Possibly it would be better if I put the explanation on section 24 and 25 before members at this time. Mr. Swart also has an amendment related to section 24(a), but we will speak to that when we get to it.

I have a very brief statement, which I referred to a short time ago, relating to sections 24 and 25. I will read it and then place the amendment.

As I undertook in the Legislature on November 22, sections 24 and 25 of Bill 98 have been further examined. It has been determined that my original response was correct. A minimum five-day period for revising the preliminary list of electors is guaranteed under section 25(2) of Bill 98. This section requires that the preliminary list will be posted at least five days before the last day of the revision period, with the covering instruction to electors to examine the list for the purpose of making any changes, additions or deletions before the last day for filing applications for revisions.

However, I am proposing two motions to amend sections 24 and 25 respectively, which will make it even clearer—and that is all they are intending to do—that the revision of the preliminary list will commence no later than 14 days after the list is delivered by the assessment commissioner, except that the list must be posted at least five days before the last day for filing applications for revision. Again it is for clarification only. There is no substantive change.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Mr. Ashe moves that clause (b) of section 24 of the bill be amended by inserting after the word "and" in the second line, "subject to subsection 2 of section 25."

Mr. Swart: We will accept this amendment. In so doing, of course, I would just point out that my original statement was correct; there was no requirement for more than the one day of the court of the revision, and this will bring it about. It's not a clarification, it's a change.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: We are still on section 24, and Mr. Swart has an amendment.

Mr. Swart: In fact I have two amendments to section 24, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Mr. Swart moves that Bill 98 be amended by adding thereto the following sections: "24 (a) (1) Any elector whose name is omitted from the list of electors as prepared by the assessment commissioner, or any person who acknowledges the fact that the name or names of any other elector or electors has or have been so omitted, may so inform the clerk, stating the names and addresses of the electors so omitted."

"(2) The clerk shall cause an enumeration to be made of all electors of whom such notice has been given during the period commencing on the 35th day after the first Monday in September and ending on the Tuesday 20 days prior to the polling day; and the enumerator shall visit the addresses and enumerate such electors, and any other electors at those addresses whose names have been omitted from the list of electors."

"(3) The clerk shall appoint enumerator or enumerators for the purpose of (2) from among those who have already acted as such for the pending election."

Mr. Swart: Mr. Chairman, if I can speak to this at this time. The intent here is clear. We in this party would like to see the procedures of the provincial Election Act apply to municipal elections. Our party feels the Election Act provides procedures for the provincial election which are unexcelled in any other jurisdiction we know. One very important part of that provision is that special enumerators are appointed to go out and pick up the names of people left off the voters' list when they're so notified; they pick them up in their home in the same manner the original enumeration was done.

I am told by provincial election officials they get at least two-thirds of all the additions to the voters' list in this way; those who are missed at the time of the original enumeration are picked up in this manner rather than at a revision. It seems to me there is sound reason why that procedure should be followed in the municipal elections as well as the provincial elections. That is the purpose of this amendment which I'm putting before you at this time.

Mr. Ashe: Actually, many of the comments I made relative to section 22 still apply, as far as the access of the electorate to the poll and their ability to vote are concerned.

There are additional concerns relative to this proposal. One would be the additional

responsibility for the clerk to re-enumerate the electors who were missed on Revenue's initial enumeration. It would be questionable whether they could get Revenue's enumerators to do the job again. It would also be a costly addition to municipal budgets, and we all talk about decreasing costs not increasing them. This is particularly true, seeing as they would undoubtedly have to pay the same rate the enumerators had been paid by Revenue.

Last but not least, there is no obligation or necessity in the proposal to even notify the assessment commissioner of any change to the list; however I think that's secondary, that's a procedural one.

More important, we don't now, in any way, block the ability of a voter to get to the poll. We are doing that right up to and including election day. Second, it is the feeling, I think shared by the municipalities and by any of those who work on the procedures on behalf of the municipality, that they do not want to burden their busy schedule with a further obligation and its associated costs.

Mr. Blundy: Mr. Chairman, we all know that in the days preceding the election, the city clerk and the people in the clerk's office are tremendously busy. We have pointed out before, and the parliamentary assistant has pointed out, as have the member for Welland-Thorold and myself, that every effort is being made to make people aware of the procedures and of the election and the period for revision. This will add costs to the municipality in conducting the election, but I think it will also make for a certain amount of confusion and will make it difficult for the returning officer of the municipality. I would go along with it even though it does these things if I thought it were really necessary, but under the other amendments in the Act I believe it will not be necessary and therefore I will not support the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

[8:30]

Mr. Swart: The parliamentary assistant mentioned the responsibility of the clerk would be greater. I suggest it would make it much more simple for him if two-thirds of the names which are left off that people want to have to put on are brought in by the special enumerator rather than having people go into the clerk and have the list revised there. That will ease his load rather than add to it.

Secondly, I suggest the additional cost will be minimal. In most municipalities—certainly in smaller municipalities—it will probably mean one special enumerator for one week.

In large municipalities it will mean more, but I suggest it's an infinitesimal cost to the municipality to provide the opportunity for people to get their names on the list easily when they have been left off, perhaps through no fault of their own.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Those in favour of Mr. Swart's amendment to section 24 will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the nays have it.

We will stack this vote as well.

Does the member for Welland-Thorold wish to put an amendment to section 24(b)?

Mr. Swart: No, I do not. The government amendment covered that problem.

On section 25:

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Is the hon. member for Durham West ready to put his amendment to section 25?

Mr. Ashe moves that section 25(2) of the bill be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "The day of posting copies of the preliminary lists under subsection (1), and of giving notice under section 24, shall be at least five days before the last day for filing applications for revision."

Mr. Ashe: As I indicated earlier, this is a revision of the words rather than the intent of the words.

Mr. Blundy: I believe the amendment does clarify that particular section of the Act. We will support the amendment.

Mr. Swart: We will support the amendment too.

Motion agreed to.

Section 25, as amended, agreed to.

Sections 26 and 27 agreed to.

Mr. Ashe: With the concurrence of the hon. member for Welland-Thorold, if we could hold section 28 in abeyance, then if in his discussions on section 29 the concept is acceptable, we think it would be better incorporated as a subsection 7 of section 28. On that basis, if it could be held in abeyance for a moment I'd appreciate it.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: We will hold back section 28 and move to section 29. Does the hon. parliamentary assistant wish to speak to section 29?

On section 29:

Mr. Ashe: I think the hon. member for Welland-Thorold has an amendment.

Mr. Swart moved that the following subsection (a) be added to section 28: "Where for any reason the name of a person be deleted from a preliminary list of electors, the clerk shall forthwith cause to be served

personally on or sent by registered mail to that person at the address given in the preliminary list a notice indicating the reason for which the person's name was deleted from the preliminary list, and advising of the voting procedures under sections 33 and 56."

Mr. Swart: The reason we submit this is that in the very short time frame—and even if it wasn't quite so short—frequently when a name is removed from the voters' list by the clerk during revision, under the present Act the person is to be notified by registered mail. If he does not appear, then his name may be removed by the clerk in any event, and that is the end of it. Because of the short duration of the court of revision and the impossibility almost during that period of time to get out a registered letter or to notify the voter personally that his name is being removed from the voters' list so that he could get back and say, "No, you're wrongfully removing it," we feel it would be better to notify him by registered mail that he can still vote under section 33 or 56.

Many of the voters would not be familiar with the sections. Therefore, we think it is only fair the voter should know that if his name is wrongfully removed he can go in and get a certificate to vote or can take the oath on election day. If the parliamentary assistant feels it is better placed in section 28, I'm sure we have no objection to that. Perhaps we can work that out and have his suggestion now.

Mr. Ashe: Mr. Chairman, we have no great concern with the proposed amendment other than the recommendation that rather than it being in section 29(a), that it be section 28, a new subsection 7, but with the exact same words.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Is that acceptable to the member?

Mr. Swart: That's acceptable, yes.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Revise your amendment to be an amendment to section 28, adding subsection 7?

Mr. Swart: Amend section 28 by adding subsection 7 which will be the words I read.

Mr. Bradley: Mr. Chairman, the way this is being revised lends itself to probable support. I would think the number of times this would actually happen would be very few. Therefore, it would not be a burden on the municipality. It is not as though we are going to have a deluge of these cases coming before the city clerk or the county clerk. Therefore, it seems to be a reasonable amendment to have carried. Certainly, we would want anyone who is wrongfully re-

moved, or removed for purposes which he feels are wrong, to have the opportunity to be placed back on the voter's list. This minor amendment appears to be the kind of amendment we could support.

Motion agreed to.

Section 28, as amended, agreed to.

Sections 29 to 32, inclusive, agreed to.

On section 33:

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Mr. Ashe moves that subsection 4 of section 33 of the bill be amended by adding at the end thereof "in election year." Again, it's just a clarification.

Motion agreed to.

Section 33, as amended, agreed to.

Section 34 agreed to.

On section 35:

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Mr. Ashe moves that subsection 3 of section 35 of the bill be amended by striking out "six" in the first line and in the seventh line and inserting in lieu thereof "in each instance seven."

Mr. Ashe: Again it's just a correction of a typographical error, let's say.

Motion agreed to.

Section 35, as amended, agreed to.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Section 36 agreed to.

On section 37: Mr. Swart moves that the bill be amended by adding thereto the following section 37(a): "where the number of candidates for an office who are nominated at the end of nomination day is not sufficient to fill the number of vacancies to which the candidates may be elected, the Thursday following nomination day shall be a supplementary nomination day and the clerk may receive and certify additional nominations for the office in respect of which there was an insufficient number of candidates."

Mr. Swart: Very briefly, Mr. Chairman, the committee AMO and AMCTO asked for this provision to be put in the Act because there are a number of municipalities, usually small municipalities, who get insufficient nominations on the regular nomination day or the two or three days prior to the regular nomination day, to fill the offices. Under the present Act, of course, it means they have to hold another election, if there's an election held on the regular day where some office has more than sufficient number even though another office has less. They have to hold another election subsequent to that with the additional costs. This seems like a reasonable way of getting those offices filled.

Most of us in municipal life know what would happen. I think those who are concerned about insufficient nominations would go out and encourage somebody to stand for the office and on the supplementary nomination day to save the cost of another election. Then the office possibly could be filled and this would save the expense of another election. I feel this is a reasonable proposal, and one that has been strongly requested by the Association of Municipal Clerks and Treasurers of Ontario and also by the Association of Municipalities of Ontario.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Section 37 has six subsections. Do you want this added to one of those subsections or to be a new subsection?

Mr. Swart: Perhaps it would be just as wise to add it as an additional subsection. It's a little different subject, but I think we could add it as a subsection.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: You wish it to become section 37, subsection 7?

Mr. Swart: Right.

Mr. Ashe: Mr. Chairman, no doubt this was a recommendation of the joint committee. It was discussed at our last full meeting with the joint committee and I think we put across to them some of the concerns of the Treasurer and myself. There is a possible opportunity for some candidates to play games knowing there is going to be a supplementary opportunity to be nominated. The other side of that argument is somebody could end up playing themselves right out of a position on the ballot. The smaller the situation the easier it is to play games.

Assuming that nearly all elections, municipalities and candidates are above that, is a statement you can challenge, question, and debate about. Looking at the other side, it was recommended by the joint election committee, and there is some support within some regional offices of the ministry. Added to that, is the probability of cost savings to municipalities who might, under other circumstances, have had to have a supplementary election. Weighing both those situations, it is felt that is probably an appropriate amendment.

With the agreement of the hon. member for Welland-Thorold, we have suggested wording that is probably more acceptable. It's recommended by counsel as doing the same job better. With the concurrence of the committee, if I will read what is suggested; then the hon. member can weigh his proposal against this one. Then we'll

hear the position of the hon. members of the opposition relative to the whole concept.

It would start out, "that section 37 of the bill be amended by adding thereto the following subsection 5: 'Where the number of candidates for an office who are nominated at the end of nomination day is not sufficient to fill the number of vacancies to which the candidates may be elected, on the Wednesday following nomination day, the clerk may, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon receive and certify additional nominations for the office in respect of which there was an insufficient number of candidates,' and that the present subsections 5 and 6 be renumbered as subsections 6 and 7; further, that subsection 7 as renumbered be amended by adding at the end thereof, 'provided that where the clerk has received additional nominations under subsection 5, a list showing the names of the additional candidates nominated shall be completed and posted by the clerk no later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the Thursday following nomination day.'"

It is felt that this particular amendment further clarifies the responsibilities relating to times and further responsibilities of the clerk in the handling of the nomination, and hence, election procedure.

Mr. Swart: Mr. Chairman, I would be prepared on behalf of the party to accept that wording. It does add something to, I do admit, the end of the present section 6. It does exactly the same thing.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: You will withdraw your amendment then, that you put to this section?

Mr. Swart: I will withdraw my amendment and accept that one in its place.

Mr. Blundy: Mr. Chairman, I think the original amendment that was proposed for this section did leave itself open a bit to abuse, and as the parliamentary assistant said, to perhaps the playing of games and so forth, although he knows as well as I do that none of the candidates for municipal office would play such a game. But there is always the possibility that that might happen.

The amendment that is now being proposed fills that gap if it is necessary and it will not be there for people to count on to play around with unless it is necessary. Therefore, we would support the second amendment as suggested.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: The member for Durham West, I gather you will now move the amendment as you previously read.

Mr. Blundy: So this will be the amendment then? The member for Welland-Thorold's amendment will be withdrawn. Is that correct?

[8:45]

Mr. Deputy Chairman: He has already withdrawn his amendment.

Mr. Nixon: I would like to hear it.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Mr. Ashe moved that section 37 of the bill be amended by adding thereto the following subsection: "(5) where the number of candidates for an office who are nominated at the end of nomination day is not sufficient to fill the number of vacancies to which the candidates may be elected, on the Wednesday following nomination day the clerk may, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon receive and certify additional nominations for the office in respect of which there was an insufficient number of candidates," and that the present (5) and (6) be renumbered as (6) and (7), and it is further moved that (7), as renumbered, be amended by adding at the end thereof, "providing that where the clerk has received additional nominations under (5) a list showing the names of the additional candidates nominated shall be completed and posted by the clerk no later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the Thursday following nomination day."

Mr. Nixon: I would just like to ask the parliamentary assistant if that amendment means if that ancillary makeup nomination is required, there can never be an election. Could there be an election?

Mr. Ashe: There could very well be no candidates for a particular office on nomination day and on the supplementary nomination day, there might be three. Why they didn't come forward sooner, I don't know. But there would only be an opening if there were, in fact, no nominees. There would be no other offices reopened for further nominations. Just those offices where there were no candidates or insufficient candidates. Those sessions would be open. There could be more than one. You are not just buying yourself an acclamation, by any means.

Mr. Blundy: Mr. Chairman, I think what the hon. member for Brant-Oxford-Norfolk wanted to ensure was that it didn't mean another election, but the election would be held on the normal election day already set.

Mr. Ashe: The election would be on the same day. In effect, there would be a shorter campaign period, if you will, for those candidates.

Mr. Ruston: Did the parliamentary assis-

tant intentionally leave off "the clerk may" or did he really think that should be "shall"? If he hasn't got enough, surely you are not going to leave him the discretion as to what he is going to do.

Mr. B. Newman: It should be "shall." He shouldn't have any discretion at all.

Mr. Ruston: It reads, "the clerk may." I think it should be "shall."

Mr. Ashe: I understand from legislative counsel that "may" is correct. Now, why?

Mr. Kerrio: There has been an occasion where they have been wrong before.

Mr. Ashe: The connotation of "may", and I am told by counsel it is correct, is that he may not get any. That is the correct wording.

Mr. Breithaupt: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, if it is "shall," then he "shall" in fact accept the ones that he does get.

Mr. Ashe: Yes, but he may not get any that he shall accept.

Motion agreed to.

Section 37, as amended, agreed to.

Sections 38 to 40, inclusive, agreed to.

On section 41:

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Mr. Swart moves that subsection 2 of section 41 of the bill be struck out and the following substituted therefor: 41(2) notice of the time for the holding of the poll notice of the last day for making application to the clerk for a certificate to vote by proxy shall be given by the clerk forthwith after it has been determined that a poll is required by publishing the notice in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality, and where there is no such newspaper the notice shall be published in such manner as the clerk may direct and shall be posted in at least two conspicuous places in the municipality."

That is a direct quote from the previous Act and it is different from Bill 98 in that it gives the clerk some discretion. We think that discretion is desirable. Under Bill 98, the clerk must give notice of poll by posting the notices in at least two conspicuous places in the municipality, and where there is a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality, by publishing a notice in such newspaper. That is all it says. If there isn't a newspaper with general circulation in the municipality, he has no discretion as to how else he is going to notify the people that the vote is taking place.

It seems to me there can be circumstances in some municipalities where he might want to post it on poles, where he might want to use a weekly paper, or by some other method

notify the public of the date of the election, that an election is being held and who is running. It just gives a slight bit more discretion to the clerk, which he does not have in the bill before us. Perhaps the parliamentary assistant might want to accept that amendment.

Mr. Ashe: I'm a little caught on this one. I am told that the big difference in this Act versus the old one is that various procedures the clerk is following are very specific. He knows exactly what he is going to do and when he is supposed to do it, whereas under the old Act it was very ambiguous and that, again, this particular—

Mr. Breithaupt: He is a lucky man.

Mr. Ashe: Yes—section being proposed is unnecessary in that the total procedures are now covered in the Act.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Those in favour of Mr. Swart's amendment to section 41 of Bill 98 will please say "aye."

Those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the nays have it.

Shall the vote be stacked?

Some hon. members: Agreed.

Hon. W. Newman: You are lucky you have got five in here.

Sections 42 to 48, inclusive, agreed to.

On section 49:

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Mr. Swart moves that Bill 98 be amended by adding the following: "49(a)(1) Where by reason of the hours of employment an employee who is a qualified elector will not have three consecutive hours to vote while the polls are open on a polling day of an election, his employer shall at the convenience of the employer, allow the employee such time for voting as is necessary to provide the three consecutive hours."

"(2) No employer shall make any deduction from the pay of any such employee or exact from him any penalty by reason of absence from his work during the time allowed by the employer for voting."

Mr. Swart: Mr. Chairman, I would point out this clause is exactly similar to the one in the Provincial Election Act. We believe municipal elections are important enough that the same privilege should be given to an employee to vote in the municipal elections. We would ask once again and hope that the parliamentary assistant will accept this. If not, we ask our colleagues on the right to support us on this one.

I would point out that the leader of their party, the member for Hamilton West (Mr.

S. Smith) put in clear terms last Thursday night, I believe it was, his view about the equality of municipal elections with those of provincial and federal governments. He said: "the argument is made that municipal elections are somehow less important than federal elections, inasmuch as foreign affairs are not discussed as much as some of the issues which are more tangible, and more local. I say to you that to regard the municipal scene as some kind of minor league, some kind of a sandlot where one learns to eventually play in the bigger leagues, is an insult to municipal government. For far too long municipal government has been the poor stepister of all governments." I would suggest if municipal elections carry the same degree of importance as provincial and federal elections, then we should give the same opportunity for people to participate on election day.

Hon. W. Newman: It's true, you wouldn't be here.

Mr. Ashe: If the hon. member for Welland-Thorold doesn't stop standing up on all those little ones, we are not going to give you any more. He should be careful. The only suggestion I have, and we agree in the spirit of this, is I am sure there are some business people who would not be too happy with it.

Mr. Kerrio: It doesn't cost the hon. member for Welland-Thorold anything to make those amendments.

Mr. Ashe: Considering the hours of polling now there are not that many people, I don't think, who would not have the opportunity under their normal working day to have the three hours off. But in the spirit that it is similar to other legislation and other election Acts, we have no great problem with it.

The only suggestion I would make on behalf of legislative counsel is that rather than making it a new subsection 49 (a), the exact same words become subsections 2 and 3 of section 49, so that a new subsection 49 (a) is not created. So where your motion reads "49 (a) (1) and (2)" it would just become a part of 49 and become sections 2 and 3.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: And the present would be section 1. What is now printed in the bill—

Mr. Ashe: What is now 49 would remain so, but become section 1. These would become 2 and 3.

Mr. Bradley: We in this party will be supporting this amendment because, with the hours from 11 o'clock in the morning to 8 o'clock in the evening, it will not impose on business in any particular way. Very few people will actually have to use this particu-

lar provision, unless they're working overtime or have special jobs, such as a fireman might have when there's a long shift.

It does comply with the other two levels of government and we, as the member for Welland-Thorold has pointed out—and I am happy to see he has quoted the leader of the official opposition—feel that municipal elections are very important and therefore should be accorded the same kind of conveniences as are available in the senior levels of government. This will allow us to be in the position where we don't have to extend the regular hours such as a further amendment will suggest. If we're going to provide this necessary three hours for people then it would seem sensible we would not then have to extend the hours later on.

We certainly will be supporting this particular amendment.

Mr. Swart: I have one question of the parliamentary assistant. I'm not sure what his proposal is. Section 49 now has seven clauses. Where are you proposing to put it? I'm pleased you're accepting the principle, but I'd like to have more—

Mr. Deputy Chairman: These are not subsections. These will be sections under section 49 (1). Those are rules under 49 (1). That will be 49 (2) and 49 (3).

Mr. Swart: Yes.

Motion agreed to.

Section 49, as amended, agreed to.

Mr. Nixon: We're going to have to close down the Legislature that day of course.

Mr. Bradley: Are you going to move that your customers can vote?

Sections 50 and 51 agreed to.

On section 52:

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Mr. Swart moves that section 52 of the bill be amended by striking out "11 o'clock" in the second line and inserting in lieu thereof "9 o'clock."

Mr. Swart: That of course means the polls would be open from 9 in the morning until 8 at night, which would be the same hours as we have provincially and generally the same hours as we have federally. Once again, I would point out that persons voting in municipal elections should have the same opportunity to cast their votes as people who are voting in provincial and federal elections. In view of the fact that the member for St. Catharines was so impressed by my quoting his leader—

Mr. Nixon: The ballots are different.

Mr. Swart: —maybe I should quote a couple of more sentences here where he says—

Mr. Bradley: You got caught last week quoting, Mel.

Mr. Swart: —"It is just as important surely to have to cast your vote intelligently and with a view to the future municipality as it is provincially or as it is federally. I don't draw these invidious distinctions between the three levels of vote-casting."

Mr. Bradley: The master of selective quotation.

Mr. Swart: Nor do I, Mr. Chairman,—

Mr. Kerrio: You're wasting your time, Mel.

Mr. Swart: —and suggest that the 9 o'clock opening time will enable some people to vote—

Mr. Ruston: Slave driver Mel.

Mr. Swart: —or cause some people to vote, who wouldn't otherwise vote in municipal elections.

Mr. Ruston: You want some people to work 14 hours—

Mr. Swart: It's true that there has traditionally been a much lower percentage of the public voting in municipal elections, but I would point out that over all these years we've had much greater restrictions on them. We've been moving away from that in recent times, and I think it's time to get rid of the final hurdles, which include having the polls open for the same length of time for municipal elections as for the two other levels.

[9:00]

Mr. Ashe: We cannot support this proposed amendment. Everyone recalls that was the original proposal in Bill 49. It was objected to by the joint committee. I would go so far as to use the word "violently" objected to. There are many reasons for the objection.

It creates a very long day for those involved in the municipal election process. It's fine to say it's done for provincial elections but it is not the same. The ballot counting and so on at the end of the day are usually much more demanding and much more time-consuming than in a provincial election. An additional expense would probably be involved because the longer day would assume a greater amount of remuneration.

In many instances, one would lose the opportunity of using private homes because of the long day. If there is going to be additional time, maybe at some point in time we should think about adding it on at night when it would be used. In fact, we all know, regardless of what election, you can go into the polls between 9 and 11 in the morning

and there has been very little and, in some cases, no activity taking place at all.

Last but not least—and we always hear the hon. member asking us to be responsive to the municipalities—90 per cent of the municipalities that responded with reactions to Bll 49 relative to this said: “No way. We want it put back to 11 o’clock. The two extra hours are not necessary.”

Mr. Ruston: Very good.

Mr. Bradley: I rise to provide for the House the words of the clerk of the city of St. Catharines in this matter. I think they cover this issue rather clearly and point out why we should not be supporting this particular amendment.

I should start off by saying if there were some kind of conclusive proof through federal and provincial elections that a large number of people wished to cast their ballots between the hours of 9 o’clock in the morning and 11 o’clock in the morning, it might compel some of us to look with sympathy upon the proposal to extend these hours. I quote from comments by Mr. Rod Hollick, clerk of the city of St. Catharines on this: “Unlike the provincial election in which there is only one ballot, a municipal election usually requires several ballots and one often finds a far greater number of candidates vying for each office than in the case of a provincial election. Unless a municipality is using some system of automatic vote recording or computer tabulating of voting results, the actual count is an extremely arduous task.

“Generally speaking, the deputy returning officers now work approximately 14 hours, when one considers the instruction time, actually administering the voting procedures on election day, tabulating and balancing the results and returning election materials to the clerk. The addition of two hours will add to this long day and to the costs incurred by municipalities in employing election personnel. It is my opinion that a more appropriate manner of ensuring sufficient time for a voter to cast his ballot might be to legislate the three hours of voting time for electors in the municipal election in the manner that is provided for provincial and federal elections.”

I should also point out that many of the people who work in these elections—and it’s been traditional and I don’t think it is going to change substantially—are people who are somewhat elderly and see this as a way of supplementing a pension or something of that nature. They find it almost too difficult to handle the job at present in terms of the

hours they have to work. To add these additional hours would eliminate many of these people.

I think we have to look at what is best for the electors and what provides the best opportunity for electors to cast their ballots. If it were to have a significant effect on the number of people who would cast a ballot, I think we might have to overlook what the clerk of the city of St. Catharines had to say and those who would advance the same argument. But because we don’t feel it would measurably increase the number of people participating in the election, we will not be supporting that particular amendment.

Mr. Swart: There obviously is some validity in the argument put forward by the member for St. Catharines and by the parliamentary assistant, but I suggest we have to weigh that against the greater opportunity of people to vote. It is true, of course, that the AMO and the AMCTO recommended against the extension of the hours. I am equally sure if provincial and federal elections were now being run from 11 in the morning even until 8 at night and you consulted the returning officers and said, “We are going to add two more hours to it,” they would say no. They would say it would be very difficult; it would be very hard. We won’t be able to get the people to do the job.

We have to weigh the opportunity of more people being able to vote. We have to weigh the value of municipal elections against provincial and federal elections. When I weigh those and when my party weighs those, we come down on the side of greater opportunity for people to participate in election day. We’re not suggesting it’s going to increase the turnout of electors greatly but there will be some people who will vote who otherwise wouldn’t if the hours run from 11 to 8.

I have been in municipal government for enough years, long enough to remember the days—

Mr. Bradley: Too long.

Mr. Kerrio: Too long.

Mr. Swart: —when the voting hours were shorter and we used to close at 7 o’clock. I know of many people who either went in the morning or went in the evening because they were accustomed to the hours of provincial or federal elections. They went and the polls were closed. They went home and when you went to see them, they said, “I was up there once and the polls were closed. I am not going to go back again,” or “I’m working 4 to 12, I am not going back again.” Let’s make no mistake about it, a great many

people don't remember the rules of the election from municipal to provincial to federal elections. When we are not going to have any voters' lists up on the poles with the instructions there, with the hours the polls will be open, it is going to be more difficult for them to know, and it seems to me in that respect alone, it's worthwhile that we have the longer hours. We have to weigh it in balance and I guess we have our own value judgements here on this issue. But our judgement is those polls should be open the same length of time as they are provincially or federally.

Mr. B. Newman: Normally I would agree with the member for Welland-Thorold except that—

Mr. Bradley: Please.

Mr. Kerrio: What kind of statement is that? He will be quoting that back to you.

Mr. B. Newman: —I have to speak from the experience of my own community.

Mr. Makarchuk: I wonder if we could dispense with this? We want to get the bill through tonight.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, you could have told your own colleague that earlier too, couldn't you? The amount of time I am taking here is insignificant compared to the amount of time your own colleague was taking.

Mr. Nixon: You are a lot easier to listen to, Bernie.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, the hours from 9 to 8 would extend the hours for the employees, that is the poll clerk and the deputy returning officer—

Mr. Makarchuk: That is what he said already.

Mr. B. Newman: —another two hours. Remember, when you are running an election in which you may have 40 candidates for eight aldermanic positions; you have up to 22 running for public board of education; you have another 14 to 18 running for separate board; then you have all of your utilities commissioners; to expect the poll clerk and the deputy returning officer to be able to tabulate all of that without making an error, is asking for the impossible for some of them. Most of them will be as accurate as they possibly can, but it is extremely difficult.

Those people have to get home too. They don't complete their tabulating in some instances until after 2 o'clock in the morning. I am referring to my own community and no other community. You are really imposing something that is extremely difficult for the deputy returning officer and the poll clerk in my own community. I know the hours

from 11 to 8 give everyone, in my estimation, sufficient time to cast their ballot. It could be more efficient to have the hours a little shorter and it would still give the individual ample opportunity to exercise his franchise.

Mr. Chairman: All those in favour of Mr. Swart's amendment will please say "aye."

All those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the nays have it.

It is stacked.

Sections 53 to 62, inclusive, agreed to.

On section 63:

Mr. Breithaupt: Just one comment that I might make with respect to section 63, Mr. Chairman. As members will be aware with respect to the amendments I am proposing to another Act, which will be dealt with in this House Thursday, there is a phrase in section 63 which is distasteful to persons who happen to be blind; that phrase is the use of the words, "handicapped by blindness."

I think this would be an opportunity for the parliamentary assistant to amend that section to simply read, in the second line, "or is blind or has other physical cause to keep him from voting," something to that effect. If the parliamentary assistant could make an amendment to that effect, then I think it would be well received. Therefore, perhaps the amendment could read, in the second line, "read or is blind or is handicapped by other physical cause."

Mr. Ashe: Are those words okay to legislative counsel? I have no problem, I think that's a good suggestion. I would move that amendment. Apparently the wording as proposed is acceptable to legislative counsel.

Mr. Chairman: Did the member for Durham West write that out or the member for Kitchener?

Mr. Breithaupt: I'll write it out if you wish.

Mr. Chairman: The amendment hasn't been put, but while it's being written, does anyone wish to make any comments?

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Chairman, I am able now to place the amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Breithaupt moves that section 63(1) be amended so that the second line would read as follows, "read or is blind or is handicapped by other physical cause."

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Breithaupt: There's one other amendment that I might make, again to consider this matter with respect to blind persons.

That is, from a quick perusal of subsection 4 of section 63, the matter there deals with the situation where an individual may act as a friend for more than one blind person. This is a point which has also been raised by various reports and it is one which I think could be attended. Really, since a person might act as friend only once, this might be an inconvenience in homes for the blind or in other circumstances where one might be taking several blind persons to vote.

As a result, I think the practical situation here would be to delete subsection 4.

[9:15]

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Breithaupt moves that section 63(4) be deleted.

Mr. Ashe: I would oppose that amendment. I can appreciate the spirit behind its proposal. I don't challenge that in any way, but would suggest it could be improperly used in specific circumstances. Albeit it could be inconvenient under certain circumstances to only allow a friend to act and vote on behalf of one person, I think the protection that is built therein is worth that possible inconvenience.

Mr. Swart: We too will oppose this amendment, for the same reason. It could lead to abuse. If we accepted the principle here then perhaps the next step would be to accept the principle of the proxy vote—that one person could vote by proxy for a number of people who may be in a nursing home or something of that nature.

Mr. Kerrio: Are you suggesting they might put the X in the wrong place?

Mr. Swart: Therefore, although it could be an inconvenience, and is good intent on the part of the mover, I think it is one of those things where for the sake of preventing possible abuse, we can't support the amendment.

Mr. Chairman: All those in favour of Mr. Breithaupt's amendment to section 63, subsection 4, will please say "aye."

All those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the nays have it.

I declare the amendment lost.

Section 63, as amended, agreed to.

Sections 64 to 66, inclusive, agreed to.

On section 67:

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ashe moves that subsection 5 of section 67 of the bill be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "(5) A person who has been appointed a voting proxy may apply to the clerk not later than 5 o'clock in the afternoon of polling day

to receive a certificate to vote by proxy for the polling subdivision in which the person appointing the voting proxy is entitled to vote."

Mr. Ashe: The reason, Mr. Chairman, is to expand to the 11th hour, so to speak, the opportunity to exercise a proxy vote. I understand that this is going to be a recommendation also with The Election Act.

Motion agreed to.

Section 67, as amended, agreed to.

Sections 68 to 84, inclusive, agreed to.

On section 85:

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Swart moves that subsection 2 of section 85 of the bill be struck out and the following substituted therefor: "(2) For the purposes of this section, 'lot' means a method of determining the successful candidate by placing the names of the candidates who receive the equality of votes on equal sizes of paper placed in a box from which the name of the successful candidate is drawn by a person chosen by the clerk."

Mr. Swart: It's a matter of clarification, Mr. Chairman. We are not going to divide on this, but it seems clearer than subsection 2 which says, "On equal sizes of paper placed in a box and one name being drawn by a person chosen by the clerk." It could be the name drawn or the one that is left would be the winner. It doesn't make it clear. We think this would clarify that, but it is not a major amendment in any way.

Mr. Ashe: I guess clarity is a matter of the beholder. I would suggest the words proposed to be enacted in section 85 are clearer in intent than the proposed amendment. I think the mover of the amendment is forgetting that section 85(1) actually defines how it is done. All section 82(2) is doing is defining "lot". If you read back to section 85(1), it says: "In the case of an equality of votes for candidates for any office for which one person only is to be elected, or for which the holding of any other office is to be determined as a result of a recount or final addition, again, these successful candidates shall be determined by a lot conducted by the clerk." So all 85(2) is doing is defining the word "lot." I think it is much clearer as proposed than the amendment.

Mr. Chairman: All those in favour of Mr. Swart's amendment to section 85(2) will say "aye."

All those opposed will say "nay."

In my opinion the nays have it.

I declare the amendment lost.

Section 85 agreed to.

Sections 86 to 91, inclusive, agreed to.

On section 92:

Mr. Swart: I am not moving any amendment to section 92 because the—

Mr. Kerrio: Oh, go ahead.

Mr. Swart: —non-acceptance of the special enumerators makes that redundant. Section 95 is the next one for which I have an amendment.

Sections 92 to 94, inclusive, agreed to.

On section 95:

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Swart moves that section 95 be amended by adding thereto the following subsection (a): "The council of the municipality may by bylaw provide for limitations on election expenditures by or on behalf of a candidate and require disclosure by a candidate of all his election contributions to his campaign in excess of \$100 in the form of money, goods and services."

Mr. Swart: We feel this amendment is of some very real substance. It does not go as far as the Election Finances Reform Act of the province or of the federal government. It simply makes it permissive for a municipality to enact such legislation. We deliberately introduced it in this manner in the hope that at least one of the other parties would be willing to accept this principle as a start on an election expenses Act at the municipal level.

This House will probably know that the PMLC has adopted a motion from the AMO which call for an election expenses Act for municipalities in their document of September 9. They ask that there be limitations, that there be identification and that there be a tax credit to contributors. As I say, we have not gone that far in this motion but we think it is a reasonable start.

It should be pointed out that there perhaps is a greater need for this kind of legislation, an expenses election Act, at the municipal level in certain areas, in certain sized municipalities, than there is even at the provincial or federal levels. There are two reasons. First of all, most of those who run for public office at the municipal level pay their own expenses or largely pay their own expenses. There are no political parties, by and large, backing them at the municipal level.

Mr. Nixon: I am surprised. How could you sit there and say that? You are a fine one to say that.

Mr. Blundy: How can you stand there and say that?

Mr. Swart: It is largely true, though not

always true. If one is running in a large municipality—the city of Toronto or the borough of York or even the city of St. Catharines—there are substantial costs involved to the individual if he is going to put on a major campaign.

Mr. Nixon: Their pay is pretty good too.

Mr. Swart: Inevitably the person who has the greatest amount of money to spend has some advantage—

Mr. Nixon: In those regional councils, they end up making more than—

Mr. Swart: —over those who have a very modest income and cannot spend those large amounts of money.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Kerrio: You can't beat success.

Mr. Swart: Therefore, for these two reasons it seems there is justification for a limitation on expenditures. Certainly with regard to disclosure of expenditures, once again there is every bit as much reason for a disclosure of expenditures at the municipal level as there is at any other level.

I would point out that this is permissive for the municipalities, but we think it is a good start. I hope the majority of the members of this House will support this amendment.

Mr. Ashe: On the basis that this is permissive, and in fact does not put any obligation or onus on the municipal council that does not want to put this in place, and also that it does not put any onus or responsibilities on the province, we're willing to have this as part of the bill.

The only thing that I would ask would be if the member for Welland-Thorold—we can still have the discussion now hopefully and see the way it's going to go—but I would prefer if the hon. member would agree to withdraw on that particular section. It is again suggested by legislative counsel that the proper location for the exact same words are at section 121 of the bill, and that the subsequent numbers be renumbered. I have an appropriately prepared motion that will do exactly that, using as the section the exact same words with no change.

Mr. Chairman: Does the member wish to withdraw the amendment?

Mr. Swart: We'll withdraw, if in due course we change it to apply to that later section. I'd prefer that, not that it makes that much difference.

Mr. Ashe: If it's agreeable then, I'll put it when we come to section 121.

Hon. Mr. Welch: But the member has to withdraw it now.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Swart withdraws? Do you withdraw the amendment?

Mr. Swart: I will withdraw, if it's coming up later. I'll move it myself.

Mr. Stong: Don't forget it later.

Mr. Chairman: Shall sections 95 to 118 carry? Sorry. The member for St. Catharines. What section?

Mr. Bradley: Section 95, speaking to the amendment.

Mr. Makarchuk: It was withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. Makarchuk: Where are you?

Mr. Bradley: To the new amendment.

Hon. Mr. Welch: It hasn't been introduced yet.

Sections 95 to 118, inclusive, agreed to.

On section 119:

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Swart moves section 119(2) be struck out and the following substituted therefor: "Any notices required to be posted, published or mailed under this Act, may be printed in both the English and the French languages."

Mr. Swart: The subsection at the present time reads, "Any notices required to be posted, published or mailed under this Act may, in addition to being printed in the English language, be printed in the French language." I just suggest to this House that that wording rather clearly implies an inferior position to the French language. In fact, in subsection 1 of this section, you state: "The minister may by order prescribe the forms required for the purposes of this Act, which forms may be in both the English and French languages."

This may be a very small point, Mr. Chairman, but to many people, especially the francophones in this province, it is a major point at this particular time. It's only a small change in the wording.

It may be said, of course, that if we make this change it doesn't require the printing in the English language. That is true, but surely the municipalities that are going to print these forms will be printing them in the English language in every municipality. I think we can leave that up to their good judgement and we can say that they can be printed in both the French and the English languages. It may be printed in both, rather than giving the obvious inferior position to the French language.

Mr. Ashe: Mr. Chairman, I have to oppose the particular amendment. It's too bad that this kind of situation is brought into it,

to try to suggest that the government is against the French language, or francophone and so on; that, of course, is not the case.

The particular amendment as proposed, first of all does not recognize, whether we like it or not that's kind of the present situation, that English must be one of the languages, must. It is then the option of the council whether they also wish to use French.

I understand from legislative counsel that the use of the word "and" in the amendment—it would say "both the English and French languages"—that under the Interpretations Act "and" can be read as "or," and the option cannot be there. I am told that it must read "English," and then the option is there also to use French. There's no problem with that. We thought it said exactly that, that in any municipality where there was any amount of French or francophone population, that the option is there to use the second language with no problem whatsoever. So on the basis that the proposed amendment is wrong—and I can't use any other word—we have to recommend that it be opposed.

[9:30]

Mr. Breithaupt: May I ask a question with respect to that comment? What I take from your explanation of section 119(1) is that the contents of that subsection only prescribe the form and do nothing at all with respect to the requirement or the opportunity to use either or both of those forms. That is only a prescription at that point and the matter of language choice is solely dealt with in subsection 2. Is that correct?

Mr. Ashe: Yes. I don't want to mislead you in the sense to say that there is the option in the context of using French or English. It must be English plus the option to use French if so desired.

Mr. Breithaupt: Yes, but your situation in subsection 1 is simply the approval of the form which may be used and does not require that both or—I was going to say "either," but I'm wrong in that because subsection 2 does require that English be used and that, in addition, French may be used in the form which you would have approved were you the minister responsible at that point.

Mr. Ashe: That's right.

Mr. Roy: In listening to the explanation, Mr. Chairman, I couldn't help but get up on my feet and make certain comments.

I think it's a step forward to allow the use of French on forms. It was somewhat ridicu-

lous that when you got into areas like Prescott-Russell, where 80 or 85 per cent of the population speaks French and very little English, that all the forms were in English. It's a realization of a situation that does exist. I want to say to my colleagues that it also has been an embarrassment to this province for much too long. It's time we corrected that. I certainly feel it's a step forward.

Frankly, I don't quite understand the subtleties of the amendment as proposed but what was of interest to me, as I understood the parliamentary assistant, was that it requires the use of English in this province. If that is the case, I just want to say I don't particularly take objection to it. Again, while this is a province with an English-speaking majority—and I think I'm just emphasizing the obvious—the fact is that we must be careful when we proceed on something like this.

While I don't take any particular objection to this requirement, I must say I've heard many objections in this province to Bill 101 in Quebec, which gave predominance to the French language in that province. People were critical of that. Again, this was a situation whereby the majority was saying, "You should be proceeding in this way."

I just want to point out that there are certain actualities and factors existing in various provinces which require them to act in a particular way. Let's not be needlessly critical of certain legislation in other jurisdictions. There are certain things about Bill 101 of which I'm extremely critical, but one of them was not that you had to protect certain factors or the language which is in the minority in certain areas in North America.

Coming back to the legislation as such, I think it serves the purpose. Frankly, I don't see the need for the subtleties. Possibly my friend from Welland-Thorold can explain it to me. I don't quite understand what he's driving at with his amendment.

Mr. Swart: I'd like to explain it a little more fully, Mr. Chairman. There's no question that the Act as it stands requires the use of English even in predominantly French areas. Even in an area where 80 per cent of the residents are French, it requires the use of the English language. In no place does it require the use of the French language. It leaves it optional to the municipality.

It makes it fairer if we leave it to the municipality to determine whether you have one language or the other or both in a particular municipality. I am convinced there will be no municipality in Ontario that would use only the French language. I would agree with the parliamentary assistant: in this Act, as it is worded, there is a difference between

the first clause and the second clause with regard to actual interpretation. But if we are interested in bilingualism in this province, and making it clear to the French that they have their rightful place here—a little wording and the end result will probably be very little difference—I think we can show here that we are going to give equality to the two languages in this bill.

It may be subtle, but it is real to the francophone population. They look over this Act and say "Ha! 'require English', in every place, even where it's predominantly French, but they don't require French in any place." It's better if we leave it optional to the municipalities. Let them make the decision based on their own good judgement.

Mr. Ashe: Mr. Chairman, I really don't like having to respond again, but I have to pass on the concerns of legislative counsel that the use of the word "and" can be interpreted as "or"—I am not a solicitor—under the Interpretations Act. That in itself makes it completely wrong.

The other is that it is mandatory that English be used, and the option is there for French. The particular language that's used was apparently thought out very carefully, to be legal and reflect the option for those councils that wish to use the second language.

Mr. Chairman: All those in favour of Mr. Swart's amendment will please say "aye."

All those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the nays have it.

It is stacked.

Mr. Kerrio: How are you going to have bilingualism if you only print it in French? Use your noodle. That's bilingualism backwards.

Section 120 agreed to.

On section 121:

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ashe moves that sections 121 to 127 of the bill be renumbered as sections 122 to 128, and that the bill be amended by adding thereto the following section 121: "Counsel of municipality may by bylaw provide for limitations on elections expenditures by or on behalf of a candidate and require the disclosure by a candidate of all election contributions to his campaign in excess of \$100 in the form of money and goods and services."

Mr. Ashe: Mr. Chairman, it's the same words proposed by the hon. member for Welland-Thorold, except changing the other subsections that follow, renumbering them and inserting it in the proper location.

Mr. Bradley: Speaking in opposition to section 121, we in this party agree that

limitation is required on the amount of money that can be expended, and that disclosure is required. The case has been put well for disclosure, in particular because the moneys donated in a particular election campaign at a municipal level are directly to one particular candidate as opposed to being to a party.

Perhaps we could say the ability to influence one individual running for a position of mayor, for instance, is far greater than it is in affecting an entire party in its particular approach to a problem. I think the member for Welland-Thorold has pointed out quite well the instances in which there have been abuses of this. He has pointed out aptly that while a person can't always win an election based on the amount of money spent, it does play a rather important part in a campaign, particularly when one of the candidates may have very little money to spend to expose himself or herself to the public.

Mr. Swart: He might even be a student.

Mr. Bradley: It's a possibility. The problem with it as far as we are concerned—and I think the member has mentioned that he considers it a step in the right direction—is that we don't feel it goes far enough in that it is permissive legislation rather than compulsory legislation. It is our view if we're going to have legislation of this kind for disclosure and for limitation of expenses in the municipalities, it should not be up to the whim and fancy of individual municipalities as to whether they're going to implement this particular regulation.

There would have to be a formula developed as we have federally and provincially and it might have to vary in certain circumstances because there are different-sized municipalities and different expenses that would be incurred, for instance, in Metropolitan Toronto as compared to Essex South or Welland-Thorold or something of that nature.

Because we feel there should be a standardized formula, because we feel it should be province-wide, and because we feel it should be compulsory, we will not support this particular amendment.

Mr. Swart: I regret the Liberal Party has decided that it won't support this. I would point out they've had this particular amendment now for four weeks. There have been all kinds of opportunity to work out a formula, if they were serious about wanting to make it mandatory; yet they have neglected to do this. I point out again that this is a step in the right direction. In another year's time or two years' time or perhaps

even in the spring there may be a private member's bill or something of that nature which can make it mandatory and set up the formula.

To say now they're voting against it because it doesn't go far enough, after having four weeks to move a subamendment to do whatever they like with it, doesn't sound too sincere to me.

Mr. Nixon: Why should you get excited about it?

Mr. Chairman: All those in favour of Mr. Ashe's amendment to renumber sections 121 to 127 say "aye."

All those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the ayes have it.

Motion agreed to.

Section 121 agreed to.

Sections 122 to 127, inclusive, agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: We will leave section 128. I believe it's agreed that the committee will report and then go back into committee and have the bell at approximately 10:15.

On motion by Hon. Mr. Welch, the committee of the whole House reported progress.

Motion agreed to.

[9:45]

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC AMENDMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. MacBeth moved second reading of Bill 112, An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: This is, I hope, a tidy little amendment to the Highway Traffic Act. As I say, this is a simple amendment to the Highway Traffic Act to outlaw, I hope, the use on our highways of the radar detecting units that some people carry in their automobiles. It is a bill that is put forward in the interest of safety.

Speed, as we all recognize, is one of the main ingredients towards contributing to highway accidents, and many municipalities, as well as the province, have enacted a good number of speed regulations of one sort or another to control speed, only to find that they are frustrated in their enforcement of these speed regulations by people who buy and use these radar detectors.

To my mind, there is only one reason that a person would have a radar detector as opposed to, say, a CB unit, which has many useful purposes. A radar detector serves only one purpose; that is, to allow the owner or user of that instrument to travel on the highways at a greater speed

and when he finds there is a policeman ahead of him using one of these radar units, or a radar trap as they are sometimes called, then his detector will give him notice of that and he, of course, can slow down and avoid any penalty for speeding. So it really has only one purpose: to allow the user to speed with impunity.

As all hon. members know, one of the recommendations in the recent report from the select committee on highway safety was that these instruments should be banned. I think we need to say little more than what is said in that report. The only compendium I included with this bill was a copy of the report on the select committee recommending that these should be outlawed by our laws.

I have one amendment to put forward in the course of the committee review of the matter. At the present time, I understand that these are outlawed in Alberta and Manitoba as well as in Virginia and, I believe, the District of Columbia. However, there are people in the province of Ontario who manufacture these; they have a good business going for them and they employ some people. Since they are lawful in other jurisdictions, we felt there was no point in penalizing our manufacturers here in Ontario, provided they were producing a product that is legitimate in other areas. So I will propose an amendment to allow them to be shipped across the province without incurring the risk of any kind of penalty.

Apart from that recommendation, which I will put in committee, I have little further to say at this time other than to seek the support of all members of this House for this bill.

Mr. Stong: In rising to speak to this bill, I indicate to the minister support from the opposition side of the House to the amendment to the Highway Traffic Act.

Much has been said in respect to radar detecting devices being devices that interfere with radio frequencies or electrical impulses and, therefore, CBs and that type of device ought to be banned as well. However, in my respectful submission to the House, in support of this bill, the purpose of a radar warning device is one and single; that is, to assist the user to break the law. That is not the purpose of a CB and it is not the purpose of any other type of radio equipment in a vehicle.

Since the sole purpose of the device being described in this Act as a radar warning device is to assist an individual to avoid being detected by a radar trap, it breaks the

law. Any apparatus that is designed to assist people to avoid regulations or legislation of this province ought to be rendered illegal immediately. That is what this legislation purports to do, and because of that we are prepared to support it.

There is one other matter that I would also like to indicate to the minister, and that is with respect to his proposed amendment that a manufacturer in Ontario be permitted to deliver to a consignee outside of Ontario. We would indicate that although the package is sealed—and that is the substantive part of that amendment—we agree. However, I would indicate to the minister that it would be better written by deleting the words “in Ontario” from that particular amendment, so that a manufacturer, say in a province other than Ontario, could deliver across Ontario to a distributor in Ontario or a distributor out of Ontario provided the device remains in a sealed package.

In that type of situation we would have no objection. I think the bill is a good bill, and in principle we are prepared to support it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Lakeshore?

Mr. Lawlor: Which bill are we on, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Nixon: The Fuzzbuster.

Mr. Lawlor: I rather guessed that, but it is better to be sure about these things once in a while.

I just recently sent across to the hon. minister an amendment to this particular section. I understand that he is going to bring in an amendment, which shows some degree of enlightenment, but of course it depends upon what the amendment says. It could be even more purblind than the present section. I mean the hon. minister is capable of backward steps.

I would like to bring to the record a few remarks arising out of many hundreds of thousands, if not millions—Eddie Sargent is not here tonight; he never stands up to make a speech, however short, that the word “million” does not creep in somewhere; I thought I would emulate that particular dignified member this evening.

It cost many millions, it is called the McRuer report, on civil liberties and such matters, which I know in our lofty fashion matters very little to us when we are dealing with matters as eminent as Fuzzbusters and the police.

It has to do with the section that is very close to the one we are dealing with tonight.

The section is 110 of the Liquor Control Act. In that particular section it reads as follows: "A constable or the police officer may at any time without a warrant enter and search any vehicle or other conveyance of which he has reasonable grounds to believe that liquor is unlawfully kept or had for unlawful purposes, and search any person found in such vehicle or other conveyance."

At 425 of the second volume—no, the first volume—McRuer has this to say about that kind of thing: "The exercise of this type of power is a definite infringement of civil rights. In *Leigh versus Cole*, Vaughan Williams, J. referred to the 'degradation of being searched.' Power to search the person should be conferred only with great reluctance and in circumstances where its absence would significantly impede the effective administration of the relevant law. It may be observed that in the enforcement of the criminal law a police officer has no power to search a person except for offensive weapons until a person has been arrested, and even then only in certain circumstances."

That whole section on search and seizure is pertinent here, and I trust that the minister and his staff, in drafting this legislation, took very fine cognizance of what McRuer has to say about these matters. There is a sense in which legislation of this kind does run against the grain and leaves a kind of allov in the mouth.

The society is generally growing somewhat tighter, more oppressive. There is always somebody sticking their nose into your business. There is a sense of weight and oppressiveness coming down on all sides. So it is precisely the jobs of Legislatures and Parliaments to forfend against that and watch it very carefully indeed.

The hon. minister, in this particular area, having a sort of temper that—I trust not like Phil Givens—in his estimates he straddled the fence nightly as between the citizen on the one hand and the power of the police on the other. Unlike Phil, who having been lifted to high eminence and placed gently on one side of the fence, sits there with aplomb and tells us that any word ventured by any member of this House with respect to the basic decencies, and the gentle but velvet hands that exist where he now sits, are not subject to critique much less to criticism. I really feel embarrassed saying at this time anything that would in the least call the police power into question.

These particular nominations bring twists to our tongues.

Mr. Mancini: Not yours.

Mr. Lawlor: In any event, what this legislation does is zero in on a very specific area which it is hard to resist supporting; namely, there isn't any other purpose of having a "Fuzzbuster" than to break the law. I suppose there's a kind of an Irish recalcitrance; it's the mere possession of the thing, whether you turn it on or not, that gives you an opportunity—

Mr. Worton: Have you ever had your fuzz busted?

Mr. Lawlor: —to stick your tongue out. In advance of the event, you feel somehow or other you're thwarting the powers that be. That gives some of us a tickle on occasion. At heart, way down deep, almost undetectable, we're law-abiding and law-loving people. But from that undetectable and unfathomable depth all the way to the surface, we're not. So the little veins of anarchism that run in our nature and which we think give us our sole sense of being free—imagine being free in a democracy—

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Unheard of. It's worse than socialism.

Hon. B. Stephenson: Impossible.

Mr. Lawlor: —tend to peek out in places.

An hon. member: A lot of things in life tend to.

Mr. Lawlor: I can't stand here without allowing the peeking to take place, even if I'm going to support the wretched legislation with a very substantial amendment.

Being able to enter an isolated vehicle parked on some piece of property, with the device in question showing plainly through the windshield, whether the driver or owner is present or not, allowing the police officer the power to break and enter the vehicle in order to remove the wretched and offensive object, that possibility strikes me as going just a step too far. If the purpose and direction of the minister's amendment, as ours, is to remove that, under section 55(1) of the Highway Traffic Act, surely the power goes far enough.

As a matter of fact, it goes much too far, as McRuer points out on the Liquor Control Act and as very well could be pointed out with respect to section 55(1). That's used as a pretext by the police, and all of us know it, whatever the blandishments over there or in the police departments may be. To pursue and stop a vehicle, and claim there is adequate grounds of suspicion and reasonable and probable cause, is something you can't test. As long as it is argued in the courts, or before a justice of the peace, or elsewhere that they, subjectively speaking,

had this feeling on the occasion in question and stopped the vehicle, et cetera, you can't go behind it.

[10:00]

Surely in that type of subjective judgement is the very thing that places our liberties at stake. In other words, what I'm saying is that on some future occasion section 55(1) should be whittled down in order to set up some tests so as to avoid a situation where a vehicle is stopped because it's unsafe, which is the grounds of section 55(1), and then is searched for drugs, liquor, hidden females or any number of other things that seem to invest the sympathies of police officers, who then come up with the fish dangling and say: "Look, it's there," and lay charges of a totally different nature arising out of what was ostensibly a search for a particular purpose because the vehicle was dangerous or something like that. That is a breach of the basic intent, purpose and desire with which these laws have been passed and means a subversion of their very purpose.

That's done every day. All of us nod our heads and wink our eyes and we do nothing about it. Again, that means there is a creeping form of authoritarianism that enters our souls and turns them to iron. We don't like to offend the police powers. After all, they may pick us up as we go home tonight; I don't know on what pretext, but it's so easy to do these days, and we're making it that much more easy under this particular kind of legislation.

In any event, it should be whittled down to relate to the instrument or thing in question, which as manufactured at present is very obvious indeed, and let the police pursue the vehicle or stop the vehicle and with someone present. Otherwise, we're going to need the addition of a different type of an amendment saying that if the police officers break into the vehicle with a crowbar or in any other way and destroy the lock and find nothing there—or even if they do—that the damage, over and above the removal of the Fuzzbuster, must be recompensed to the citizen. There isn't any such thing as that in the legislation, and that's carrying it a little too far.

On these two or three points I would ask that minister give good thought to amending the legislation as it stands.

Mr. Kennedy: Mr. Speaker, as a member of the select committee on highway safety, I support that committee's recommendation for the abolition of the Fuzzbusters. I do, though, recommend acceptance of the proposed amendment by the minister, which will enable Ontario manufacturers to transport

their product to offshore markets, if indeed they do have those markets.

I support the bill. I also support the right of the manufacturers to continue their contribution to the productivity of our economy and that this product be allowed to go beyond our boundaries.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, I speak in support of the bill, of course. I have had some concerns about the legislation, and I'm pleased to see that the minister will be bringing in an amendment about one aspect of the bill dealing with the transportation of equipment which is not designed to be sold in this province. That certainly makes sense.

My other reservation—and I'm sure some of my colleagues will state this—is that it's another encroachment on our individual liberties. We've heard that before in relation to seatbelts; I suppose if one was to go through the whole Highway Traffic Act or the Criminal Code, one would find encroachments on the liberties of the individual.

I am concerned, as are many of my colleagues here, that we're cranking out more and more legislation affecting in one way or another the freedom of citizens in this province. Having said that, when I first heard about these devices, I could never understand why it was that we permitted in the province an instrument that was clearly designed to circumvent the law.

I want to say to the minister that I recall speaking on this before. This is not a new gadget. This has been on the market now for two or three years. This type of equipment is clearly designed to circumvent the law. Why have the ministry and government people tolerated it for so long? Allowing the manufacturer to export it to areas where it's going to be legal is one thing but not to allow people in this province to have this type of equipment. I understand from some of the correspondence we have received, there are some 75,000 of these units in motor vehicles. Why has the government taken so long to react to something like this?

Mr. Worton: Revenue.

Mr. Roy: Somebody behind me mentioned revenue. I would rather think it's something else and that the people involved with the manufacture and sale might have had something to do with it. I can recall at the very time this enterprising lady in the city of Toronto was involved in the business of the distribution of these instruments, her husband was a candidate for the Conservative Party.

Mr. Worton: What's her name?

Mr. Roy: I always wondered when I saw this because it was inevitable over a period

of time we would be talking about this type of legislation. It's typical of this government that it would wait until 75,000 people or so have the equipment in their cars before moving in. I was looking forward to the day when Mel Lastman would be in here with a terrible conflict of interest speaking for or against this legislation. This would have made for a very interesting situation back home. But, of course, he didn't make it to this place. My colleague from Lakeshore mentioned the fact that the Tories took care in another way of the individual who kept him out.

Hon. Mr. Drea: You don't have a friend at all, do you? Imagine saying that about one of your former colleagues.

Mr. Roy: I would say that about anybody who could be sucked in, who could be lured by the niceties and the goodies offered by those on the other side.

Hon. Mr. Drea: You don't think much of Mr. Givens.

Mr. Roy: I have got to say and I have got to emphasize that where there is unfairness and where the government's action is worthy of criticism is in allowing individuals in this province to sell this equipment for so long and turning a blind eye and now saying to 75,000 citizens or so that the equipment they have paid for is illegal. That's where legislation becomes unfair and that's where in a lot of ways we are retroactively stating that something that was legal yesterday is not legal today.

That's why it's important, when there is an instrument such as this or equipment such as this or an infringement of something that appears to be obvious in relation to our laws, that the quicker governments act the better it is going to be. By so doing the government is giving fair warning and advice to people right away that they had better not get involved in this because it is going to be illegal. However, in this case the government tolerated it for so long that it is unfair now for the people who bought it when it was legal. In that sense, it is unfair. I feel bad about it. I think the government should be condemned for having waited so long to move in.

I am concerned as well as others every time we give the police an opportunity to enter and search motor vehicles without warrants. It's going to be important lest there's some abuse. If we are going to pass legislation, we have got to give proper power to the police and I can't see how we are going to give them any power unless we pass this type of legislation.

I found another thing of interest in read-

ing the comments of Marilyn Lastman, some of which are interesting. She's going to take the minister right to the Supreme Court of Canada. "I will see him in court" was the latest challenge she issued.

Mr. Mancini: Hire a lawyer. Hire the Attorney General (Mr. McMurtry).

Mr. Kerrio: Have her kidnapped again.

Mr. Roy: Maybe the Solicitor General should talk to her and get her to save her money and not to waste it, to look at maybe some other legal device rather than waste it on the lawyers to go to court, to the Supreme Court of Canada. Frankly, somebody should tell her that there is a certain paramountcy involved when it comes to this type of legislation, and that the Legislature, the elected representatives of the people, are entitled to enact this type of law.

I think if you were to speak with her—

Mr. Nixon: Is she going to be able to find a lawyer who will give her the other advice, do you suppose?

Mr. Roy: I suppose; and I don't want to be unduly critical of lawyers, not to my colleague from Brant-Oxford-Norfolk, certainly—

Mr. Nixon: I think if she wants to take it, she'll get the counsel all right.

Mr. B. Newman: I will do it for you.

Mr. Roy: The last thing I want to say about this is in regard to some of the correspondence we have received on it. I think there were a couple of firms involved in the manufacture of the units, and some of that correspondence I found interesting.

First of all they said of the radar devices used by police to catch you speeding, the radar traps, they say: "More bluntly put, police use radar to spy on motorists."

Sure they do; what else is new? Law enforcement people, I suppose to some degree every time they enforce the law are in some ways spying on people; but I find that interesting when they speak of it in that fashion.

Then they go on to say: "Despite the fact that a radar warning system helps promote safe driving by making the driver more conscious of his speed than otherwise he would be, the Ontario Legislature seems to feel that radar receivers are licences to speed and represent a significant danger in Ontario."

What stupidity, really, to suggest that this system in fact was promoting safe driving. Frankly, when you get to a situation where you've got a device which is going to tell you where the traps are, what do you think it's there for? It is to tell you to speed in any place where there are no traps. To

suggest that in fact it is to promote safe driving is really not representative of what the instrument was intended to do.

Then they say: "This device, by contrast, is not a licence to speed. It is a warning device that promotes safety and protects drivers from errors made by police radar." I suppose there are errors. Every time you have any equipment, or any law, it's only as good as the individuals using the equipment or the individuals enforcing the law.

But by and large it's been our experience that police officers working within the law, working either the breathalyser or radar equipment and this type of thing, have been pretty good. To suggest that the device is simply intended to protect one against errors by the police, again in my opinion is ridiculous. Clearly the instrument was intended to circumvent a radar device. Just as a radar device was intended for law enforcement, to get people to follow the speed limit, this was intended to circumvent it. It's purely and simply that; and we should be in support of this legislation.

Mr. B. Newman: I rise to support the bill, but I want to bring to the attention of the minister the embarrassing position that police in border towns are going to be confronted with. Unless you're going to require them to stop every American coming through customs and/or immigration, check that vehicle, tell him to remove his radar detecting device, and either leave it at the customs or leave it with the police officers and then pick it up on his return. Unless you do that I'd be quite concerned.

If you allow them to bring it into the country, then you're going to ask the police to sort of flout the law, not enforce the law. I don't think you intend that to happen at all, Mr. Minister.

I'm also a bit disturbed about what effect it may have on the tourist industry. I would assume that in states in which the device is legal, a lot of those individuals coming into Canada might find themselves in a very embarrassing position, either told to remove that device or to turn around. For good public relations, and for the betterment of the tourist industry, I think you'll find yourself in a very embarrassing position.

I agree with the idea of banning the device, but I wish you could get some way in which you wouldn't put the police in an invidious position as to enforcing the law strictly. If you could find some type of device that could lock or seal the device so it could not be used while they're in the country even though the radar device is in

the car, and then unlock it when he is leaving Canada and returning to the United States, all well and good. I bring this to the attention of the minister hoping he has some answers for the concerns I raise here this evening.

[10:15]

Mr. Gregory: Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to add a few words in regard to this bill.

I am very pleased that the hon. minister has seen fit to bring it forward at this time. I take a certain amount of pride in the fact that I brought this matter before the Solicitor General back in June 1976 during the committee of supply dealing with Solicitor General's estimates. I can appreciate there has been a thorough investigation since that time to determine the validity of this type of bill.

I think, and I think it has been said by all parties tonight, that there is only one reason for a radar detection device, and that is to escape or to beat the law, to speed and not be caught doing so. I really don't give too much credibility to the remarks about the invasion of privacy. I don't think we would take the same view, if a police officer chose to investigate a car to determine if there was a gun in it, and to my way of thinking this type of device is a licence to break the law. It could be a licence to kill, if a man does it as a result of an accident while he is speeding up and slowing down every time he gets buzzed on his radar device.

I would hope the minister will consider some provision that will enable manufacturers to ship their product out of the province. Just because we decide this device should be illegal and not allowed on Ontario's highways, we can't dictate to other communities.

Mr. Reid: Sin is bad as long as it is somebody else's.

Mr. Gregory: I would expect—if they don't choose to make them illegal, Pat, why should we do it for them?

I suspect if a manufacturer is making these products and they are marketable in some other community, there is absolutely no reason why we should refuse this. I would hope the minister will consider this.

Mr. Mancini: I rise to speak on Bill 112, An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act. I guess, Mr. Speaker, the main question in this debate has to be why it took the Solicitor General so long to take action. Why did two or three years have to pass, and many hundreds of jobs be created, with many

thousands of these Fuzzbusters sold to the public of Ontario—

Mr. Bradley: They needed a candidate in Armourdale.

Mr. Mancini:—before this government decided to take action. I guess the only reason we are going to allow these instruments, which are not legal in the province of Ontario, to be sold outside of our jurisdiction, is because we are concerned about the jobs that have already been created in our province, and with unemployment the way it is we are willing to sell devices which are not legal in our province to other jurisdictions.

Although I am going to support the amendment, that aspect has a tone to it, Mr. Speaker, that I don't think is very befitting to this Legislature; that is for us to take the attitude that sure it is not legal here in the province of Ontario but we are willing to sell it to truck drivers in Manitoba and to people in the United States. They are certainly going to use these devices when they come to the province of Ontario, and I don't think we should be contributing to help people from outside the province of Ontario to come into our province to break the law.

However, as I have said before, we have put ourselves in this very poor position because of this government's failure to act. Probably one of the most interesting things I have heard in this debate, since it started a couple of weeks ago, was when I was driving up to Cornwall with some of my colleagues and we heard Mrs. Lastman on the radio. She was informing the public how she had three or four letters in front of her written by the member for St. Andrew-St. Patrick, the new Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations (Mr. Grossman), and the minister at the time was quoted as saying in his letters that he felt this legislation was not needed and it was not necessary.

Mr. Kerrio: Is that true, Larry?

An hon. member: Oh, but it is.

Mr. Mancini: We are glad that the minister who is supposed to be protecting—it just seems funny, Mr. Speaker, that the minister who is supposed to be protecting the consumers would write letters to the effect that these things, which allow people to break the law—

Mr. Kerrio: Are you planning to make Fuzzbusters, Larry?

Mr. Mancini:—are all right to be manufactured and sold here in the province of Ontario but, as we know, I believe the minister has now changed his mind because of pressure from his colleagues and he also is

going to vote with us in the passage of this legislation.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: That was before.

Mr. Kerrio: He saw the light.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Brantford-Oxford-Norfolk.

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, we'll be here for the rest of the night.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, since the Minister of Agriculture and Food for the first time has deigned to attend an evening session, he will find out what happens here. I thought he would be home milking the cows or whatever he does in the evening when we don't see him around here.

Mr. Speaker: Bill 112, please!

Mr. Nixon: Yes, Mr. Speaker. I would just like to point out to you, sir, that it may well be that this bill will not be necessary since I understand that the police forces are equipping themselves with a new type of radar, shaped like a gun, would you believe? They simply point it at the car and if it doesn't stop—no, no, it's not that. They simply point it at the car, pull the trigger, there is an outburst of energy of some sort and it registers the speed—

Mr. Lawlor: And the car evaporates.

Mr. Nixon:—and the Fuzzbuster or whatever it is doesn't have a chance to warn the driver so that he or she can slow down to evade the collar. There may be some municipalities that are not equipped with this yet, although I understand that a progressive area like Brantford has it. Some of my constituents have been complaining that they feel the police are aiming guns at them; one of them even went into the ditch when she looked up and saw this police car with the big gun pointing at her out the window—

An hon. member: Have you ever seen one?

Hon. B. Stephenson: It is not that big.

Mr. Nixon: However, it is a very effective means, no doubt, of determining the speed. I must admit to certain misgivings in my own mind about the banning of the machinery, because I think the statute will be largely redundant in a few weeks or months. However, I intend to support the legislation even with those misgivings.

Now wasn't that worthwhile?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I will be brief in the hope that we can get second reading of this bill this evening.

Mr. Mancini: Tell us how you convinced the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I appreciate, first of

all, the support that all sides have given to this bill. Most of the remarks I will deal with in the amendments but there are parts that I don't intend to deal with in the amendments. The member for Windsor-Walkerville expressed concern about tourists. I am concerned with tourists as well. The legislation reads: "A police officer may . . ." I understand, as Solicitor General and through the Ontario Police Commission, that I may gently suggest how they deal with tourists without getting myself into trouble and breaking the law. So I think we can handle the tourists all right.

There was criticism that we have been so long in getting this in. I announced it in January of this year, and I admit it has taken us 11 months to do it. The member for Mississauga East did bring it to my attention in June 1976. At that time we really did not think it was a serious threat. Since then we have decided that it was, that these detectors were very effective and that we should do something to outlaw them.

On the one hand the member for Ottawa East criticized me because we are not rushing into legislation. On the other hand the member for Brant-Oxford-Norfolk brought it in too soon. So I can't keep the two of them happy. We have studied the matter, and I think that the 11 months that we took to study it is reasonable—

Mr. Nixon: The gestation period of an elephant.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: —and if we wait another month or another year, I am sure there may be other means of detecting it but I think we should press on with this bill now.

Motion agreed to.

Ordered for committee of the whole House.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS ACT

(concluded)

Resumption of the adjourned debate in committee of the whole House on Bill 98, An Act to revise the Municipal Elections Act, 1972.

Mr. Chairman: There's one section remaining.

Section 128 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: We have five stacked amendments to Bill 98.

The committee divided on Mr. Swart's amendment to section 22, which was negatived on the following vote:

Ayes 16; nays 60.

Mr. Chairman: I declare the amendment lost.

Section 22 agreed to.

The committee divided on Mr. Swart's amendment to section 24 (a), which was negatived on the same vote.

Mr. Chairman: I declare the amendment lost.

Section 24, as amended, agreed to.

The committee divided on Mr. Swart's amendment to section 41 (2), which was negatived on the same vote.

Mr. Chairman: I declare the amendment lost.

Section 41 agreed to.

The committee divided on Mr. Swart's amendment to section 52, which was negatived on the same vote.

Mr. Chairman: I declare the amendment lost.

Section 52 agreed to.

The committee divided on Mr. Swart's amendment to section 119 (2), which was negatived on the same vote.

Mr. Chairman: I declare the amendment lost.

Section 119 agreed to.

Bill 98, as amended, reported.

On motion by Hon. Mr. Welch the committee rose and reported one bill with amendments.

THIRD READING

The following bill was given third reading on motion:

Bill 98, An Act to revise the Municipal Elections Act, 1972.

On motion by Hon. Mr. Welch the House adjourned at 10:37 p.m.

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 Bradley, J. (St. Catharines L)
 Breithaupt, J. R. (Kitchener L)
 Drea, Hon. F.; Minister of Correctional Services (Scarborough Centre PC)
 Edighoffer, H.; Chairman (Perth L)
 Gregory, M. E. C. (Mississauga East PC)
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 Taylor, Hon. J. A.; Minister of Energy (Prince Edward-Lennox PC)
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 Worton, H. (Wellington South L)



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First Session, 31st Parliament

Tuesday, December 13, 1977

Afternoon Sitting

Speaker: Honourable John E. Stokes

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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A list of the speakers taking part in the debates in this issue of Hansard appears, in alphabetical order, at the back of this issue.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1977

The House met at 2 p.m.

Prayers.

STATEMENTS BY THE MINISTRY

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: Mr. Speaker, later this afternoon, I will introduce proposed changes to the Mental Health Act. As hon. members are aware, there have been no major changes to this legislation in the past decade; however, during that time there have been significant changes in the philosophy of the delivery of mental health services.

Eight months ago I asked the Ontario Council of Health, the senior advisory body to the Ministry of Health, to undertake a review of the Mental Health Act. I asked them to study certain specific areas of concern.

The concerns I outlined to the council were: Involuntary hospitalization and the right of the patient; the right of the patient to refuse treatment; the right of the patient to treatment; confidentiality of information respecting the patient; special requirements, if any, with respect to minors; appropriate powers and responsibilities of non-medical staff; management of the estates of current and former patients; examination, care and treatment of persons charged with or, convicted of, an offence; the authority and responsibilities of a peace officer in connection with the apprehension and conveyance of persons for the purpose of the Act; the appropriate extent, if any, of immunity of a psychiatric facility and its staff from liability for injury or damage caused by a patient; and any other matters the council wished to consider.

The issues being considered by the council involve matters of far-reaching consequences. The members of the council will require sufficient time to study and deliberate on these issues, and I believe their report will be a major contribution to the health and well-being of the people of Ontario. I expect the council's study to be completed within 18 months, and I should be able to submit legislative proposals for a complete revision of the Mental Health Act after that time.

However, certain amendments are required before the council reports. You will recall, Mr. Speaker, that on April 14 of this year, I announced in this House my intention to introduce proposals for interim changes on aspects of the Act that require immediate consideration.

There are three areas of particular concern. Civil commitment, which involves involuntary hospitalization and the rights of patients; the expansion of the role of the public trustee to extend to out-patients the same services presently available to in-patients; and confidentiality of records, which addresses the issue of protecting a patient's right to privacy.

Ontario has permitted enforced confinement of a disease or disability of the mind, in the interests of a person's own safety or the safety of others, for a period of up to 30 days. While the ambiguous nature of the word safety gives physicians necessary latitude in judgement, the lack of legislative clarification has resulted in some confusion.

The new section which I'm proposing attempts to set out in some detail the grounds for action by a physician and the nature of the evidence required.

When a certificate is completed pursuant to section 8, the subject of the certificate can be taken to a psychiatric facility for psychiatric assessment and detained there for a maximum of 72 hours. During that 72-hour period, the individual must be either released, admitted informally or admitted involuntarily.

It is important to note that to complete a certificate of involuntary admission a physician other than the one who completed the application must now conduct the assessment. When the certificate of involuntary admission is completed, the subject will now have an immediate right of appeal to a regional review board.

These procedures afford a sharp contrast with the present Act, under which an individual could be held for up to 30 days on the certificate of one physician, with no right of appeal.

Currently, individuals admitted to a psychiatric facility must be examined as quickly as possible to determine their competency to manage their estates. Where they

are incompetent, a certificate of incompetence is issued to the public trustee who assumes responsibility on behalf of the patient.

However, many out-patients due to their incompetence, also need the help of the public trustee, but are unable to qualify. By extending the application of the certificate of incompetence to out-patients, the services of the public trustee will now be made available to more people.

A notice of continuance can permit the public trustee to continue to act on the patient's behalf for three months after hospital discharge. Often this is not long enough, so a mechanism is included to allow the public trustee to maintain control over the estate of discharged persons by applying to the Supreme Court of Ontario. This will avoid lengthy procedures under the Mental Incompetency Act.

Present legislation permits patients to ask a regional review board to inquire into their competence to manage their estates when a certificate of incompetence or a notice of continuance is issued. This provision has been retained. However, current legislation permits only yearly applications by the patient thereafter. This period has been reduced to once in any six-month period.

With the broader range of professionals now working with psychiatric patients, the potential for improper disclosure by mental health workers becomes critical, and legislative action is needed. In a public hospital, for example, no distinction is made between psychiatric patient records and others. The officer in charge of the government psychiatric facility also has broad discretion in releasing information. However, this legislation affects only government facilities. Many other facilities under the Mental Health Act have little or no guidance in this area. This section will now remove this issue from the area of hospital administration and put it in primary legislation affecting the interests of psychiatric patients.

Along with these provisions, forms for consent and research will be devised in the regulations.

Further, mechanisms have been included in the bill granting a court discretion to keep clinical records that could result in harm if disclosed out of court. The great value of medical privilege lies in the inviolable nature of medical confidences, recognized by law and secure from controversy and interference. Legislative action will now bring recognition of such privilege.

A definition of nearest relative is also provided, to make it clear which individuals can be approached in such an instance and in

what order of priority. In regard to this latter concern, the ministry will be issuing directives, consistent with the spirit of this proposed legislation, which will significantly reduce the discretionary powers our psychiatric facility administrators have under the present Act.

We are considering some other interim amendments to the Mental Health Act, in particular the appeal mechanism for involuntary commitment and consent for treatment of the involuntary patient.

Further discussion concerning revisions to the Act is necessary; I have asked representatives from the Ontario Medical Association, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Ontario Hospital Association, the Ontario Psychiatric Association, the Canadian Mental Health Association, and the Canadian Civil Liberties Association to meet with staff in my ministry to discuss some of the more contentious areas. I expect to hear from these organizations soon; it is my sincere hope these representatives will be able to resolve these issues.

This bill is introduced at this time for first reading only. In the meantime, my ministry welcomes the suggestions of all interested and thoughtful people. Mr. Speaker, I want to assure the hon. members of my resolve to bring about changes that will reflect the highest standards and values of society, while ensuring the protection and the health of the individual and the community.

ORAL QUESTIONS

JOB CREATION

Mr. S. Smith: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Labour: In view of her letter to the chairman of Metro Toronto dated November 29 in which she said: "Direct government job creation is not a particularly useful instrument for reducing unemployment"; and given her stated preference to rely on the private sector; why does the government not implement our proposed employment subsidy program whereby a portion of the salary of each new employee would be met by the government, since that, after all, is aimed at increased employment in the private sector, especially among small businessmen?

Hon. B. Stephenson: Mr. Speaker, the plan which has been proposed by the Leader of the Opposition as an augmented youth employment program, as initiated by the government this spring and summer, is a very interesting concept—

Mr. S. Smith: After our initial speech in the Legislature.

Hon. B. Stephenson: —but it does have some cost implications. If indeed the government is to restrain itself to growth of spending within a percentage limit as low as the increase in the gross national product, or gross provincial product, and attempt to provide some leadership in the restraint of the growth of inflation it seems to me we must seriously consider such programs, which could potentially add a great deal of cost to the expense of providing government in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Roy: Wasting the taxpayers' money; the Premier is nodding in approval.

Mr. Lewis: You've made a top political decision over there; it's as cynical as it can be.

Mr. S. Smith: By way of a supplementary: In view of the fact that the government already makes certain modest efforts, in the Ontario Career Action Program for instance, and given the problems in Toronto, can she explain why it is that the Toronto area receives only 75 jobs out of the 1,325 that are part of the Ontario Career Action Program in industry? Does she have any plans to tell the chairman of Metro Toronto how to redress that imbalance?

Hon. B. Stephenson: Mr. Speaker, I can't explain to the Leader of the Opposition why the proportion in Toronto is small, since the Ontario Career Action Program does not fall under my jurisdiction. I'm sure the minister responsible could explain that to him, but I can't.

Mr. Lewis: By way of a supplementary, if I may, Mr. Speaker: Does the minister realize that by rejecting Metropolitan Toronto's request for some job creation, even if it is the availability of municipal works projects now on the shelf, at the same time as the Ontario Municipal Board continues to tie up the hearings where other jobs could be created through the construction industry; does she not recognize, given the above factors, that there is not a single, specific, new initiative coming from her ministry to any area of Ontario's economy, despite the accelerating unemployment? Does she think that is consonable at this time?

Hon. B. Stephenson: Mr. Speaker, the leader of the third party is jumping to a conclusion, which isn't there unfortunately, and that's fairly typical of his reaction at times. We have not rejected, in any way, the presentation of Metropolitan Toronto. My response to Mr. Godfrey specifically stated that we would be more than pleased to have discussions with him and with his group about the possibility of job-creation programs, and

programs which would be of assistance in alleviating the problems of unemployment in this area.

Mr. MacDonald: For what year?

Hon. B. Stephenson: We shall be pleased to do that as soon as I have heard from Mr. Godfrey in response to the letter which I sent him.

Mr. MacDonald: You're talking 1979, that's what you're talking about.

Mr. Mancini: I have a supplementary: In view of the fact the Minister of Labour goes around the province and makes speeches that she can't create any jobs, doesn't she think that's a complete contradiction to the portfolio she holds? What specific recommendations has she, as the Minister of Labour, made to her cabinet? Tell the House, please.

Hon. B. Stephenson: Mr. Speaker, I shall be delighted to be directed by the hon. member for Essex South when he is a member of the government.

Mr. Laughren: That's Tory arrogance.

Hon. B. Stephenson: At the present time, we are making recommendations to the cabinet about which this House will hear in due course.

Mr. MacDonald: Sure, in the year 1979.

Hon. B. Stephenson: They are interesting, and I think imaginative. The member for York South won't be here.

Mr. Lewis: You are a failure as Minister of Labour.

[2:15]

Mr. S. Smith: As a final supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Since the minister referred to the problems of cost with our suggested program of wage incentive subsidy, may I ask the minister whether or not she's aware that approximately 17 per cent of the initial cost would be immediately recovered in terms of tax that would be paid by the newly hired employees? There would also be an additional amount inasmuch as the economy would be stimulated. Furthermore, is she not aware that the cost to unemployment insurance—which granted is federal—which would then be saved by the public would be greater than the cost of the subsidy itself?

Is she not prepared, under those circumstances, to negotiate with Ottawa to recover some of that unemployment insurance saving for Ontario? Why not look at things constructively? Why not do something meaningful to at least try to alleviate the problem?

Hon. B. Stephenson: Mr. Speaker, it is very unfortunate that the hon. Leader of the Opposition is not privy to the discussions which

we do have with our counterparts in Ottawa. They have, I think, been very productive. I think there will be, in the not too distant future—

Mr. Makarchuk: The unemployment rate has gone up.

Hon. B. Stephenson:—some information forthcoming, which indeed will show that we have been using an imaginative approach in an attempt to solve some of these problems.

It is the opinion of some economists and some of those who obviously supplied information to the hon. Leader of the Opposition, that the figures which he has stated are factual and supportable. That is not universally so, but we are very willing to look at them, in fact have looked at them and are in the process of having some discussions with Ottawa about this.

Mr. S. Smith: I will look forward to that report from Ottawa. I am delighted the government is discussing the use of UIC money in Ontario, if I heard her correctly.

RECOVERY OF HYDRO MONEY

Mr. S. Smith: A question on a totally separate matter, Mr. Speaker, for the Minister of Government Services: May I ask the minister whether the material he was kind enough to send me regarding Hydro's involvement in purchasing land for the parkway belt represents the full extent of Hydro's involvement as far as the minister is aware? Further, can he tell us whether all matters in dispute between Hydro and his ministry have been settled; and if not, why not?

Hon. Mr. McCague: Mr. Speaker, I am not aware there are any matters between our ministry and Ontario Hydro that are in dispute. I think what the Leader of the Opposition might be referring to is the fact we have not yet reached agreement on what land Hydro actually is going to keep and what we are going to take back from them.

I am not aware of any disputes; I think there's an understanding that we will meet in January to settle some of these matters or at such time as the delineation of the parkway belt is complete.

Mr. S. Smith: By way of supplementary: If this correspondence does not represent the total amount—it refers, I think to some \$12 million—can the minister tell us exactly the total amount of money involved in these purchases by Hydro of parkway belt properties? Can he further tell us whether any individual parcel of land which Hydro bought in the parkway belt was bought even

though no part of that parcel would be used by Hydro for the transmission line; or is the minister sure Hydro has some use for part of every property purchased? Would the minister table the information I originally requested at the time I last raised the question some weeks ago?

Hon. Mr. McCague: Mr. Speaker, certainly the government has purchased lands in the parkway belt under the distress purchase plan but that does not involve Ontario Hydro. As I understand it, the total purchases to date, and this is probably two or three weeks old, were \$68 million in the parkway belt. That's the most up-to-date information I have. Does the member want to know all the properties that are involved?

Mr. S. Smith: Just to clarify—I obviously didn't ask the question clearly: How much of that \$68 million was actually bought by Hydro? That's the real question I want to ask. How much has Hydro actually spent to buy land in the parkway belt; and did it buy any land no portion of which would be used for Hydro purposes?—in other words—strictly for parkway belt purposes, apart from Hydro's needs?

Hon. Mr. McCague: Mr. Speaker, my understanding is that Hydro did not pay for any lands through which they did not require a right of way. There are two plans. There is the right of way purchase plan and there's distress purchase plan. My understanding is that Hydro have paid \$68 million for properties in the parkway belt to this date.

Mr. Speaker: Did the hon. member for Grey-Bruce (Mr. Sargent) have a supplementary? The hon. member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Lewis: I hope you draw attention to that, Mr. Speaker. It's the first time in living memory the member for Grey-Bruce has declined a request to ask a question.

Mr. Sargent: Just trying to keep to the business of the House.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES

Mr. Lewis: In the absence of the Minister for Community and Social Services (Mr. Norton), may I ask a question of the Provincial Secretary for Social Development: Does the provincial secretary not think it is time to launch a full examination of Children's Aid Society procedures in the province of Ontario, perhaps through her secretariat, since there seems to be occurring a pattern of unhappy individual tragedies and problems around kids who are either direct

wards of the Children's Aid Society or have been wards of the Children's Aid Society; the latest tragedy being the death of the young child who was involved with the Lambton Children's Aid Society?

Hon. Mrs. Birch: Mr. Speaker, through you to the hon. member, I'm sure we all feel greatly appalled by this latest development in Sarnia. There have only been two times, that I recall in recent months, where the Children's Aid Societies have been involved in this kind of situation, but it certainly is something we will be discussing with the Minister of Community and Social Services.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary, can the provincial secretary recollect that the Peel County Children's Aid Society, I think it is, has had some difficult internal cases; the Toronto Catholic Children's Aid Society has had internal problems; the Ottawa Children's Aid Society staff has requested an inquiry into the activities of the society. Does the provincial secretary not see a pattern evolving in Ontario which suggests it's perhaps time to come to grips, not in a punitive way but an exploratory way, with the fashion in which the Children's Aid Societies are operating, and the direction and expertise which come from the top?

Hon. Mrs. Birch: Mr. Speaker, I will certainly be sharing these concerns with my colleague the Minister of Community and Social Services.

Mr. Roy: By way of supplementary, related to the same problem—certainly an appalling situation: I wonder if the provincial secretary might suggest as well, to her colleague the Minister of Community and Social Services, that he look into the fact that apparently the lawyer acting on behalf of the parents, who were granted temporary custody of the child, was a director of the society. Can the provincial secretary not understand that if there is not legislation dealing with that the court may be under the impression the lawyer in some way represents the views of the society and that there is a conflict of interest involved in that type of situation?

Hon. Mrs. Birch: Mr. Speaker, I'd be very loath to make any judgements on that aspect at the moment. That will be part of the ongoing review by the Minister of Community and Social Services. I'm sure that when he's in the House on Thursday the minister will be reporting what they have discovered with regard to this particular case.

Mr. McClellan: Supplementary: Given this is the third infant death to be before us this year, not the second—Vickie Ellis, Tania La-

sard, and now Kim Ann Popen—would the provincial secretary agree that she ought to recommend to the Minister of Community and Social Services the Children's Aid Societies be directed to take children who have been subjected to child abuse into custody, rather than continuing the current practice of providing treatment to child abuse families, treatment which is clearly incompetent?

Hon. Mrs. Birch: Mr. Speaker, that again is something on which there are many different opinions as to how an abused child should be best treated, whether in the home with the support services being provided or with the child being removed from the family. Again Mr. Speaker, those are questions we will be asking within our policy field of the Minister of Community and Social Services.

Mr. Makarchuk: Supplementary: In view of the fact that there is something wrong with the system and the secretary keeps insisting or telling us she's asking questions, could she tell the House when she's going to stop asking questions and start acting?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Quinte.

Mr. O'Neil: I have a question of the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations (Mr. Grossman).

Mr. Lewis: Point of order, Mr. Speaker; I think I have another question.

Mr. Speaker: I believe you have. It's my error.

Mr. Lewis: You will notice how tentatively I put the request.

Mr. Speaker: You are so timid these days.

Mr. Lewis: I am indeed.

Mr. Conway: He's not finished yet.

Mr. Lewis: It is part of the mellowing process, Mr. Speaker.

MERCURY POLLUTION

Mr. Lewis: I have a question of the "minister of management." I would like to ask her what facts were omitted from the report on mercury which she gave us the other day? Did, in fact, the search for information on mercury which the minister referred to continue right through the year 1977? Was 1977 also part of the study the minister reported on?

Bud Cullen does this too; you call him by another name and he won't answer the question. So I will put the question to the Minister of Labour, but there is a lot in common between the policies of this ministry here and Bud Cullen's in Ottawa.

Mr. Warner: They are both indifferent.

Hon. B. Stephenson: The report which was mentioned—or I think maligned in the newspaper article—was a report on 22 autopsies carried out on individuals in the year 1976. That report will be completed by the end of this month and will be published. I did make the statement, not necessarily in the House, but I most certainly made it to the newspaper reporters after, that there are a further number of autopsies that have been carried out in the year 1977, which will be the subject of a further report which will be published some time in 1978.

Mr. Lewis: That is what I was seeking. So it is in fact possible, then, that the reference to mercury poisoning, or consequences of exposure to mercury ingestion, could have occurred in the cases that are forming part of the 1977 report, and that is yet to be concluded?

Hon. B. Stephenson: The information I have thus far about autopsies which have been carried out, postmortem examinations and the careful pathological examination of neuro-tissue, is clearly in support of the thesis that there has, as yet, been no case of mercury poisoning confirmed by any of these examinations. It is, of course, premature to say all of the postmortem examinations for 1977 have been done. We have not reached the end of 1977 yet.

TRAIN SERVICE

Mr. Bolan: A question of the Minister of Northern Affairs: Can he reconcile the statement made today by the general manager of the Ontario Northland Railway that the Northlander service between North Bay and Toronto is to be discontinued effective January 9, 1978, with his answer in the House yesterday to the hon. member for Parry Sound (Mr. Maack), when the minister told him, in reply to the member's supplementary question as to whether or not the minister felt the train from North Bay to Toronto had run long enough to be able to assess its success: "I would have to say, in answer to the hon. member's question, yes, I do think that once we get past the next few weeks we will have some real valuable information on which to make a decision"? How does the minister reconcile those statements?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: I think the hon. member is aware I made a public commitment in Timmins that we would make a decision on the future of that section of the Northlander train by December 15. That was clear and concise.

Mr. Bolan: What did the minister say yesterday?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is obvious that this matter will be brought up during the course of my estimates this afternoon. We arranged for the manager of the ONTC to make the statement in North Bay today, consistent with our policy in Northern Affairs, which is to make those statements that affect northerners in northern Ontario.

Mr. Wildman: What about the minister's statement yesterday?

Mr. Bolan: The minister said it would take a few weeks.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: Sorry fellows; that's northern Ontario, and that is where it belongs. It also will be discussed, as has been pointed out, during the course of my estimates this afternoon.

Cabinet has concurred with the recommendation of the commission that this service be discontinued because of the number of points I raised in answer to a number of questions that were raised yesterday in this Legislature.

[2:30]

Mr. Bolan: Supplementary: Could the minister tell us how many jobs will be lost as a result of this political decision of his?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It is certainly not a political decision. It's a very rational one.

Mr. Bolan: Why did they start it on the day after the election?

Hon. Mr. Bernier: If the member wants to look at it that way, fine, it's up to him. He is certainly not being realistic when he makes a statement like that. I will have those figures for him during the course of my estimates this afternoon.

Mr. Cassidy: I have a question of the Minister of Housing—

Hon. B. Stephenson: Well, such sartorial splendour.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Pinstripes and suede.

Mr. Speaker: Could we have some order?

Mr. Havrot: It's a new image.

Mr. Cassidy: Another blow in the leadership race, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

OTTAWA PUBLIC HOUSING

Mr. Cassidy: In view of the fact that the city council, the community and the elected politicians for the area all support the proposal for 140 units of public housing in the LeBreton Flats area and that it's a project which is integrated with the LeBreton Flats

development in the neighbouring Dalhousie ward, does the government intend to accept or reject the city of Ottawa's request for these 140 units of public housing? Why has the government taken so long to reply to the city's request for that approval?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member knows full well that I have advised the city of Ottawa, as well as other interested groups in the area, that I was not in favour of the proposal that 50 per cent of the housing to be built in LeBreton Flats would be public housing. I have said so quite clearly and quite distinctly to that particular city and to the people who have approached me on the matter. I have also said to the hon. member on other occasions—and I might say, Mr. Speaker, he has agreed—that it is far more desirable to have a more fully integrated community rather than having large blocks of public housing in any one particular area.

Mr. Cassidy: Supplementary: In view of the fact that the proposal that has come from the LeBreton Flats area has broad support within the communities affected and from the politicians affected, and in view of the fact that the housing mix of public housing proposed was required in order to bring the income levels in LeBreton Flats to a comparable mix of the surrounding area and the city of Ottawa as a whole, do the principles of the minister apply in that case as well, or is he prepared to be flexible in order to have a community which is integrated with its surrounding area?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member is giving his particular analysis of how he thinks the particular project should be developed. I have decided that I will not support that sort of density and that number of public housing units in that particular area.

Ms. Gigantes: It's the community which wants it.

Mr. MacDonald: So much for local autonomy.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: At the same time, I should point out to the hon. member—and I am sure he is well aware of it—that that particular project is an experimental project by the federal government and that we are only participating with them on the development of LeBreton Flats.

Mr. Cassidy: Final supplementary: Does the minister realize that he is injecting a high income luxury project into an area which is now a low income area? Does that represent integration in his view?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Mr. Speaker, that is absolutely incorrect. The hon. member knows

full well that nothing has been finally decided in that area—

Ms. Gigantes: It has to be high income housing.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: —and in communications that I know he has received copies of I have indicated to the proponents of this project that we are quite prepared to look at lesser numbers of public housing but certainly to have it properly distributed throughout the area.

Ms. Gigantes: You accused the municipalities of not being willing to have public housing.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: He knows that, because he has received all of the copies of the correspondence. In fact, some I have received I think he wrote.

Mr. Roy: Supplementary: In view of the attitude taken by the ministry about the mix to go in that area, is the ministry and the minister himself in fact not using the excuse about the density of public housing in that area so as not to participate in that project? Is it an excuse not to put any funds in that particular project?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Mr. Speaker, that certainly is not the case whatsoever. If the hon. member is aware of what is happening—

Mr. Roy: I am.

Ms. Gigantes: Don't you accuse the municipalities.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: —in that particular project, and I trust that he is, he knows full well that the project has been carried on as an experiment by the federal government, CMHC, and that we have been participating with them. We have, without any question, indicated—

Mr. Roy: You have shown a lack of flexibility.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: We have indicated to CHMC that we were not in favour of that sort of density, and I don't intend to support it. I think, Mr. Speaker, it is unfair for the hon. member for Ottawa East (Mr. Roy) to come here only on one day a week and disrupt the House.

Mr. Cassidy: You are always finding an excuse to say "no."

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Roy: The minister shouldn't mislead the House.

Mr. Speaker: Order. Order. If the hon. member for Renfrew South will stop barracking, I will recognize him for a question that he says is urgent.

MAGNESIUM MINING

Mr. Yakubski: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Industry and Tourism. In view of the fact that Chromasco and its predecessor at Haley Station have mined magnesium ore in Renfrew county since about 1942, and in view of the fact that they have recently entered into an agreement with Sofrem, a French firm, to refine and process magnesium by a new process called Magnetherm, and in view of the fact that they are presently contemplating a \$40 million plant in another province, whereby they would extract the magnesium ore from the sacred soil of Renfrew county and move it elsewhere in Canada for refining—

Mr. Makarchuk: Like Falconbridge is doing.

Mr. Yakubski: —would the minister put his team and every facility at his disposal, or at the disposal of this government, to work to ensure that the magnesium ore mined in Renfrew will be refined at Haley Station also?

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Mr. Speaker, I would be delighted to make sure that the ministry people are fully informed of the situation, and we will do what we possibly can to make sure the member's request is fully complied with.

Mr. Laughren: Talk to Leo Bernier about that. What about Falconbridge, Leo?

Mr. Martel: Give them some money and watch them locate somewhere else.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: You guys will kill them with your taxes and your environment restrictions.

MOUNT OLIVE OHC PROJECT

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Mr. Speaker, yesterday the hon. member for Etobicoke (Mr. Philip) asked about the anticipated costs of renovations to OHC's Mount Olive development. The contract for phase one of a major landscaping project was awarded on August 17, 1977, in the amount of \$207,809. The second phase will be tendered next year, and OHC cannot predict the exact cost at this time.

The present phase, which is about 65 per cent complete, includes a number of items. The court yard above one of the two underground garages at this site is being landscaped and provision has been made for planting trees and shrubs and grass areas. New sidewalks will be laid, and waterproofing the existing slab over the garages also is part of the contract.

In addition, Etobicoke has new requirements with regards to fire routes. A fire route will be constructed of lockstone paving.

New hydrants and associated pipes to the west parking lot will be installed. A total of 44 of the row housing units in the immediate area will have five feet concrete porches installed together with railings.

The second phase scheduled to be tendered next year will consist of work similar to that of the current phase. About 30 row housing units are in the vicinity of the second part of the landscaping project. The designs for the second phase have not yet been drawn up.

The hon. member also asked me to confirm or deny whether the renovation work was put to tender. I can state categorically that the work was publicly tendered on July 19, 1977. Besides the public advertisement for the tenders, 34 companies were advised and invited to tender. A total of 25 tender documents were picked up. We received six bids; the successful bidder was from Mississauga and was the low bidder.

LCBO CUTBACKS

Mr. O'Neil: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations. Can the minister tell us how many employees will be affected by the government's decision to cut back on operating hours in over 150 Liquor Control Board stores across the province? Can he also tell us when this measure is effective?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I do not have the details with me. I will try to get them for the member Thursday. The proposals are meant as a cost reduction measure which should not substantially decrease the service to the public, nor will it substantially affect full-time staff. I'll get those figures for the hon. member, I hope on Thursday, and he'll be able to assess it then.

Mr. O'Neil: Mr. Speaker, as a supplementary: The president of the LCBO union has informed us that at a very conservative estimate at least 200 temporary and permanent part-time employees will lose their jobs. For many of these people it is their only source of income, and many of those involved are women supporting families; is it therefore government policy to balance the budget at any price?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Of course that isn't the case. If we were going to do it at any price we could indeed balance the budget, but we're not balancing the budget because we don't think that all risks are appropriate. However, where there's a clear pattern that the usage at a particular outlet is very low, for example on an evening, then I think it's appropriate for the LCBO—and it obviously wasn't me, it was the LCBO—to look at the

usage of the store and not waste money on a large number of employees to serve a very few members of the public.

Those figures will also be available for the hon. member, in terms of the usage of the particular outlet involved; he'll be able to make his own assessment of the decisions made by the board.

Mr. Warner: A supplementary: Does the minister have any possible rationale for cutting back and putting people out of work at this time of high unemployment, particularly when his government has absolutely no answers for creating jobs? How on earth can he possibly start throwing people out of work?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The member for Scarborough-Ellesmere should resign, he should resign.

Mr. Warner: Right after the Minister of Housing.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: If, prior to the hon. member's resignation, he wants to suggest to me that it is the function of the Liquor Control Board to take on innumerable persons who are not required, then he ought to make that proposal.

Mr. Wildman: He doesn't say "take on"; he said "don't lay off."

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I think it is incumbent upon the LCBO at all times to run their operations without wasting money where there's a clearly identifiable situation—

Mr. Samis: Eliminate the patronage.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —in which the numbers of people employed at the stores are far out of proportion to the number of people they're serving.

Mr. MacDonald: Human beings are expendable in the minister's approach.

Mr. Samis: How about the patronage in the whole thing?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I understand what the hon. member is saying, but he should also recall that the amount of money saved—

Mr. Makarchuk: That otherwise is spent in welfare.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —that otherwise might be spent in the provision of some useless service might free up some funds for allocation in other areas of the ministry. I am sure the hon. member, and some of his colleagues, would be happier to see some of that money, that is currently being spent needlessly at some LCBO outlets to assist in the sale of liquor to the public, spent in some of the social service areas of the government. I

know I've sat here and listened to the hon. member say that.

Mr. MacDonald: You are cutting back there too.

Mr. Wildman: Can you guarantee that?

Mr. Kerrio: It doesn't work that way.

Mr. McClellan: You're already saving on unspent money in social services.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: This is a measure to make sure we're not having make-work programs in the Liquor Control Board stores in order to free up that same money for use in some of the social services areas and other responsibilities of the government.

Mr. McClellan: You don't even spend what you budget in social services.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: If the hon. members are against us doing that, let them stand up and say so.

Mr. Eakins: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary to the minister: In the minister's list on cutting down hours in regard to the stores, the only one he is closing is in the village of Woodville in Victoria county. Why, after opening this store, would the minister not give it an opportunity to show its full potential? Instead, shortly after its opening he opened another store in this rural area; a few miles away in the village of Cannington, which is in the Minister of Agriculture and Food's (Mr. W. Newman) riding? Why would he open another store in opposition and not give an opportunity for the Woodville store to develop?

Hon. W. Newman: Cannington's a good town to live in, I'll tell you. A lot of good Tories up there too, don't forget that.

Mr. Speaker: Could we have some order? We've got a goodly number of children in the galleries and I'm sure you'd like to create a better impression while they're here than this.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: There's a goodly number across the floor as well, Mr. Speaker.

If the member would like us to review the decision made in the particular store he's referring to—and I don't have the details with regard to it—in order to give the local inhabitants a chance to push usage over the top for this year, then perhaps we'll have a look at it.

[2:45]

As I say, there is absolutely no secret surrounding the figures upon which the decision was made. If the member wants to look at them and to suggest that maybe his good constituents can see to it they consume enough to continue to employ the staff that's there,

then I might ask the Liquor Control Board to reconsider. I can't do it, but I might ask the Liquor Control Board to have a look at those figures again and hear what the member has to say about his desire to stimulate the sales.

Mr. Speaker: We'll have one final supplementary. The member for Grey-Bruce.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: And here is an expert on the subject.

Mr. Sargent: That's unparliamentary.

Since the minister is so completely fair in his operation and concern for the public, how would he answer this question? During my 14 years here, I've never been able to get a person a job in a liquor store who wasn't a Tory.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I guess the member doesn't know any Tories or the ones he knows are already employed, but I would invite him to recommend any names he might have. As he well knows, they are hired on the basis of competence and not political affiliation.

Mr. Makarchuk: That is baloney.

Mr. Warner: How can the minister stand there and say that with a straight face?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I wouldn't be surprised if the most competent people the member knows are all Tories.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Cassidy: Why doesn't the minister change that shabby policy?

LAYOFF OF AUTO WORKERS

Mr. Breaugh: I have a question of the Minister of Labour. Since we've already seen a number of layoffs in the auto industry, particularly at Ford in Oakville and at the Chrysler plant in Ajax; and since most of these people are probationary employees who will not be able to participate in the UAW SUB fund but will be directly under UIC after a waiting period, has the minister considered any discussions or any means of rationalizing production to save those jobs we now have in the auto industry itself?

Hon. B. Stephenson: As was requested, I think last week by the member for Hamilton East (Mr. Mackenzie), I have been attempting, in our program to try to find out precisely the reasons for the problem which was demonstrated at the Ford plant, to have a meeting with the executive of that union. I shall be most pleased to meet with the executive of the union at the General Motors plant in Oshawa or in Ajax, if it would be useful, in order to try to develop programs to alleviate the projected layoffs, if that's possible to do.

Mr. Breaugh: Supplementary: Is the minister saying, then, that she would be prepared to meet with the executives of all four motor production facilities—there are more than that in the province—and ask them to change their production schedules so that those jobs may be saved over the winter?

Hon. B. Stephenson: What I said was I would be very pleased to meet with the executives of the unions because they, as the workers, have first-hand knowledge of the ways in which this might be accomplished. I would certainly be willing to act as an intermediary with the companies, if they requested it, to consider the proposals which they have to make in this regard.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister of Labour has the answer to two questions previously asked. Sorry; one final supplementary from the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. S. Smith: Is the minister totally satisfied with the situation whereby a number of provisional workers were hired for the Ford jobs and were let go, basically because the gamble Ford had made that it could keep the assembly line going at a certain pace didn't pay off? These workers are left now with very little in the way of recourse. Is the minister satisfied that when the fault lies with the company the workers ought to be given no more protection than the present law provides?

Hon. B. Stephenson: If I were perfectly satisfied with the situation we would not be attempting at this point to continue to get more information and to have meetings with the relevant groups at the Ford plant.

We have not found, to my knowledge, all of the information that I think we should have at this point, and therefore we are attempting to find out as much as we can about the construction of the line, the facility itself, whether indeed there is not some adaptability which might be introduced which could resolve some of the problem, including the problem which the hon. member for Hamilton West suggests.

SHEPHERD BOATS LIMITED

Hon. B. Stephenson: Mr. Speaker, on December 5 last, the hon. member for Hamilton East (Mr. Mackenzie) asked me several questions regarding the proposed layoffs of employees at Shepherd Boats in Niagara-on-the-Lake and Smithville, and on December 8 my deputy minister and I met with the president of Shepherd Boats and reviewed the company's situation completely.

After a thorough review, apparently the company came to the conclusion that the continuation of the operations at these two locations could not be justified in the light of the fact that the market in Canada for the two products made at these installations—a 54-foot cruiser which was 100 per cent for export trade, and two models of a 36-foot cruiser, 80 per cent of which was for export trade—could not be justified.

The majority of the boats, as I suggested, produced at these plants are exported to other countries and there simply is not a market at the present time for boats of that size.

The 105 employees in the production unit are represented by the United Steelworkers of America, 20 of them located in Niagara-on-the-Lake and the remainder in Smithville. They are covered by one collective agreement which expires on December 31 of this year, and approximately 75 per cent of the employees were given layoff notices on December 5 to become effective on January 30, 1978. Another group will receive notices on December 12—or have—to expire on or about February 9, and that will leave approximately 10 employees who will be given the appropriate notice preparatory to final shutdown on March 6, 1978.

It's my understanding that certain employers have already indicated interest in employing some of the skilled tradesmen from the Shepherd Boats works in other areas in the Niagara Peninsula and other areas in the province of Ontario, and as well the company is arranging meetings with Canada Manpower and is prepared to enter into a Manpower adjustment incentive agreement as soon as possible.

Mr. Mackenzie: Supplementary: In the discussions with this firm, did the minister get into the fact that Whittaker Corporation, the parent company that's closed it down, is advertising its products heavily in the boating magazines, including 36-foot cruisers that are built at the other two plants which that corporation owns?

Hon. B. Stephenson: Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that this corporation owns more than just two other plants, not only in North America but in other places in Europe as well, and I gather the hulls which they have been building in Ontario are specific hulls which are not adaptable to the construction of the other types of boats in other areas. We did explore all of the possibilities, all of the permutations and combinations of things which might be done with this plant and with its production, only to find that it was not possible to maintain the plant in its present production capacity

and to employ the people who are there at the present time.

I would have to say that this, it would seem to me, is an example of the retrenchment of a basically American company to the support of workers within the continental United States and in support of its own corporate program.

Mr. Mackenzie: Final supplementary: Is the minister also aware that this same company has done the same thing in the textile field in Marysville, N.B., and is it not worth a further look to see whether or not we are just being made the scapegoats for this corporation?

Mr. S. Smith: It's a branch plant economy, that's what.

Mr. Wildman: Which you guys support.

Hon. B. Stephenson: Mr. Speaker, as I said, we have explored all of the possibilities for these two plants and I can see no possibility of any extension of viability for this company at this site. I am sure that if there was not at the present time some concern about the use of non-renewable energy sources in boat motors, for example, I am convinced that if, indeed, there was more money to be spent generally the viability of this facility could be ensured. I would think that if, indeed, there was some idea that there could be a diversification—

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. members for Ottawa East and Sudbury East carry on their conversations outside?

Hon. B. Stephenson: Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that these two installations do not lend themselves to diversification at this point, and it is also my understanding that there simply is not an export market for the types of boats which they are producing at this point. If there are some entrepreneurs here who are interested in developing new hulls and new craft, that facility is available to them, I'm sure.

Mr. Speaker: No more supplementaries. The hon. member for Simcoe East with a new question.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Mr. G. E. Smith: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Health concerning his proposed amendments to the Mental Health Act. Inasmuch as there is a grey area existing between the Mental Health Act and the Development Services Act, whereby former residents or residents of mental health facilities such as the Huronia Regional Centre may be assessed by ministry psychiatrists as being potentially dangerous, but no provision is given for any ongoing supervision

or security, will these amendments deal with this type of situation and perhaps prevent unfortunate situations recurring throughout the province, as have in the past?

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: Mr. Speaker, hon. members will have a chance to look at the amendments fairly soon. What we've done is to try to clarify the grounds on which a psychiatrist can detain someone as an involuntary patient in terms of potential harm to himself or to others. I would hope that, at least in some small measure, that would answer the problem which the hon. member has raised. I would expect that in putting this over for a couple of months, until the spring session, that's one of the areas that a number of professional groups will want to have in mind when they examine the proposed amendments and give us their comments.

Mr. Speaker, I sent you a note that I have two answers—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member has a supplementary and then you may give the answers to questions previously asked.

Mr. G. E. Smith: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In view of the fact I introduced a private member's bill with amendments to the Mental Health Act which I felt would deal with this type of situation—I believe it was in the last Parliament—would the hon. minister have his staff at least assess my proposal and see if it was worthy of consideration?

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: Yes, Mr. Speaker. In preparing the amendments we've looked at a number of earlier proposals, from both sides of the House I might say, and in other jurisdictions.

WHITBY PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: Mr. Speaker, on November 24, the hon. member for Oshawa, on behalf of the member for Durham West (Mr. Ashe)—no, I don't think so, but that's what he indicated anyway—

Mr. Breaugh: I doubt that I would do that.

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: —inquired if I would investigate allegations that prisoners from Whitby Jail were performing certain duties at the hospital that had been performed previously by hospital employees.

Since March, 1976, about 15 residents of the Whitby Jail have participated in a program of vocational assessment and training at the psychiatric hospital in Whitby. Participants have been involved in the program for periods ranging from three to six

weeks. Because of the training component requirements, no more than three people have been employed at a time.

Prior to opening hospital job stations, members of the hospital staff employed in the areas were consulted and agreed to participate in providing rehabilitation and work opportunities to jail residents; in fact it was because of their support and commitment to the programs that it has been so successful to date.

The benefit to jail residents is actual on-the-job training in a real-life setting. I might add that no staff was let go from the areas where present jail residents are working; which includes the ground, truck and laundry crews.

NURSING HOMES

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to also answer the question asked by the member for Kent-Elgin (Mr. McGuigan) on December 5, 1977, about a newspaper article in the London Free Press. The article alleged that a private home in Chatham township is being operated as an unlicensed nursing home.

This complaint was first brought to the attention of my ministry in April, 1977. An inspection team comprised of four ministry personnel inspected a farm house in Chatham township to investigate the complaint at that time. They were in possession of a court order and were accompanied by the OPP from the Chatham detachment. I understand that the farm is owned by Mrs. Carrie Wilson and her son, Lawrence Wilson. The property has two houses, a small new bungalow and an older farm house. The team had more than an hour's discussion with Mr. Wilson and his mother and then inspected the property.

The unannounced arrival of the rather overwhelming inspection group agitated and alarmed the elderly members of the family in the older home, one male and three females, all interrelated. The nurse inspector was selected to be the only person to enter this home to briefly review the situation. The nurse's entrance further upset these people, so the visit was short and the inspection team decided not to pursue the inspection further.

Although brief, the inspection indicated that the four elderly residents are related to each other. They were all feeding themselves. They were all ambulatory and they appeared generally self-sufficient. My ministry is of the opinion that since these citizens are related to each other, their decision to share

a private home is not a concern.

a private home does not constitute a violation of the Nursing Homes Act.

[3:00]

HOME HEATING AND INSULATION

Mr. Reed: My question is of the Minister of Energy: With evidence that there is now some migration in Ontario towards the increased use of electric heat in new construction, as reported in last Saturday's Star, will the minister consider incentives to consumers of electric power, especially for low-grade heat purposes, to utilize the off-peak potential of Ontario Hydro, which presently represents substantial unused capacity?

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Mr. Speaker, I believe this question touches on matters of costing and pricing of electricity as well, which is currently being discussed before the Ontario Energy Board, I hope to have something more in that regard soon. I don't know that I can add much more without a more definitive question.

Mr. Reed: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker; do I take it to mean that the minister favours a move that will provide those incentives?

Hon. J. A. Taylor: The member's question really alludes to the problem we're facing in terms of peaking and the generating capacity necessary when you have to accommodate peak loads. I think the best solution to that is to eliminate the peaking as much as possible; not to find additional use for that particular peak. In levelling that curve we are trying to accommodate that, and that can be done, as I indicated in the hon. member's main question, through the process of addressing the costing and the pricing of electricity, which could include time-of-day pricing. Overall, however, the question we are addressing in co-operation with other provinces in terms of setting up a national energy grid, or even an international grid, is that of determining steps we can take to flatten that curve as much as possible.

DEATH OF LABOURER

Mr. Young: A question, Mr. Speaker, of the Minister of Labour, in connection with the death of Amadio DeAcetis yesterday afternoon in an excavation designed to bring services to the Chalk Farm Public School in my riding: Has the minister determined whether or not legislation or regulations in regard to safety were breached prior to this death?

Hon. B. Stephenson: Mr. Speaker, the inspectors from the construction health and

safety branch of the occupational health and safety division are at the present time investigating this matter. When their report is available, I shall be pleased to share it with the House.

Mr. Young: One supplementary: Has it been determined as yet whether the workman in question was in effect at the bottom of an excavation 12-feet-deep without any shoring?

Hon. B. Stephenson: If that rumour is correct, as the hon. member suggests, then of course that is a contravention of the Construction Safety Act. I do not know that that is factual at this point. When I have that information, I shall be pleased to report it.

RADIATION LEVELS

Hon. B. Stephenson: Mr. Speaker, on December 5, the leader of the third party asked me a question regarding the possible reduction of radiation levels to which workers might be exposed on the basis of an article which appeared in a newspaper. He suggested we should be considering these levels as reported in the newspaper. I have to tell you that I at that point, Mr. Speaker, suggested that we had not been able to get a copy of the paper to which the newspaper article alluded.

I have to report to this House after one week of trying that we still have not been able to receive a copy of the paper. It is said that paper is to be published in a journal, a very reputable journal known as Health Physics, but up to the November issue it has not been so published and it has not been available from anyone except perhaps from a gentleman by the name of Dr. Mancuso, who has not himself been available because he has been out of town.

I should note one thing: radiation standards in this country are not set by the province of Ontario, nor by any province, but by the Atomic Energy Control Board. If we can get a copy of the paper, we will be very pleased to inform them of our concern in this area.

One of the other things the member for Scarborough West suggested was that 40 per cent of the 670 deaths noted in the paper were from cancer induced by low-level radiation at one-tenth of the levels that we permit.

Now I reread that article, and it actually says that 40 of the 670 cancer cases were due to low level radiation, so that would be about six per cent, not 40 per cent. But without seeing the study, it really isn't possible to know the basis upon which it was determined that these six-per-cent deaths

were radiation-induced. We can only presume that it means the researchers found six per cent more deaths than they expected in this particular group. When we manage to get the paper, I shall be pleased to report further in this continuing saga.

Mr. Lewis: Just by way of supplementary: May I suggest, I hope not presumptuously, that the minister do as I did and simply phone Mancuso or write Mancuso and—

Hon. B. Stephenson: We tried that.

Mr. Lewis: Well I did too, and received a copy of the study. It is sitting on my desk. There was no difficulty whatsoever.

Hon. B. Stephenson: Could I have a copy of it?

Mr. Lewis: May I offer the Minister of Labour, and all her vast resources a copy of the study to read?

Hon. B. Stephenson: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: Good, thank you very much. Unbelievable, the whole occupational health branch, unbelievable people.

PSI MIND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

Mr. Sweeney: A question of the Premier, Mr. Speaker: My question deals with a commitment on the Premier's part last May in Kitchener to set up a committee of four deputy ministers to look into the activities of Psi. Two questions: how often has that committee met; and given that the Premier set it up, what has it reported to him?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member sent me a note from somebody in Kitchener related to a discussion I had during the course of certain events. This organization had something to do with psychological testing or something of that nature.

I don't really recall saying that I would set up a committee of four deputy ministers to inquire into this question. However, since I got the hon. member's note, I am trying to find out what it was that was discussed. If he has any fuller information, I would be delighted to pursue it but I don't really recall saying I would set up a committee of four deputy ministers.

Mr. Martel: What about the Workmen's Compensation Board facilities in Sudbury while you are at it?

Mr. Sweeney: I understand from some of the other ministers that it has been set up. Given we are talking about approximately seven months ago, that the Minister of Health now has medical evidence of a relationship between Psi and mental breakdown, and the they are now setting up children's programs,

would the Premier not be concerned that the time delay is critical?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I will have another word with the Attorney General (Mr. McMurtry). I think there has been some study of this matter; I will talk to the Attorney General to see whether he has any information to share.

As I say, I really don't recall the four deputy ministers that were to meet to solve this problem.

Mr. Conway: The Kitchener voters really shook you up to that extent?

Hon. Mr. Davis: No, no; I think I can recall the meeting. I think I can recall the general areas of discussion—

Mr. Conway: Kitchener is just a little west of here, about 60 miles.

Hon. Mr. Davis: This was really a very specific question raised by a couple of women, if memory serves me correctly.

CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY DISPUTE

Mr. Mackenzie: A question of the Minister of Labour: Can the minister inform the House as to whether she has any additional information on the nine-week strike of some 25 women employees at the Canadian Bank Note Company in Ottawa? Is the minister prepared to use her authority to set guidelines that would assure that any appointed arbitrator would have room to deal with all of the issues in dispute?

Hon. B. Stephenson: The mediator in this instance, and the director of industrial relationship services within the ministry, have had several discussions over the last two or three days with a number of individuals within the striking group, with the executive of the union and others. They are preparing a position which hopefully will lead to a solution to this strike. I am most certainly prepared to do whatever I can to assist in finding the solution to this anomalous situation which must be corrected.

PETITION

HOME IMPROVEMENTS FOR HANDICAPPED

Ms. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, I would like to present a petition, addressed to the hon. Minister of Revenue (Mrs. Scrivener), from Mrs. L. Van Santen and 59 other persons in Toronto who have handicapped persons in their homes or who are handicapped themselves, asking for legislation to exempt from assessment for property taxation those

home improvements which enable handicapped persons to stay in their own homes and operate independently.

REPORTS

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INCO LAYOFFS

Mr. Handleman from the select committee on Inco layoffs presented the committee's report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your committee recommends that its terms of reference be amended as follows:

That the committee shall be empowered to inquire similarly into the layoffs announced by Falconbridge Nickel Limited on December 8, 1977.

Your committee further recommends that its time for reporting be extended to not later than two months from the date of its first hearing; and that if the assembly is not in session, that it file its report with the clerk of the Legislative Assembly and it be empowered to release its report at that time.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO ALGOMA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Hon. Mr. Parrott presented the final report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Algoma University College.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Villeneuve from the standing social development committee reported the following resolution:

Resolved: That supply in the following supplementary amount and to defray the expenses of the Ministry of Education be granted to Her Majesty for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1978:

Services to education
program\$102,825,000

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR

Hon. Mr. McCague presented the annual report of the Provincial Auditor for the year ended March 31, 1977, and asked that it be referred to the standing committee on public accounts to be appointed in the next session.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

MENTAL HEALTH AMENDMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. Timbrell moved first reading of Bill 124, An Act to amend the Mental Health Act.

Motion agreed to.

PROGRAM COST DISCLOSURE ACT

Mr. Van Horne moved first reading of Bill 125, an Act to provide for the Disclosure of Information relating to the Cost of Government Programs.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Van Horne: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill, as indicated, is to provide for the public disclosure of the cost information upon which decisions to undertake certain government programs are based. The bill requires that the estimated total cost of each program be disclosed and provides for additional scrutiny of program operations if the estimated total cost is exceeded.

[3:15]

THUNDER BAY COURTHOUSE

Mr. Speaker: Before the orders of the day and pursuant to standing order 28, the member for Port Arthur (Mr. Foulds) has given notice of his dissatisfaction with the answer to his question given by the Minister of Government Services (Mr. McCague) concerning a government building in Thunder Bay. This matter will be debated at 10:30 tonight.

Mr. Roy: He's not serious.

Hon. Mr. McCague: Where was the member at question period?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

TOWNSHIP OF EAST ZORRA-TAVISTOCK ACT

Mr. Eaton moved second reading of Bill Pr29, An Act respecting the Township of East Zorra-Tavistock.

Motion agreed to.

Third reading also agreed to on motion.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC AMENDMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. Snow moved second reading of Bill 107, An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act.

Mr. Speaker: Does the minister have an opening statement?

Mr. Cunningham: We cut him off once before.

Hon. Mr. Snow: I wish to advise the House that in committee of the whole House I will propose four amendments to Bill 107, which deals with my ministry's improved axle and gross weight legislation for commercial motor vehicles.

One of the amendments will be to section 74. It is intended to make clear the government's intention to grandfather those commercial vehicles on the road today which are well designed under the present Ontario bridge formula and would lose payload of 1,000 pounds or more under the amendments to Ontario's vehicle weight legislation. This amendment will apply to trailers since these vehicles have a longer economic life than the motor vehicle which pulls them.

Secondly, because of representations made to me, I am proposing an increase in the maximum weight for one axle on a class B highway. The increase will be from 17,600 pounds to 18,000 pounds.

Thirdly, at the specific request of the Canadian Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association, I will propose that certain amendments in vehicle height, weight and length be postponed until April 1, 1978, when metric conversion legislation will be introduced. Specifically, I will propose that the increase in maximum height of vehicles be struck out and that the height remain at 13 feet, six inches.

Also, I will propose that the increased length for single vehicles remain at 35 feet, the maximum length of a trailer remain at 45 feet and the length of a bus remain at 40 feet. I would like to inform the House at this time that certain changes to effect metric conversion with respect to this legislation will be proposed for April 1, 1978.

Mr. Haggerty: That's a waste of money.

Hon. Mr. Snow: Therefore, the final amendment will establish the dimensions to be effective April 1, 1978, expressed at this time in exact imperial equivalents. This will allow the manufacturing industry to gear up for the changeover, knowing what the exact dimensions will be on April 1. This is being done to allow the industry this lead time in planning its production for the future.

I also have been approached by the member for Etobicoke (Mr. Philip) and advised of an amendment which he intends to make this afternoon with regard to tires. I would like to comment at this time on the new single-tire development. It has only been lately that we have learned of a new development in truck tires.

Yesterday morning, I met with representatives of the company involved after receiving from them last Thursday, a letter, advising me of their developments. These new tires, it would appear, might be a practical alternative to the dual tires now in common use. They appear to offer promise of improved fuel economy and better vehicle handling

characteristics. They are being tested under field conditions by one or more major trucking firms at the present time. I believe six or seven units are being tried with these tires.

Today, these tires are manufactured in France by one manufacturer and imported into Canada, although I understand other manufacturers may be involved in the research and development of such tires. Bill 107 will limit the application of these new tires, and axles so equipped will be limited to an axle weight of 19,800 pounds, while the same axle with appropriate dual tires will be allowed 22,000 pounds.

My ministry is extremely interested in learning more about these tires from three points of view: First, the fuel saving they offer; second, their safety characteristics; and, finally, their effect upon our pavements and bridges. To this end, we have had very preliminary discussions with the trucking industry as to how best to organize an objective examination of the three aspects I have mentioned. If such an examination proves the advantages of these tires clearly outweigh the disadvantages, I can assure this House I will eagerly seek amending legislation to remove any impediments to full utilization of the improved tires. However, I must observe that it is unlikely we would permit any increase in front axle weights because of the use of these tires.

In meeting with the representatives of this company yesterday, I assured them of the full co-operation of officials of my ministry in fully examining the potential of this new tire design. As you may know, Mr. Speaker, at Huron Park our ministry has a considerable facility for researching vehicles, tires and this type of thing. We are set up to test manoeuvrability, skid resistance, braking of trucks, anti-jack-knifing and that type of vehicle research. I hope we will be able to co-operate fully if this company brings forward its proposal to have this new tire tested. But at the moment, taking into consideration the extensive damage to our highways that might result from use of this new development, I would not be prepared to accept these new tires in this legislation before we had an opportunity to do any testing.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Speaker, in speaking in support of this legislation I'll try to be as brief as possible. I do support this legislation in my capacity as the critic of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications for my party. I would like to draw to the minister's attention, though, several concerns of mine. I might also specifically

involve myself with the issue of the tires which he has just discussed.

I, too, have met with the representatives of the particular company, Michelin of Canada, and I must say I'm impressed with the conclusions they have put to me with regard to these tires. The primary advantage I see, of course, is safety. Thereafter, when properly utilized, I think the tires can effect energy savings of up to 27 per cent for a standard trailer operation. From my perspective, I see that as one of the most revolutionary developments in the transportation industry in modern times.

The minister is aware that these particular tires—these wide-based, single radial tires—are now mandatory in a number of European jurisdictions, specifically Britain, I believe, and some of the Scandinavian countries. Those jurisdictions have found it necessary to make mandatory that these tires be used especially with combustible materials and dangerous commodities. I think the importance and significance of these tires is something the minister should impress upon our federal friends.

I am appreciative that the minister is going to look into the propriety of using these tires. At the same time, however, I am concerned that there may be some reluctance within his ministry to get involved in what is going to be a very complex study. I would say to the minister that short of allowing the tires to be used on an experimental basis, I sincerely doubt that there is any effective method of testing whether there will be more damage to the highways with a wide-based radial than with two bias tires. The high load capacity of these single tires is capable of considerable development in the future. I think this could be the way ahead for the industry in time. A number of large concerns are already involved with these tires on an experimental basis and have been, I believe, since 1972.

I would like to go on the record at this time by saying I hope the minister will come back to us in a short period of time and say they have done some tests and we may allow these tires to be used in a permissive, experimental fashion, because in the long run they are going to be to our advantage.

This particular legislation is appropriate at this time. It's long overdue and generally in keeping with recommendations by select committees to the House. I am pleased to see the grandfathering aspect of section 74, which will not apply any undue hardship to people who have equipment at this time.

I am also pleased there will be a delay in the implementation of the legislation as it

relates to trailer regulations of April 1, allowing the trailer manufacturing industry to dispose of raw materials they already have.

I have several concerns of a technical nature to which the minister might address himself and which would eliminate any questions I might have during the course of committee debate.

Could the minister see we get a more effective definition of what seems an ambiguous term in section 64(b) of the Act; that is, the term "towing vehicle"? I think it should be "towing unit." It might help clarify things.

Hon. Mr. Snow: Which section?

Mr. Cunningham: Section 64(b). Also, in section 65 I think there should be a definition, at least for legal purposes, of what the bill refers to as a "traction engine."

Again, I would comment that I favour the legislation. I am also appreciative of the concept of shipper liability, which is something that people in the industry have been mentioning for a long time. This in itself, in time, will reduce the costs being incurred by the province with regard to the enforcement of legislation, as the shipper now will be co-labile or co-responsible for overloading. I see that as a very appropriate policing mechanism and one which will serve the interest of the Ontario taxpayers.

Mr. Philip: Mr. Speaker, as with the previous speaker, I welcome the grandfathering clause in section 74. It will undoubtedly make the transition easier on the industry.

I welcome the bill. This is a bill of a very complex and technical nature. It's not nearly so complex as the system it's replacing. Up until now, even the courts in their wisdom couldn't understand parts of the existing system, such as the method of dealing with axle weights. This bill, complicated as it is, will go a long way to simplifying our present legislation.

[3:30]

Probably the only ones who lose by this legislation are the legal profession.

The reduction in the confusion will mean less time in courts and, by the same token, enforcement will be much easier. The minor extension in the overall length is not as great as what some in the industry would have advocated. However, I submit the minor extension will add to the safety of the vehicles, particularly those with pup trailers, by permitting them to have lower centres of gravity and thus increasing their stability.

We recognize that a considerable amount of work has gone into this bill. Ministry

officials started discussing the proposed bill about a year ago with people in the industry, and I understand there was some very open and frank discussion, and at times heated discussion, on the matter. Ministry officials had the good sense to respond to the concerns of those involved in the business and incorporate many of their views into this bill.

The result is a bill which is generally accepted by all. While it's not everything that everyone in the industry has requested, it is none the less a bill that is welcomed by those in the industry. I therefore see no reason to hold up the bill unnecessarily.

However, at some time I would like to say to the minister that, as the NDP transportation critic, I would have appreciated an opportunity to become involved with this bill at an earlier date. I recognize that the minister offered his staff to brief me and the Liberal transportation critic. However, this offer was made at the height of the activity in the House.

As the chairman of one committee and as the critic for the ministry whose estimates are currently under debate, I have a very uneasy feeling that I just haven't been able to devote the amount of time to this particular bill that such a complex and technical bill deserves. If the ministry can give the industry almost a year to discuss and study as complicated a matter as this, then surely the minister can give the opposition critics a little bit more time to analyse this type of bill. By the same token, I can't help but think that had this bill been introduced earlier and sent into committee, we might have had more opportunity to have input from those affected.

I acknowledge the fact that after I approached the minister—and I'm sure he had other approaches about the concerns of the Canadian Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association—he responded by drafting amendments to the bill; and he will be introducing these amendments. We certainly appreciate his responsiveness in this case. It saves the unnecessary hassle of opposition critics' having to introduce amendments. Certainly the amendments that the minister is proposing to his own bill will save not only money and materials in the industry but also may well save some jobs.

At the same time, we wonder how many other groups might have concerns that are not known to us. The minister will recall that the Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association only received notice of the bill, and an offer to explore it with them, on November 23. It was only because of the prompt action on the part of the officers of the association that the opposition critics and the minister himself

learned of some of the concerns regarding the bill, which resulted in the amendments the minister is introducing to his bill.

I have some concerns about section 72 of this bill; I have shared these concerns with the minister. At first I had intended to introduce an amendment to this section. However, having had conversation with the minister and hearing his comments in the House in introducing the bill, I have decided it will not be necessary, at least at this time. I feel, as does the Liberal transportation critic, that there is enough evidence to justify experimentation with those tires which carry, in single formation, loads equal to the duals.

The present legislation in Bill 72 is restrictive, notwithstanding the comments and the offers by the minister to meet with the industry and to allow experimentation to take place and to bring in the necessary amendments following the results of that experimentation. While section 72 does not prohibit research on the larger tires on test tracks, in fact, it does prohibit real testing. We welcome the minister's assurance that he will work with the industry to go ahead with testing in the real road conditions that exist in Ontario.

The ministry has failed to show to my satisfaction any reason for banning the larger tires. Ministry officials say the tires may create road damage, but they offer no research to back up that contention.

On the opposite side of the issue, Washington State University has conducted an evaluation on flotation tires used on logging trucks. Professors Alexander and Ekse made comparative studies of rebound and dynamic deflection, and they established that the dynamic forces produced by the twin tires were greater than the forces produced by single tires. Similar research done by the same university showed the larger tires fared better than the others on non-paved roadways.

Other studies, for the most part, have been inconclusive. The fact is that some researchers have concluded—because of the number of variables on highways, including road construction, the equipment being used and climatic conditions—it is impossible to do definitive research. All you can talk about is the effect of a particular tire or load on a particular road in a particular area. Therefore the only way in which we will ever know the pros and cons of the larger tires is to let them be tested in a real situation, namely on the highways of Ontario.

The larger tires allow for increased distances between suspension springs and, therefore provide lateral stability by in-

creasing the anti-roll couple. As a result, I think there are some very serious safety advantages that may occur from the larger tires.

The previous speaker has talked about the experiments, I believe in Europe, concerning the problems of the dual tires in carrying loads that may be of an inflammable nature. An imbalance in the two tires can often result in a fire in one of the inner tires which is not noted. Therefore, the larger tires in those instances may prove to be of a safer nature than the dual tires.

The minister has informed us he is speaking to the officials of Michelin and any other tire company that wishes to conduct this experiment. We are looking forward to questioning him on the results of these experiments. We will be expecting a report from the minister as progress is made in this area.

I have the feeling we may well be back here in the spring session making other amendments as other interest groups discover the full impact of the bill. This might have been avoided had the bill been introduced earlier and sent into committee, and had the members of this House had an opportunity to hear from groups that may not have been contacted.

I realize the minister has contacted the official trucking associations and that his officials have met with them at great length. However, the very fact that the tire manufacturers and the cab manufacturers have had to come to us at the last minute is a clear indication that had this bill been introduced earlier, and had we had an opportunity to discuss this highly technical bill and to have input from those others in the industry aside from the trucking companies themselves or the trucking company associations, we might have ended up with a stronger bill.

Mr. Speaker, I won't delay any longer. This is a bill that is welcomed by the industry. No doubt, it will be welcomed by a good many judges in this province. We are in favour of the bill and we very much welcome the amendments the minister is now proposing to his own bill.

Hon. Mr. Snow: I thank the hon. members for their contribution to this bill. I would like to clarify, if I may, some matters with respect to these so-called new tires proposed by Michelin Tires Manufacturing Company. Don't get me wrong. I haven't anything against Michelin tires. I bought my first set for my own car in 1965, which I believe was the year Michelin introduced tires of their manufacture into this country, and I

have found them to be excellent. In fact, I have been using them ever since. But I do think it would be totally irresponsible for me or my officials to accept into legislation a specification that would allow the introduction of these tires on to our roads when the first we heard of them with regard to wanting to do research or investigation with them was last Thursday when I received a letter.

The company advised me it has only six or seven vehicles in Canada where it has tried these tires. The tires are not manufactured in Canada. They are being imported from France. They do say, rather vaguely, if they are acceptable and if they find them acceptable to the province and to the industry, they would consider manufacturing them here, which would be great.

I was quite impressed with the presentation, brief as it was, discussing the details of this tire. Any new technology we can implement in the transportation industry deserves investigation. The possibility of added safety and fuel savings is certainly worth investigating. I would have to point out to the hon. members, though, that the legislation as written will allow an axle weight of 19,800 pounds with those tires rather than 22,000 pounds. They lose 2,200 pounds on an axle, but I would also point out that our weight legislation in Ontario is considerably higher than in any other province. If any other province allowed them the full weight it allows on dual tires, I doubt they would get 19,800 pounds.

We have no reservations whatsoever in carrying out this study. As a matter of fact, I understand one of our own vehicles, one of our MTC snow ploughs in the Owen Sound fleet, had these tires installed last winter on an experimental basis. I would also like to point out, if in the process of testing and examining these tires it is desired to allow a limited number of vehicles to travel on our highways with the full 22,000-pound weight per axle for testing purposes, we would be able to do this by way of a special permit. We are quite prepared to consider that.

The member for Wentworth North (Mr. Cunningham) mentioned his concern about definitions. I really don't know how else one would define a towing vehicle other than as a towing vehicle. I have consulted with my officials and with the legislative counsel who are here and we have not come up with any better suggestions as to how to describe the vehicle towing the other vehicle other than the towing vehicle.

Mr. Cunningham: The industry calls it a power unit.

[3:45]

Hon. Mr. Snow: I imagine that is what is in our present legislation. The other thing is the traction engine. There are no great number of traction engines being manufactured or hauled on our highways today. There is a provision in the Act for a traction engine. I don't know how long it has been there. The only time they are used on our highways today is for steam era celebrations at Milton or other antique parades. But a traction engine is a traction engine, and it has been called a traction engine for the last 100 years. I don't know how else we could describe it.

In the legislation we have allowed a width of 110 inches without a special permit. It is really almost an obsolete clause in the legislation, but we think it should be there for the few times that we do have traction engines on our highways.

The member for Etobicoke (Mr. Philip) referred to vehicle lengths. In this legislation we are increasing the overall length of a combination of units from the present 65 feet to the new dimension of 21 metres, which I believe is almost 69 feet—68 feet 11 inches and some fraction. This has been done at the request of the industry. Our dimensions are 65 feet at the present time; Quebec and the Maritimes are all 65 feet. Some of the western provinces are 70 feet and some are 65 feet, with the provision of special permits to 70 feet.

With the movement of freight across the border from the western provinces into Ontario, we were approached about a year ago by the Canadian Trucking Association to consider longer lengths in Ontario. It was agreed that a 68-foot length would accommodate the needs of the industry. I believe the select committee also recommended that we should do further investigation on vehicle lengths, although they did not make any recommendation on the length.

For the last six months or so, we have been issuing special permits allowing western Canadian vehicles to come in with the 68-foot length. We have found no problems whatsoever; in fact, my officials advise me that there are numerous safety aspects. So in our new legislation we have provided for this new length and this is, to my knowledge, totally acceptable to the industry.

The hon. member also mentioned he would have liked to be involved in the legislation at an earlier date. I would point out that we did have a considerable amount of

consultation with the industry over a period of time, as he suggested. We were discussing details and philosophies of the new legislation with the industry and they did not see the bill before the members of this House had seen it.

It is certainly not my policy to submit to a group the final draft of any legislation before it is introduced into this House. I did offer to have my officials meet with the opposition members, if they wished, to answer any detailed questions. This is a detailed bill and I realize it has not been easy with the time constraints.

I believe there are four trailer manufacturers in Ontario; at least there were four that we heard from. We met with the industry, and their concern is with the change-over and the timing of the change-over to the metric system. One of the companies was anxious to have it as in our bill; the other three wanted the delay.

I think we have been able to settle both interests, because we have continued the present lengths until April 1, 1978, as requested by some of the manufacturers. Many truckers have told me they are delaying ordering equipment until these new lengths are final. So rather than delay the ordering of equipment and cut down on the work in the plants any longer, in this amendment that I will introduce we have also put in the new lengths, not in metric but in direct hard imperial conversion, and they become effective April 1. So we've covered both and I think the trailer companies will be quite happy with—

Mr. Makarchuk: Didn't they ask for July 1?

Hon. Mr. Snow: April 1 was the request that I had, and April 1 is the planned metric conversion date for all other metric measurements relating to the industry.

I would like to point out that for consultation purposes the trailer manufacturers' association was given the first draft of our proposed material for the change of the legislation in March 1977 and a second draft in April 1977. So I'm a little bit at a loss as to how one can say they did not know of the legislation until it was introduced. They certainly were consulted, as was the Ontario Rubber Association, which is one of the industry associations that my officials consulted in the final development of this legislation. Unfortunately the tire company that has been mentioned here today is not a member of that association, I believe.

Motion agreed to.

Ordered for committee of the whole House.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC AMENDMENT ACT

House in committee of the whole on Bill 107, An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act.

On section 1:

Hon. Mr. Snow: Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to section 1. Some of these amendments are quite lengthy. I hope you will bear with me.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Hon. Mr. Snow moves that subsections, 5, 6, 7 and 9 of section 65 of the Act, as set out in section 1 of the bill, be amended by striking out "36 feet 1 inch" in the third line of subsection 5 and inserting in lieu thereof "35 feet"; and by striking out "45 feet 10 inches" in the third line of subsection 6 and inserting in lieu thereof "45 feet"; and by striking out "41 feet" in the first line of subsection 7 and inserting in lieu thereof "40 feet"; and by striking out "13 feet 7 inches" in the second line of subsection 9 and inserting in lieu thereof "13 feet 6 inches."

Motion agreed to.

Section 1, as amended, agreed to.

On section 2:

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Hon. Mr. Snow moves that Bill 107 be amended by renumbering sections 2, 3 and 4, as sections 3, 4 and 5, and by adding thereto the following section:

"2. On the first day of April 1978, subsections 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 9 of section 65 of the Highway Traffic Act as re-enacted by section 1 of this Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"(1) Subject to section 66, no vehicle shall have a greater width than 102 23/64 inches while on a highway except.

"(a) traction engines may have a total width not exceeding 110 15/64 inches, or

"(b) motor vehicles and road maintenance machines operated by or on behalf of a municipality or other authority having jurisdiction and control of a highway where such vehicles are engaged in road maintenance including the removal of snow from a highway.

"(2) Subject to section 66, no load on a vehicle shall have a greater width than 102 23/64 inches while on a highway except

"(a) loads of raw forest products which shall have a greater width than 102 23/64 inches at point of origin and which shall not exceed a total of 110 15/64 inches at any time during transit or,

"(b) loads of loose fodder.

"(5) Subject to section 66, no vehicle other than a fire apparatus, a semi-trailer or a bus,

including load, shall exceed the length of 36 feet one and 1/16 inches while on a highway; and no combination of vehicles including load coupled together shall exceed the total length of 68 feet 10 49/64 inches while on a highway.

"(6) Subject to section 66, no semi-trailer, other than a semi-trailer designed for the carriage of vehicles, shall exceed the length of 45 feet, 11 and 11/64 inches while on a highway; and any extension in the length of a semi-trailer caused by auxiliary equipment or machinery that is not designed for the transportation of goods shall not be included in determining the length thereof.

"(7) No bus shall exceed the length of 41 feet and one-eighth of an inch while on a highway but an increase in the length of a bus caused by the addition of a liquid-filled or other energy-absorbing bumper, shall not be included in determining the length of the bus.

"(9) Subject to section 66, no vehicle, including loads, shall have a greater height than 13 feet seven and 3/8 inches while on a highway."

Mr. Makarchuk: Mr. Chairman, I just want to clarify, with the minister, a representation that was made by the truck trailer manufacturing association. I'm referring to the letter that was sent to the minister on December 2. On the second page of the letter it said: "The whole new implementation of the new regulations shall not take place until July 1, 1978." As I understand it, his amendment reads, "April 1, 1978."

Could he explain whether in effect he is implementing what they are talking about in the letter—perhaps not in this amendment but in some future amendment—or has he come to the conclusion that it should go in on April 1?

Hon. Mr. Snow: Mr. Chairman, I didn't attend the meeting with this group, but I personally discussed the matter, by telephone, with three of the manufacturing companies. They indicated to me they were expecting the change to metric measurement on April 1 and not on January 1. They all indicated to me that April 1 was acceptable.

When the letter did arrive, after all these discussions had taken place—in fact, I asked the association to submit a brief—I believe it did say July 1, but there certainly was no indication that April 1 was not acceptable.

April 1 is the date scheduled by the Canadian Metric Commission, for all provinces to implement metric measurements in this type of legislation. If we extended it beyond, I'm sure it would only delay the

trucking companies from ordering equipment. Regardless of what happens, I'm sure there are going to be some vehicles being manufactured now that companies, who want that extra length, just won't buy. They're going to wait until April 1.

If we were to delay implementation until July 1, companies would get by with the equipment they've got until they could get the new lengths on July 1. So I think it's imperative that we implement this within a reasonable time. I can certainly accept the three-month delay but I wouldn't recommend any more.

[4:00]

Mr. Makarchuk: I'm not sure whether the minister talked to the manufacturer I've talked to—I refer to Trailmobile, which has a plant in Brantford—but in my discussions with the people there, I was a bit alarmed that they felt certain companies had a sort of an "in" with the ministry. They felt certain companies were aware of what was going to happen, whereas other companies had not received this information, and that this is the reason they wanted an extension of the date to July 1.

If the minister can give me assurances that he has discussed it with them, and they are happy with the April 1 date, I am not too concerned about it. However, all the information I received from them indicated they would need to have until July 1 to be able to retool and to be competitive in the business for various technical reasons.

They also felt there was some undue competition involved in this case because certain firms seemed to have an "in" or were aware this kind of change was going to come about, while other firms were not aware of this information. Consequently, I feel this element of unfairness—and it may not be legitimate—when the government takes the side of one firm is not necessarily in the best interests of anybody in this province.

The other thing pointed out to me was there's a possibility that because there isn't an adequate delay, there may have to be some layoffs of people in the plant. Again I am sure the minister is not interested in seeing this happen. Do I have assurance this is not going to happen?

Hon. Mr. Snow: I cannot give the hon. member an assurance there will not be any layoffs in any plant today. I can almost assure him that if we do delay the implementation of this until July 1, there will be layoffs. The trucking companies just will not order units today under the 65-foot legislation if on July 1, or the way the legis-

lation is, on April 1, they can get units of 69 feet 10 and 59/64 inches. I am sure there could be a much higher risk of layoffs. I hope there will be none in the industry, but I am sure there would be a much higher risk of layoffs if the date were delayed.

I would also say that if any company tells you it is not aware of proposed metric measurements coming into force on April 1, they must be living in the dark ages. The schedules for metric conversion set down by the Canadian Metric Commission have been around for some years.

Mr. Makarchuk: It's not that they weren't aware of the fact that metric conversion was going on. It seems they weren't aware of what the exact sizes were going to be when we do get into metric conversion.

I would assume the minister knows what he's talking about. However, what bothers me about this whole problem is that the manufacturers themselves have said they would prefer the July 1 date. Obviously they know what's best for their business or they know their business or the minister knows their business. What I'm being told here is that the minister is convinced in his own mind there will be no problems with the April 1 date. I hope he is right, because he certainly has the clout to put this in if he wants to.

Mr. Philip: Mr. Chairman, the kind of confusion surrounding this is a good example of why we would have been in much better shape on this bill if it had been introduced a little earlier and if we had an opportunity to examine it in committee and hear from the various groups that might be interested in the bill.

Having said that, and not wanting to belabour the point I made earlier, I wonder if the minister can answer a question. Having had discussions with people in the industry, and then receiving the letter from the association with the recommendations of the July 1 date, did the minister respond to that association and double-check his communications with the industry? Obviously his understanding was they understood the April 1 date. Their understanding in the letter seems to indicate the July 1 date. I am wondering what steps he took after receiving the letter to get back to the industry and straighten out that confusion.

Hon. Mr. Snow: I spoke personally with three of the companies. My staff met with all four companies, which I believe were present at the meeting when this was discussed.

Mr. Philip: A further question: Did the minister meet with them after he received the letter in which the date of July 1 was put?

Hon. Mr. Snow: I can't say for sure. I don't keep a log of every telephone call I make and the dates that I talk to people. But it was all within the same short period of time.

Mr. Makarchuk: I presume the minister did reply to this letter that was sent to him from the trailer manufacturers' association on December 2. There must have been a reply from his office. What did he tell him and did he receive any kind of comment on his reply?

Hon. Mr. Snow: I don't recall replying to the letter. We had a meeting with them immediately following that—or at that time. I believe the meeting was set up when I talked personally to the presidents or sales managers of the three companies. I asked them to put it in a letter, but I immediately asked my staff to set up a meeting with them. That meeting took place about the same time as the letter arrived, I believe.

Mr. Philip: I wonder if somebody on the minister's staff can give us the information as to whether or not, after receiving that letter, anybody on his staff or he personally contacted the industry and straightened up the confusion over the date. Surely there must be somebody on his staff who has that information and can supply it to us and get rid of the confusion we have over that item.

Hon. Mr. Snow: Unfortunately we don't have the files and the copies of the letter and our appointment books with us here in the House. I assure the member there has been proper consultation with these people, and I assure you, Mr. Chairman, that if we were to delay the implementation of this until July 1, there would be havoc in the industry right now.

Mr. Philip: No one is advocating, I think, delaying it until July 1. I certainly accept all the reasons the minister has given as to why it needs to be implemented on April 1. It's a matter of clarifying whether the industry understands those reasons.

Motion agreed to.

Section 2, as amended, agreed to.

On section 3:

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Hon. Mr. Snow moves that section 74 of the Act as set out in section 3 of the bill, as renumbered by amendment by this committee, be amended by adding thereto the following subsections:

"(2) Where the weight permitted under clause (c) of subsection 1 is the least and where the weight permitted a vehicle or com-

bination of vehicles under this subsection as it existed on the 31st day of December 1977 exceeds by 1,000 pounds or more the weight permitted under subsection 1 on or after the first day of January 1978, the minister may grant a special gross vehicle weight authority permitting the vehicle or combination of vehicles to operate on a class A highway at the gross vehicle weight set out in the authority, but no authority issued under this subsection shall permit a gross vehicle weight in excess of 140,000 pounds.

"(3) Subsection 2 does not apply.

"(a) in respect of a single commercial motor vehicle other than a tractor which was manufactured after the 31st day of March 1978, or

"(b) in respect of a combination of a tractor and other vehicles, the vehicle attached to the tractor which was manufactured after the 31st day of March 1978.

"(4) An application for an authority under subsection 2 shall be made in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by regulation and shall be made not later than the 30th day of June 1978.

"(5) The driver of a vehicle or combination of vehicles being operated on a highway under an authority issued pursuant to subsection 2 shall produce when demanded by a police officer or an officer appointed for the carrying out of the provisions of this Act the authority or a true copy thereof.

"(6) Every person who operates or permits the operation of a vehicle or combination of vehicles under an authority issued pursuant to subsection 2 where the gross vehicle weight exceeds the gross vehicle weight permitted by the authority is guilty of an offence, and on summary conviction a fine shall be imposed as if the person had not been issued the authority and had been convicted of an offence under subsection 1 in respect of any gross vehicle weight in excess of the weight permitted under subsection 1.

"(7) Where a vehicle or combination of vehicles for which an authority is issued pursuant to subsection 2 is operated upon a highway while the weight of the front axle of the vehicle or combination of vehicles varies by more than 1,000 pounds from the weight specified for the front axle on the authority, then the authority shall be deemed to not apply.

"(8) An authority issued under subsection 2 expires on the 31st day of December 1986.

"(9) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing

"(a) the manner in which an application may be submitted and the information to be provided;

"(b) the conditions precedent to issuance of an authority pursuant to this section;

"(c) the conditions attaching to an authority issued pursuant to this section;

"(d) fees for processing applications; and
 "(e) the gross vehicle weights to be set out in any authority issued pursuant to this section and the method of calculating such weight."

Hon. Mr. Snow further moves that subsection 2 of section 76 of the Act as set out in section 3 of the bill be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"(2) For the purposes of this section the minister may designate by regulation the date on which a 'freeze-up' shall commence and the date on which a 'freeze-up' shall terminate."

Hon. Mr. Snow further moves that section 76 of the Act as set out in said section 3 of the bill be amended by striking out "17,600" in the third line and inserting in lieu thereof "18,000."

Motion agreed to.

Section 3, as amended, agreed to.

On section 4:

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Hon. Mr. Snow moves that section 4 of the bill, as renumbered by amendment by this committee, be amended (a) in subsection 1 by striking out "2" in the second line and inserting in lieu thereof "3"; and (b) in subsection 2 by striking out "2" in the first line and inserting in lieu thereof "3."

Hon. Mr. Snow: This is just to update the numbering of the sections.

Motion agreed to.

Section 4, as amended, agreed to.

Section 5 agreed to.

Bill 107, as amended, reported.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC AMENDMENT ACT

House in committee on the whole on Bill 112, An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, with your permission I would—

Mr. Deputy Chairman: I recognize the Solicitor General unless you are on a point of order.

Mr. Cunningham: I was just going to indicate, possibly on a point of clarification, that we would agree to third reading of Bill 107 at this time.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: We are now in committee and the Solicitor General has an amendment to put.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: If you want to go that far, Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to make my amendment. My amendment has to do with the addition of subsection 6. If there are no questions to that point I would be pleased to make it.

On section 1:

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Hon. Mr. MacBeth moves that subsection 52(a) of the Highway Traffic Act as set out in section 1 of the bill be amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

"(6) Subsection 2 does not apply to a person who is transporting radar warning devices in sealed packages in a motor vehicle from a manufacturer to a consignee."

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Mr. Chairman, this will permit the people who are making them in the province at the present time to transport them without being in contradiction of the statute.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: The words "inside Ontario" and "outside Ontario" in your printed amendment are taken out?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Yes, I understand there are distributors in Ontario who distribute to the United States.

[4:15]

Mr. Stong: I am glad that the minister, in preparing his amendment to this Act, did delete the words about Ontario for the very reasons he has stated. In my opening remarks on this bill yesterday, I indicated we were concerned about distributors being in Ontario. So long as the radar detecting device remains in its sealed package, I think the import of the Act is carried out. We will support the amendment as the minister proposed it.

Mr. Lawlor: I indicated on second reading we had an amendment to subsection 3. I won't discuss that now, Mr. Chairman. I would like to come back to it after discussing what is actually before us. I suppose again you are giving us tough nuts to crack, Mr. Minister, and you are withdrawing some of the chestnuts out of the fire before they really blaze up. Graciously, I suppose, at Christmastime, Bills 113 and 114 have disappeared from the order paper; I suppose in a way that is all to the good. I can understand Bill 114 being taken off. I simply don't understand why Bill 113 should be taken off.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Bill 114 is the only one that was taken off. We meant to go ahead with Bill 113 but, because proposed

amendments were not acceptable, we don't intend to proceed with that.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Could we stick to Bill 112? That is what is before the House at the moment.

Mr. Lawlor: I will have a private conversation with the minister on Bill 113, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

There is a certain amount of hypocrisy involved in this. We all feel the pinch, to say the least, of unemployment in Ontario et cetera, but it is kind of like giving a carte blanche to raise marijuana on all the deserted lots in Metropolitan Toronto for export to Turkey. We can't touch the heinous substance ourselves, but we can make it available to numerous others who are not as enlightened as we are in this province, and so manufacture the Fuzzbusters and let all the benighted heathens in the hyperborean regions thereabouts—Michigan, I suppose, or other places—be the beneficiaries of what we can't stomach. From that point of view, one has real reservations about that particular move. However, in the interests of saving time and not flagellating the minister too much this afternoon, I'll let that go with the indication that I would like to come back on that subsection.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Mr. Lawlor moves that subsection 3 of section 52(a) of the Act, as set out in section 1 of the bill, be deleted and the following be substituted therefor:

"A constable or police officer may, provided he has reasonable grounds to believe that a motor vehicle is equipped with a radar warning device, require the driver of any such motor vehicle to submit such motor vehicle to an examination and may seize and take away any radar warning device found in or upon said motor vehicle."

Mr. Lawlor: The minister and I had a brief discussion last evening about this amendment. It's his submission that subsection 3 in its wording encompasses subsection 2. The minister has a peripheral point which disappears as you look at it more closely into the distance, into a fog. I admit there are probably grounds of legitimate difference between us on straight wording, on the semantics of the thing, but it is sufficiently serious for me to press the point at the present time.

Subsection 2 reads: "No person shall drive on a highway a motor vehicle that is equipped with or that carries or contains a radar warning device." Subsection 3 goes on: "A police officer may at any time, without a warrant, enter and search a motor vehicle

that he has reasonable grounds to believe is equipped with or carries or contains a radar warning device contrary to subsection 2."

I am going to pause there because it seems to me, on a proper English parsing of the phrase "contrary to subsection 2," that the phrase or subclause has reference not necessarily to the driving but to the presence of a radar warning device. The emphasis falls on the wrong place. If the minister sees that particular semantic point, then he will—

Mr. Lewis: It's not semantic; it's semiotic.

Mr. Lawlor: As my leader says, it's a semiotic point and a meaningful point.

Mr. Lewis: Absolutely. It is profound and insightful. You deal with illiterate legislative writers.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I rely on lawyers rather than literary people. That is my problem.

Mr. Lawlor: I don't know if the minister gives any credence to that at all, but I submit he has to do, because his response has been that the thing we are seeking to do in the deletion is precisely what his intention is, but that is already accomplished. If he is convinced that it fails in accomplishment on this kind of wording, then we are back to square one, saying that vehicles which are stationary with no driver or owner present whatsoever, vehicles sitting out somewhere, may be broken into by the police officer, given complete legitimacy under the section as it now stands, and the device in question removed without any compensation vouchsafed to the individuals whose vehicles are being so treated. I am sure no one wants that. Even however benighted our civil liberties may be in this province at this stage, no one wishes to extend such powers to damage property in order to effect the purpose that would be envisaged, if what I say has virtue.

I can only reiterate that on any sensible reading or in any event if it is ambiguous, if it permits of a second reading and if the police department and the courts could legitimately construe the clause along the lines I have indicated, then it is in our power here and now to remove and make it crystal clear. That is our responsibility so to do.

If the minister accedes to the basic propositions being put forward, then I would ask him at this time to lift the veil, to make it sensible and wholly meaningful as things stand, by moving either to the wording as I have presented it to the House or to some other form of wording that is more palatable to him, but not the very wording we have before us at this time which, I predict, will lead us into severe difficulties and require

the minister to bring back this section, probably in the spring session, to alter the wording and to clarify the intent of his legislation. None of us in this House wishes to pass legislation which on its face and even on interrogation is confusing or misleading or leaves the room open to acts, that can take place and be justified on the wording, which we would not want to see brought to pass.

If there's any modicum of common sense in what I'm saying in this particular regard, I would seek to prevail upon the minister to either adopt the amendment or introduce an amendment of his own in this particular regard. I prevail upon him to do so, not in terms of good cheer but in terms of good law.

Mr. Stong: With respect to the amendment that is proposed by my friend from Lakeshore, I might say, as I read Bill 112, the substantive offence is created by subsection 2. It's a moving offence.

I know my colleague from Lakeshore is concerned about stationary vehicles. It's obvious from a reading of subsection 3—and I might say the member for Lakeshore gave me the benefit of having his amendment earlier than just this afternoon; I received it from him last night—that subsection 3 refers back to the substantive offence, which is a moving offence.

Inasmuch as it does refer to subsection 2, the police officer acts at his own peril and his own risk if he does take action towards the stationary vehicle. Not only that, but subsection 3, as it is written in the bill, requires that the police officer have reasonable grounds to believe that the vehicle—and that's a moving vehicle or a vehicle in which there is a driver—contains a device as defined in subsection 1. If the officer cannot demonstrate a reasonable belief, he acts at his own peril and the victim, or the owner of a parked car, is thereby protected by this legislation, as it is already written.

The difficulty I have with the amendment offered by the member for Lakeshore is that it casts another duty upon an already overburdened police force. It requires a police officer to use his time in another administrative function; that is, to require the driver to attend at a service station or other area for an inspection and a subsequent follow-up. In other words, to use his time, at taxpayers' expense, to follow that vehicle through an examination centre, a service centre or whatever. I think the police department has enough duties now and does not need the extra burden of becoming a mechanical inspector.

In that sense, I think the legislation as it exists is sufficient to meet the exigency brought forward by the member for Lakeshore, namely the stationary vehicle because, in my estimation, a police officer can only act in relation to a moving vehicle pursuant to the Act as it is written.

Mr. Lawlor: Without prolonging the fuzz, or fuzzing it any more than it already is, and possibly even busting it by bringing it to an end—if I go on like that we can talk forever. I sometimes say in this House, "Preserve us from all lawyers, including myself." I can't read into this what the hon. member has just said—taking it to some kind of station and having a mechanic check it; all he has to do is examine the vehicle. The monstrosity is sitting in front of him. It's either there or it isn't there. It doesn't require minute, microscopic, much less telescopic, examination to discover whether there's a Fuzzbuster on the premises.

[4:30]

If I may usurp my colleague, I was going to suggest that—what I'm after here is the word "enter," you see. If you put the word "stop" in there, what I'm very much concerned about is that while the police officer has sovereign jurisdiction to examine the vehicle, he may examine it on the road or, as I read this thing, he may examine it off the road; he may examine it with a passenger or a driver, or with no driver or passenger; he may examine it, period. That can lead to very serious abuses with respect to the extension of the powers of search and seizure in this particular regard. As I say, it comes down to a matter of construing that phrase and saying, "What does the reference, contrary to subsection 2, mean?" If there is any area of doubt about it, then that doubt can be easily obviated by altering some wording. That's as much as I'm asking for.

Mr. Foulds: As you well know, Mr. Chairman, and as the members of the House well know, I'm not a lawyer, but I have studied the language at some length. I suggest to you that, in structure, all of the clauses in the section are parallel. They are not dependent, in terms of the structure of the legislation and in the structure of the sentence. That is, subsection 3 is not dependent on subsection 2. Subsection 3 is parallel to subsection 2. There is no link in the legislation between subsection 3 and subsection 2.

I would suggest subsection 3, as it stands, allows—as my colleague has said—a police officer to, if you like, break and enter a stationary vehicle. The word "enter" has a

very specific meaning in law, as I understand it.

I would suggest to you that the second suggestion my colleague has made, that we cross out the word "enter" in line two of subsection 3 and use the word "stop" would then link subsection 3 and subsection 2. Then, in meaning, the word "drive" in subsection 2 would be linked in meaning to the word "stop" in subsection 3. That would, I think, relieve our anxiety to some small extent, although not to the extent my colleague has suggested in his own amendment.

I would, for a moment, like to put that to the minister and to his officials to consider very seriously, because the examination can be done by the police officer on the spot. Surely in this day and age, when individual rights and civil liberties aren't thought of highly in the land, we should avoid as far as possible infringing on those.

We should avoid, frankly, giving to police blanket authority that can be abused. In the vast majority of cases, I would suggest that authority would not be abused. If the authority is there to be abused, you can be sure there will be one or two, or maybe three or four minor incidents. Frankly, that is too many for this Legislature to allow to pass. We should be in the job of passing legislation that protects rights as well as limiting unsatisfactory practices.

We agree, in this piece of legislation, that we are trying to limit an unsatisfactory practice. We should not in the course of that limit the property rights, if you like, of the owner of a motor vehicle. I'm afraid subsection 3 as it is currently written does limit those property rights.

Mr. Stong: Mr. Chairman, with respect to the member for Port Arthur's comments, I think I agree with what he has said with the exception that it seems clear enough to me as it's written. I don't think a court would have any difficulty in interpreting it. However, so the people out on the street understand our legislation, perhaps we should spell it out and make it perfectly clear. I would have no objection to the inclusion of the word "stop," but I would include it and I would not delete any words from the subsection. In going along with what the member for Port Arthur said, I would have it read:

"A police officer may at any time, without a warrant, stop, enter and search"—rather than delete the words "enter and search," I would agree to the inclusion of the word.

If we are talking about legislation leading to litigation, the words "to submit such motor vehicle to an examination" could open the door to such litigation. For instance, take the

case of a driver who is very proud of his car. He has a \$10,000 car. A police officer stops him and wants to search, and he says: "Oh, no. I require you to take my vehicle to a qualified mechanic before you dare search this. Are you a mechanic? No. All right, I am going to insist you take my vehicle to a service station." A court could very well be called upon to interpret "submit such motor vehicle to an examination" in light of that. That's why I do not favour the member for Lakeshore's interpretation. However, I would go along with the inclusion of the word "stop" in subsection 3.

Mr. Lawlor: If the minister is disposed to place the word "stop" in, either in the terms just delineated or earlier, then I would withdraw my amendment. But I can't let it go.

If the hon. member will look at the Liquor Control Act or a list of Acts as long as your arm, the language used in instance after instance has to do with submitting to examination in order to locate, say, a bottle of liquor. It will not require the expertise of the finest wine taster in southern Ontario in order to be taken to be in his presence, but I will leave it. I hope the minister will go that far.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Mr. Chairman, legislative counsel naturally gave a great deal of consideration to this before they produced it, but I have been impressed by the literary eminence of the members of the NDP. I have also consulted with my legal advisers in connection with the recommendation made by the hon. member for Lakeshore. If we can incorporate the suggestion of the member for York Centre as well, so it would read "stop, enter and search," we would be very pleased to accept that amendment.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Mr. Minister, are you moving that amendment?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I thought the member for Port Arthur, who made it, should take credit for it.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Mr. Foulds moves that subsection 3 of section 52(a) of the Act as set out in section 1 of the bill be amended by inserting the word "stop" after the word "warrant" in line one and before the word "enter" in line two.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the minister, in the light of the comments made by previous speakers, if the police officer confiscates such a device after finding it, would they be confiscating the devices of Americans coming into our country? Would they be doing that even though the device is legal in their state and even

though they may have removed it from operation and may have it in another place in the car, even in the trunk?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: First, the police will not be confiscating them. The police would seize them, but it would be the courts that would confiscate them on conviction. All the police can do is seize it, and they need to seize it as a matter of evidence. If they weren't given the power of seizure, then they would probably have a pretty tough time trying to prove in court that this was in fact what the policeman alleged it to be.

You ask specifically about tourists. As I said in my opening remarks, we don't want to do anything to discourage tourists. At the same time, when they come into this province, they are not allowed to use studded tires and there is a variety of differences in our laws from whatever jurisdiction they may come. We would propose there would be ample warning at the border that these devices are illegal in the province of Ontario. We would suggest they be disconnected and put in the trunk, or something of that nature.

I agree that doesn't get them out of the Act. We will be issuing to police officers, who have discretion on their own, a suggested procedure to follow so we won't become offensive to our good tourists who visit us from time to time.

Mr. B. Newman: Would the tourist, finding out at the last minute when he is going through customs inspection that he has a device that is illegal in our jurisdiction, have the opportunity then of removing the device, storing it in his trunk if he so wished, and making it inoperative? And if the device were to be seized by your officers, would he have the opportunity of getting that device back as he returns to his home in the United States?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: That's the way I hope it would be administered, yes.

Mr. Stong: I would like to ask the minister if he is contemplating the imposition of demerit points for a conviction under this particular Act against licensed Ontario drivers.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: No, sir.

Mr. Lawlor: I can't help but again comment, ironically, that while what the minister suggests in this little directive to the police—take it easy; ignore the tourist, the foreigner, et cetera—is eminently practical, it's legally ludicrous.

It's like saying, again, for those people, say from Minnesota, you may murder blue-eyed people with dark hair in Ontario but

not others, while still somewhat restricting those murders by Ontario citizens. What I'm trying to say is it's all right to do those things, but you should never talk about them.

The minister's directives are quite questionable and he, my lord, is the policy master of the whole judicial system here in Ontario.

By the way, we'll never get to his estimates this time. Isn't he breathing out loud?

Anyhow, how does he justify all this?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Mr. Chairman, I really can't justify it. I think the member for Lakeshore put a little different connotation on the word; he referred to it as a directive, I think I referred to it as a suggestion. As far as the police are concerned, I agree they have this discretion to exercise themselves. We can give them a little guidance, but certainly the minister cannot direct them how to interpret the law. That's for the courts.

All I suggest is that we might send out a suggestion to them as to how to be kind to people visiting Ontario.

Mr. Lawlor: These Fuzzbusters are going to destroy our whole legal system.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Could I ask the member for Lakeshore, in view of the amendment put by the member for Port Arthur, is he now withdrawing his amendment?

Mr. Lawlor: I so withdraw.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: The amendment is withdrawn.

Is Mr. Foulds' amendment agreed to?

Motion agreed to.

Section 1, as amended, agreed to.

Sections 2 and 3 agreed to.

Bill 112, as amended, reported.

On motion by Hon. Mr. Welch, the committee of the whole House reported two bills with amendments.

[4:45]

THIRD READINGS

The following bills were given third reading on motion:

Bill 112, An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act.

Bill 107, An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act.

CONCURRENCE IN SUPPLY

Resolution for supply for the following ministry was concurred in by the House:

Ministry of Education (supplementary).

CONDOMINIUM AMENDMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. Grossman moved second reading of Bill 115, An Act to amend the Condominium Act.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: This bill is a bill dealing with one urgent and important aspect of the very many problems surrounding condominiums. It is, of course, intended to provide immediate relief and protection in the cases in which there are common expense arrears continuing to mount and pile up.

The Kealey report on condominiums, the condominium study group report, which has been some time in coming, will be tabled by me later this week.

I hope to be able to move from the tabling of that report, over the next few months, to the presentation, to this Assembly in the spring, of an entirely new Condominium Act, based in a large measure, I would suspect, upon the report and subsequent meetings, conversations, and input I might receive with regard to the implications of that report, both from the people living in and running condominiums, as well as the financial institutions and members of the Assembly.

Now rather than say to the very many condominium owners who are facing difficulties because of mounting common expense arrears, that we can't assist them in their problems until we have gone through the paper work and the draftmanship resulting from the condominium report later this week, I think it is important that we move immediately to at least protect those who, in the interim, are in need of protection.

Consequently this Act will provide protection, I would hope from and after January 1, 1978, in order to give priority to the common expense arrears arising from and after that date, provided of course the condominium associations take the necessary action under this amending legislation.

The net effect should be that not many more foreclosures would result, and we anticipate fewer instances of arrears. We suspect there will be better and more careful financial management; and that there will be more understanding among purchasers of condominium units with regard to their direct and immediate obligations and the size of those obligations.

We have taken careful steps to protect the mortgagees as well, who may in circumstances like these say the rules have been changed after their mortgages have gone on. But we have, we think, provided sufficient protection of these mortgagees; and they appear, I might add, to be rather understanding and appreciative of the steps we have taken.

In the Act, for example, mortgagees can in fact pay the arrears of common expenses, add them to the outstanding amount of the mortgage, declare the mortgage in default

take immediate steps under the mortgage. The mortgagees will also be entitled to notice of the claim for arrears, the lien for arrears of common expenses; and by notice I thought it appropriate not simply to go through the ritual of requiring registration in the registry office, but rather to require real and actual notice be sent to the mortgagees. If we had not followed that approach, the mortgagees would have to be running to the registry office every month to do a sub-search, to check and see if there was any trouble in the unit. So we have required that actual notice be provided to the mortgagees.

In any event, I would draw to the attention of the House that by the time the first three-month period, which is the period of time that condominium associations have to register on title and give notice to the mortgagees in order to protect arrears, has expired, we will be well on the road toward the new Condominium Act.

Before very many of those actions end up in the courts, as they may, we will be back in this Assembly having another crack at the whole area of condominiums. In fact I would suspect we will be repealing this very section for re-enactment in a whole new Condominium Act. So if there are any difficulties in the implementation of this short amending Act, we will be able to rectify them in the spring.

I want to assure the House we have taken very great care to make sure the Act, as drafted, provides the necessary protection at this time. With that in mind, I would like to take this opportunity to specifically acknowledge the input we received from the Ontario Federation of Condominium Associations, and as well the financial institutions. Both of them provided us with important input and co-operation. I look forward to meeting with those groups and others, such as the Condominium Managers' Association, and any other persons and bodies which may be interested in the whole area of condominiums over the next few months, so that in the spring we can provide fuller and better protection for condominium owners and associations in a complete and an entire package.

In any case, Mr. Speaker, I would also like to acknowledge the co-operation of the opposition parties. I have spoken with them and they have indicated their co-operation and desire to provide this interim measure of protection to condominium owners. I would like to thank them for their concern and co-operation.

Mr. Blundy: Mr. Speaker, we in the official opposition welcome this bill to amend the Condominium Act. We are aware there are many areas within the existing Condominium Act that do have to be corrected. We look forward to the presentation later this week of the Kealey report. The consequent study of that report and the implementation, hopefully, of many of the things recommended in the report will better the lot of the people of Ontario who have chosen this particular style of home life, and make a pleasant atmosphere for them, one that will be financially beneficial to them.

There is one thing I must say at this time; after having said we are going to fully support this bill, I just cannot understand why it has taken the government so long. I am not speaking so much of the present minister but more properly of his predecessors. This has been a great bone of contention for many years for condominium owners. It has brought great worry and trial to many of the condominium corporations and to the individual members of the corporation.

There are incidents known to all of us where various condominium corporations have come to the brink of bankruptcy because of the accrual of unpaid common expenses when a condominium unit is being abandoned. We look at this as a necessary loophole to plug. This bill is going to do that.

There will be many other amendments suggested, I know. We look forward to co-operating with the ministry and the government to carry out these things.

There is one thing I would like also to say while I am standing and speaking in support of this bill. I don't believe sufficient emphasis has been given by the government, and the ministry in particular, to some of the advertising that accompanies the sale of condominiums, principally initial sales. I don't believe the common expenses component is sufficiently spelled out, principally in the initial sales of condominiums. I don't say they are misleading, but they just don't go into them deeply enough for the prospective buyer or home owner to appreciate what is entailed in the common expenses.

I do hope this will be one area in which we will be able to have some input when the more comprehensive bill dealing with condominiums in Ontario is brought in. There is no doubt of the urgency of this particular amendment. I think the sooner it is passed the better for those condominium corpora-

tions that have been affected so seriously in the past.

We have had the opportunity to talk to condominium corporations, condominium owners and lawyers representing these people; and as rather a novice in this field I have appreciated that very much and want to recognize that contribution.

Without going into great detail, I am sure the principle of the bill and the mechanics of the bill are quite well known to us. We agree it does appear to be the way to solve this problem now.

With those few words, I would like to put forth the view that the official opposition does endorse and does support this bill.

Mr. Davison: If I might make a few remarks on behalf of the almost official opposition, perhaps the real opposition.

Mr. Blundy: Oh now don't put it that way.

Mr. Davison: We'll join our colleagues in supporting this amendment to the Condominium Act. We will put no amendments to this bill. That should not be taken as an admission the bill is perfect and viewed as such by us.

The specific problem the minister has addressed himself to is a serious problem and a real problem. Many condominium corporations have found themselves in serious difficulties as a result of the individual unit owners defaulting on common expense payments, and subsequent foreclosures have put the corporations in a position where the money couldn't be recovered.

By moving this lien, which is effectively what we are doing, nearer to the top of priorities, we've been able to meet the specific need, and in that sense we've solved the problem. It's interesting to note, at the same time, we have found a way to offer some protection in the amendment to the mortgagees involved, to make sure they don't lose any great amount by this change.

Unfortunately, as the minister hinted today and admitted in his statement on November 29 where he introduced the bill, there are and can be some unfortunate side effects to the amendment. I would draw to the minister's attention two of those side effects, both of which I am pretty sure he is familiar with.

The first problem, as he said, is this amendment could cause mortgagees to put forward tougher requirements on people who are potential condominium buyers or owners. This can and will have the effect of further limiting those numbers of people in our province who can find for themselves the capacity to own their own home. That is indeed both unfortunate and undesirable.

It seems a further problem may arise out of section 3 (a), albeit not a major problem; that is that the mortgagee will be able to require prepayment of the common expenses. The section puts no limit on how far in advance the prepayment of the expenses can be collected. It does, however, fortunately, require the mortgagee forthwith and immediately to give such money to the corporation. If there is indeed any windfall gain or windfall profit, it will at least accrue to the condominium corporation rather than the mortgagee. However, it would always be preferable not to have such situations, because it's very difficult to make ends meet in that first year after buying your own home. Dual payment of any expenses be they taxes or be they common expenses, is always an extra hardship in that initial year when it's always so difficult to keep things together.

[5:00]

There are other side effects which are apparent now or which will become apparent in the future. However, as the minister correctly points out, we'll have the opportunity in only a few months' time to deal with and solve those problems. I appreciate that.

The minister informed us on November 29—perhaps I could read back to him the words in his statement:

"I don't like piecemeal legislation and would have preferred to introduce a new Act in its entirety . . . but the import of this particular issue is so critical that we felt that we had to move immediately to protect those members of the public living in or contemplating the purchase of a condominium."

I might, if I could, associate myself with those remarks. I would, however, like to make certain that none of us are in doubt as to what is meant by the remarks. It might be possible for some people, previous to the minister's statement today, to have interpreted the second part of that paragraph to mean that it was the ministry which found this unrealized problem and proposed and is in the process of implementing a solution, when a great deal of the credit should be given, as it was today by the minister, to the Ontario Federation of Condominium Associations for the substantial contributions its members made to bringing this legislation before us. I was very glad to hear the minister give such recognition to them.

The second point I wanted to make in regard to that statement is the problem of having to deal with this in terms of piecemeal legislation. I think it's important we recog-

nize the reality. Why do we have to deal with this in terms of piecemeal legislation? Very simply I think it's because of the long delay in our receiving the report of the Ontario Residential Condominium Study Group. That report was originally intended to come before us late last summer. It now, as we've been told in the past few days, will arrive in the next few days as a Christmas present.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: A Hanukkah present, actually.

Mr. Davison: Yes; post-Hanukkah, pre-Christmas. I would suggest the proposals for major changes to the Act wouldn't have been delayed if we had had the group's report when we originally expected to receive it this summer.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Aren't you glad I'm here?

Mr. Davison: Yes, as a matter of fact, but I will suggest that if the government hadn't appointed a Tory candidate to run the study during an election year, the work may well have been done and the report submitted so we could have dealt with the problem earlier.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: How were we to know he'd turn up as a candidate?

Mr. Davison: I thought you chaps on the other side were omnipotent. I thought you knew who your candidates were.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Relax, if we were he would be in office; he would have been elected.

Mr. Davison: If we'd had that report we could have moved. We wouldn't have to be dealing with piecemeal legislation just before Christmas. I don't really mean to state that as a criticism of the ministry or the government, but it is a significant fact. If one regrets the necessity of dealing in terms of piecemeal legislation and if we have to place blame, let's place the blame in the proper spots.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I have four points. We support the bill; we're happy to see it; we will offer no amendments; we look forward with delight to receiving the Christmas present from Mr. Kealey, even though we would have preferred to have had it in the summer.

We are also anxiously awaiting the massive legislative initiatives that will be forthcoming from the minister in the spring in regard to condominiums.

Mr. Leluk: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am pleased to rise in support of this bill, and wish to commend the minister on introducing this important amendment at this particular time.

As the minister stated earlier in his remarks—

Mr. Warner: We need more like him.

Mr. Leluk:—when he introduced the bill, he didn't like piecemeal legislation and would have preferred to introduce a new Act in its entirety, but the importance of this particular issue was so critical he felt he had to move immediately to protect the members of the public living in or contemplating the purchase of condominium units.

I know this news was well received by condominium owners in my riding, in York West, as well as by those, I am sure, in the rest of the province. For some considerable time I have involved myself with many of my constituents who own condominiums. They have told me about some of their difficult experiences in their particular corporations, including the very problem we are now trying to solve, that of unpaid common expenses and the problems this has created for a number of condominium corporations.

Since mid 1976, I have introduced four private member's bills related to internal operations of condominium corporations.

Mr. Philip: But this is so much better than Cranston's bill.

Mr. Leluk: Mr. Cranston didn't have anything to do with my bills, my good friend. I am pleased to say the last bill which I introduced this session, an Act to amend the Condominium Act, dealt with this very principle. Like my colleagues on the other side of the House, I am also looking forward to the tabling of Mr. Kealey's report later this week.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: As promised.

Ms. Gigantes: You're kidding.

Mr. Leluk: The minister promised it would be delivered on time and so it will be.

Ms. Gigantes: Last March.

Mr. Warner: Yes, before the election; even caterpillars climb uphill faster.

Mr. Leluk: This important amendment will relieve some of the present difficulties which are being experienced by condominium corporations. In practice the problem that exists at the present time is there is no priority established for liens. Where we have had default on payments of common expenses, the remaining unit members or owners in the particular corporation have had to pick up the tab, so to speak, and this has placed a financial burden on them.

I feel this has been and could be a disincentive to those who have in the past paid these expenses to consider not making them

in the future. This situation also leads to the creation of social animosity within the corporation; and hence the very decline of co-operation, which is the central principle of the condominium lifestyle. Such thinking could threaten the financial integrity of any condominium corporation and in the process contribute to the loss of property ownership.

I know of one particular example where a condominium owner has outstanding some \$2,000 in maintenance costs, which represents approximately 30 per cent of that corporation's outstanding common element debt. Not only is the corporation losing out in collecting this money, but it requires further financing for lawyers' fees and court costs, et cetera, which is money which could be put to better use in the improvement of the property. The failure of an owner to pay common expenses cripples also the corporation's capability of levying a special assessment for emergency purposes.

With this amendment we will now have established priority for liens with respect to common expenses over all other registered encumbrances, with the exception of land taxes and a few other statutory liens. This will provide condominium corporations with a speedy means of recovering common expenses owing them, and hopefully will discourage default of payment of common expenses.

I would like to say a few words about mortgage lenders at this time. From all the indications I have had, mortgage companies have been very reluctant to become involved in any way with condominium corporations after they have been registered. To my way of thinking the Ontario mortgage community should take a leaf from the book of their American counterparts in making themselves readily available to help condominium directors and management when a financial crisis arises. In this way they would forestall some of the potential foreclosures which they are undertaking, because they have immense experience in financial management, experience which would be most helpful to condominium owners in the management of their corporations.

Had these mortgage lenders been involved in the operation of condominium corporations during the past decade, then in all likelihood the minister would not have had to introduce this particular bill.

I must say I was rather disturbed with the reported remarks of Mr. R. T. Ryan, president of the Mortgage Insurance Company of Canada, in the December 6 issue of the

Globe and Mail. Did the minister see those remarks?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I did.

Mr. Leluk: He stated that mortgage lenders will now be reluctant to provide financing for condominiums because of this particular amendment. I feel that by taking such a backward step, the mortgage community does not help future condominium owners. In the long term, if the Ontario mortgage community follows Mr. Ryan's lead, it will only intensify the future housing shortage, because I believe condominiums will increasingly become one of the most attractive forms of housing for the citizens of this province.

It's always been my feeling, that it is one of the most exciting and forward-looking approaches to utilizing space and precious land resources, efficiently, socially, and economically. In saying this, I'm not closing my eyes to the current over-supply of condominiums in this province.

I'm making this reference, about the placing of liens ahead of mortgages, because recent statistics—I saw these about a month ago in the business section of the Toronto Star—clearly show that in 1977 the number of foreclosures on condominium units is substantially lower than on the more conventional forms of housing. To my way of thinking, if the condominium owner is making his mortgage payments on time, the mortgage lender can sleep peacefully at night and not have to worry about condominium foreclosure.

In closing, I would urge all members of this House to give speedy passage to this bill so that it will become law before the House prorogues on Friday.

Mr. Philip: Mr. Speaker, as a condominium owner and as a representative of my own condominium association in the Association of Etobicoke Condominium Associations, I can't help but think that perhaps I've just received an early Christmas gift. The real heroes in this whole issue, though, and the series of issues surrounding this bill, are really the executive of the Federation of Ontario Condominium Associations.

Andy Wallace and his executive—not really anyone in this House—are the people who can really take credit for this bill. I was pleased to have been part of the delegation of the Federation of Ontario Condominium Associations that met with the minister on November 14 to plead with him to introduce what amounts to piecemeal legislation.

It's piecemeal legislation, in the sense that it had to be introduced in the absence of the

Kealey commission report, but it is nonetheless very necessary legislation.

The other people who I think can take credit for this bill, are those condominium owners who have suffered all the problems resulting from the lack of such legislation in the past. I refer not only to the major examples of the problems, such as the members of Halton Condominium Corporation 46—and I'd hate to see their legal bill—but also the other condominium association members who have fumed, and coaxed, and sought legal advice, and in the long run lost money trying to collect moneys owing to them.

[5:15]

Many condominium corporations in my own riding have been unable to collect unpaid expenses. This has been particularly true during the recent slump in real estate values. In many of these cases rising maintenance fees, which can be directly related, I would suggest, to the reluctance of the previous Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations to do anything about rip-offs in the development industry, have been added to by these extra costs arising from default in payments.

This bill really is testimony not to the success of a particular bill but to the failure of this ministry. I have before me a statement by the previous Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations dated November 24, 1976. It announces the appointment of Darwin Kealey as chairman of the condominium study group. Little did we know on November 24, 1976 that it was really the kickoff of Darwin Kealey's election campaign—unsuccessful election campaign I am happy to add.

Mr. Speaker: What has that got to do with the principle of Bill 115?

Mr. Philip: That has everything to do with it.

Mr. Speaker: It is not even mentioned in the bill.

Mr. Davison: It is mentioned in the minister's statement.

Mr. Philip: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, it is mentioned in the minister's preamble in which he refers to—

Mr. Speaker: It's not in the bill. I've got it before me.

Mr. Davison: The minister was allowed to speak about it.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The minister was preambing.

Mr. Philip: I find it hard to understand why we are still waiting for the Kealey com-

mission report. Perhaps when it is released, tomorrow or the next day, at a time when we can't ask any questions in the House or debate the particular report, it will be clear to us why it was released at that time.

This bill is welcome. It is piecemeal legislation. It is testimony to the failure of the government to do what was necessary to get the Kealey commission report tabled at an earlier time. It is testimony to the failure of the government to live up to the promises it made when the Kealey commission was first appointed. Nonetheless it is a very welcome bill and we will support it.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I have just a few comments. The member for Hamilton Centre (Mr. Davison) was commenting that one of the drawbacks of the legislation might be that there could be tougher requirements for buying a condominium unit or perhaps getting the financing. In view of what has happened over the past few years, it is clear there was, if anything, an abuse the other way in terms of not enough scrutiny being given to those who wanted to purchase, and not enough information being available to them or explained to them by the various persons involved. If the net result is perhaps a little tightening of requirements, I think that might be for the benefit of all those who already have purchased and those who will be purchasing units with an appropriate amount of ability to carry the unit themselves and not at the expense of their neighbours.

I have had an opportunity to take up the problem raised by prepayment of common expenses in the last little while after it was drawn to my attention by the member for Hamilton Centre. I am assured that because of the wording of the particular section of the bill, it shouldn't turn out to be a problem. In terms of what major financial institutions have been doing over the last little while, which is to avoid a situation in which they are having to hold and pay out a large amount of funds over a long period of time, they will probably frown upon doing this and not get into the business to a large extent.

The member for Etobicoke (Mr. Philip) acknowledged his presence in the delegation that met with me on November 14. I make no bones about the fact it was the representations made to me on the evening of November 14 by the condominium federation that resulted in today's legislation. In spite of the fact he was a member of the delegation, I thought I'd go ahead anyway. The presentation made at that time was a fair, decent and reasonable one, and I thought it would be appropriate to move with this bill immediately

to provide for the benefit of the owners the protection referred to by the members opposite.

Finally, the member for Etobicoke just can't resist saying the report won't be tabled until it is too late to ask any questions. Quite frankly, that wouldn't bother me a twit, because whatever questions might be asked after the tabling of the report I would obviously simply say those are the recommendations of the study group. We will be considering them over the next few months and we will let you know what determinations we make as a result. You can take that as the answer to whatever question you might have asked, had the report been available prior to today's date.

I might add that for whatever reasons it has been delayed up until now, we did in fact do some arm twisting with the printer to get it in time for the House rising. Lest there be any suggestion we have delayed it until the end of the House, in fact we moved it up in order that it would be available to the House before the House rises, which I think is appropriate.

Motion agreed to.

Third reading also agreed to on motion.

MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO AMENDMENT ACT

Mr. Ashe, on behalf of Hon. Mr. McKeough, moved second reading of Bill 120, An Act to amend the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act.

Mr. Warner: I have a few comments with respect to this Act to amend the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act. The purpose, as we all understand, is to bring the Metropolitan Toronto Zoo under the control of the council of Metropolitan Toronto. What I would like is some comments from the parliamentary assistant who is here as to whether or not he sees this as the very first real action related to the Robarts report. Will this mean we have perhaps a board or commission under more direct political control, as was suggested by the Robarts report?

If we took the Robarts report's suggestion embodied in recommendation 6.1, we would not even need to see this legislation. That recommendation is that the corporation of Metropolitan Toronto should have the right to set its own bylaws, provided those bylaws do not conflict with the existing provincial legislation. If that were the case, then Metro Toronto could simply decide it was going to operate the zoo within its boundaries and would be able to do so.

That, perhaps, is a very progressive kind of thinking in terms of the operation of municipalities. I would appreciate some comments from the parliamentary assistant in that regard. Surely the sooner we see the enactment of recommendation 6.1, the sooner we can dispense with the kind of bill we have in front of us and allow the municipality of Metro Toronto, and other municipalities, to carry on business in the way in which they see fit as duly elected people.

I think it is important to trace back for a few moments the history and the importance of this zoo which is located in the borough in which I reside, Scarborough. It is not only for the residents of Metro Toronto, but anyone else who comes to visit. We hope people who visit our city from all over the province and from outside the province, will come and visit the zoo in Metro Toronto. It some day will be one of the better zoos in the world, ranking along with San Diego and some of the zoos in Europe, and certainly, the London Zoo.

In that regard, it seems to me the province of Ontario has neglected some of the things which it could have done and hasn't, in particular the development of light rail transit straight through to the zoo area as a way of promoting the opportunity for families to visit the zoo at a very reasonable cost.

We also need some comment on the development of the Finch transit line, because that's important. If the transit line extends beyond the zoo out to the Pickering area, obviously it can help service that area and bring people, particularly families, to the zoo.

In the bill the corporation is entitled to any surplus and is responsible for any deficit resulting from the operations of the board of management. Quite frankly, I take it that's an area of potential involvement for the province of Ontario through the Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

I would think it possible for family passes to be available for a nominal fee through the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, so people can visit. It's a very important educational pursuit, for youngsters in particular to be able to visit a good zoo, and the one in Metro Toronto is excellent. It's a good educational opportunity for children and for families, and the government should make visiting it possible.

For thousands of Toronto families it isn't possible to visit the zoo because of the fees charged and the inadequate transit facilities. Not everyone in this city has a car; there are thousands of families which cannot afford an automobile. The government, in bringing

forward this legislation, is supporting the concept of the zoo; we should have representation from the Minister of Culture and Recreation (Mr. Welch) as to how his ministry intends to make it possible for families to visit the zoo. We should hear from the Ministry of Industry and Tourism as to how they intend to promote the zoo. Of course, I take that again to mean they will help make it possible for families to attend. The Ministry of Transportation and Communications should also state how they intend to develop light rail transit so people from the city of Toronto can easily and inexpensively visit the zoo.

I have some questions with respect to particular sections. Perhaps the parliamentary assistant can address himself to section 1(4). I would like to be assured that section 1(4) in fact guarantees that the council of Metro Toronto will have some direct control, that there is direct responsibility to the council in keeping with the Robarts report recommendation.

I would like some explanation of section 1 (14). As I read that section and section 8, concerning the animal acquisition committee, I wonder if the government sees potential abuse or conflict of interest in the sale and purchase of animals.

[Microphones in the House fail.]

Mr. Warner: Without amplification, I think I can still make myself heard.

Mr. Nixon: This might not be going on tape either.

An hon. member: There goes his home mailing.

Mr. Warner: It might not. Well, this is true. With the permission of the House, may I speak from my colleague's microphone?

Mr. Speaker: Please move over.

Mr. Warner: It's some sort of subversive Tory plot. As long as Hansard is recording it at the desk, Mr. Speaker, the tape may not be working.

Mr. Turner: They don't really do that.

[5:30]

Mr. Warner: I would like some explanation from the parliamentary assistant with respect to section 114 and any potential relationship it has to section 18. Could there be some potential conflict of interest by those members who would sit on the board of management, and those members sitting on the animal acquisition committee with respect to the sale and purchase of animals or other items which are necessary for the operation of the zoo? Is that the reason for the insert of section 14 into part I. I find it an unusual

kind of paragraph to have in the legislation. I really ask why it's there? Is there some concern for potential abuse?

Finally, I have a question related to the section which follows, 209(a), parts I to VI. I'd like to know why those sections are included, rather than simply saying the present contract agreement which exists between the zoo and CUPE should be simply adhered to in the transfer from its present situation to the corporation of Metro Toronto. Is there some particular reason why it is outlined in six sections?

Secondly, do the six sections include all of the items of the present contract which the employees are now under, so that we are assured when the transfer takes place all of the rights and benefits accorded to the employees will be honoured and protected?

It should be noted that when the zoo was in financial trouble earlier, employees of that union banded together, and made an offer to put in some of their salaries to offset the deficit. They also agreed not to have an increase in pay in order to keep that zoo going. Obviously, the government would want to send our good wishes to that union for acting as good citizens in our community in helping to keep that zoo alive, in which case, it becomes extremely important for the government to explain in detail the items I mentioned in relation to section 209(a), parts I to VI.

I have no further questions, but later I'd like some answers from the parliamentary assistant.

Ms. Bryden: I don't know whether the blackout on the sound indicates—

Mr. Speaker: The console isn't picking up your voice. I would ask the members of the House to be quiet so the interjectionist might capture every word being said.

Ms. Bryden: —government nervousness about Metropolitan Toronto as being another fairly large government. At any rate, I presume this legislation was mainly at the request of the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. I'd just like to ask if there is any variation in the legislation from what the municipality requested?

What it does is establish a board of management, which is a sort of municipal Crown corporation as I read it, to operate the Toronto Zoo in place of the Metropolitan Toronto Zoological Society which is presently operating it.

The society did yeoman work in getting the new zoo initiated, planned and constructed. I think they should be congratulated on the outcome. Without them we

probably would not have a new Toronto Zoo.

One of the things they did was involve a great many citizens of Toronto in the planning. They also involved the school children of this city, many of whom raised money to buy a particular animal. As a result, they became very interested in the zoo and in what zoos are all about.

They gave us a zoo which is one of the great zoos of the world and something of which we in Metro Toronto can be very proud. They gave us a new concept of a zoo, one which tries to create a habitat for the animal as close to the natural habitat as possible. I hope the new board of management will preserve this approach and preserve the involvement of citizens in the planning of the zoo.

The operation, however, is another question. Perhaps it is better to have it in the hands of a body more closely accountable to the Metropolitan council since the Metropolitan council is, in the last analysis, responsible for what is known these days as the bottom line in the zoo operation. That is why we accept the idea of the establishment of a board of management to operate the zoo.

I have finally broken through the fog, have I?

Mr. Foulds: The member broke the sound barrier.

Ms. Bryden: We notice there will be four nominees of the Zoological Society out of the nine members appointed by Metro council to the board of management. I think that will ensure citizen involvement and a continuation of the tremendous work the Zoological Society has done in moulding the design and planning of this zoo.

The legislation does not indicate whether the other five members have either to be elected members of Metro council or whether they are chosen according to any qualifications or criteria. Perhaps it is desirable to leave it to the Metropolitan council in its bylaws or in its discretion to choose the other five members with complete freedom. I would hope some of those five members would be elected members of the Metropolitan council in order to preserve a channel of reporting direct to Metro council and to increase the accountability of the board of management to Metropolitan council.

Perhaps the parliamentary assistant could clarify whether there was any request or understanding that there would be a certain number of elected members appointed to the board. The legislation doesn't tell us whether

the appointees are to be full-time or part-time; or whether they are to be remunerated or what the rate of remuneration is. Once again it may be the intent of the legislation to leave that to the Metropolitan council to cover through its own bylaws, which are authorized in this legislation. However, I would like to be assured the legislation does give them authority to set full-time and part-time requirements and rates of remuneration.

My colleague has dealt with the question of whether the guarantee of employment and of conditions of employment cover all the present terms of employment in the union contract or in any other contracts that people have who are not in the bargaining unit. We would certainly want to preserve all the rights of the present employees.

With regard to section 1(14) on the conflict of interest question, members of the board of management are exempt from the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act according to this clause. Is this clause parallel to similar exemptions being granted to other boards of this nature in Metro council, such as the TTC or the exhibition board, or is this something that is particular and special to this board of management?

Those are my main questions. I would hope the legislation will ensure we have the zoo operated in accordance with the original concepts so that it continues to be one of the great zoos of the world.

Mr. Ashe: I will attempt to cover the points that were raised. I do not intend in any way to go into any great detail regarding the philosophies of rapid transit and so on. I don't think they relate at all to this particular bill and therefore really are not properly before us.

I think I should clarify first of all why this bill is here. There is obviously some misunderstanding by some hon. members as to what we are really doing. There is an inference here that this is provincial legislation, hence we are supporting what has been done, and giving indications of financial commitments to come. This is far from the truth.

The only reason this particular legislation is here is because the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto operates under a piece of legislation known as the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act, and in the existing legislation the ongoing association between the corporation and the operation of the zoo by the Zoological Society is recognized. Before the new arrangement that was negotiated between Metropolitan council and the Metropolitan Toronto Zoological Society can be put into place, which is in fact the setting up

the board of management, that particular association and removal of the previous association in the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act has to be accomplished in this way. Really, that is all.

The amendments before the House were in fact suggested, as was previously indicated, by the Metropolitan council. There have been some changes made from their original recommended legislation; if members will it was exactly that, it was only recommendations. There were some changes made. These have of course been discussed with Metropolitan Toronto and they are in agreement to these changes. As a matter of fact they were pretty well designed to give more flexibility, not only to the present Metropolitan council but future metropolitan councils; particularly relating to coincidental terms of office, for example, of the council. A new council should have the right to make changes was our philosophy.

Dealing with the appointment of, in effect all nine members by the metropolitan corporation—albeit they have already negotiated, if you will, that four of those appointees would be those four recommended by the Zoological Society—in the original draft suggested by Metro they indicated they should have five appointees, of which no more than two shall be elected members of council. That was removed to give the council the complete option of appointing, if they will, and in the wisdom of future councils, all five elected members; or one, two, three or four; or in fact none.

So these were the kind of changes that were incorporated in the legislation before the House. As I say, they have been agreed to and accepted by Metro as being progressive changes to what was originally proposed.

Relating to the specific references, by members: Section 1(4) reads: "The board of management shall be composed of the nine members . . ." I guess I pretty well covered that in the explanation I just finished. The option is there, but there is not the restriction on Metropolitan council as to who they shall appoint, now or in the future.

There was a concern expressed relating to the conflict of interest reference in section 1(14). All that is in and only relates to one particular circumstance. The Municipal Conflict of Interest Act still applies. What this is saying is only in the association between the board and the society—in other words if somebody carries the Zoological Society card, that in itself does not put them in conflict because of their association on the board of management. That's all that section, in effect, negates, as far as the Municipal Conflict of

Interest Act is concerned, that and no other. I think that's so that nobody in the future would challenge that there was a conflict just because a person was a member of the Zoological Society.

[5:45]

As far as protection of employees and the wording used, it is being checked as to when the contract with CUPE expires. I don't yet have confirmation, but it is thought it goes to the end of 1978. Possibly before my remarks are concluded I will have some confirmation of that.

The particular references here indicate—the various sections include sick leave credits, holidays with pay, and pension benefits—that all people who were employed by the Zoological Society on July 1, 1977, are in effect guaranteed their employment, other than for dismissal for cause, until the end of 1978. This is not inconsistent with the kind of protection that was employed in bills establishing regions as they talked about the protection of municipal employees in disappearing municipal jurisdictions. The actual wording was along those lines, I think.

As to whether appointees to the board of management will receive remuneration or not; these are not full-time positions, as I understand it, and whether there is remuneration or not is within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan council, where it should quite rightly be. What they will do in that regard, of course, I have no way of knowing.

There is constant reference on all sides of the House to giving more responsibility to municipal councils. I think this is another area, albeit this was prompted by the metropolitan corporation, of giving a municipality more flexibility and control. This is still a special purpose body in the sense that it is not a direct operation by the council or a committee of council; but at least it goes a long way towards giving ultimate control to the Metropolitan council, which ultimately has to be responsible for the financial commitments. That is why in the bill the metropolitan corporation is responsible for deficits and the recipient of any surpluses. Everybody hopes it ultimately might be the latter rather than the former, but don't keep your fingers crossed.

Mr. McClellan: The Minister of Culture and Recreation (Mr. Welch) will bail us out.

Mr. Warner: He should.

Mr. Martel: I wish he'd help now.

Mr. Ashe: I think I have covered most of the questions. I think it would be presumptuous to suggest this bill is prompted directly

by the Roberts report. Everybody is well aware of the problems between the council and the Zoological Society over the past year or two. This particular amendment to the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act really comes about more because of the negotiated truce between the two combatants. It was ultimately solved amicably, and this particular legislation is enacting that settlement rather than because of any reference to similar problems as indicated within the Roberts report. I wouldn't want anybody to misconstrue the proposed legislation as being a partial enactment of the Roberts report.

I am told the contract with CUPE only goes to March 31 of 1978, so I think members can appreciate that the dates indicated in the legislation give protection beyond the expiry date of the existing contract, in that the protection, guaranteed employment and other benefits go through until the end of 1978. I would assume that is one further reason why reference to the contract was not made, because it was felt the length of time left in the contract was not sufficient guarantee of similar working benefits and employment. The bill takes it nine months beyond the end of the current CUPE contract.

Mr. Speaker: Does the member for Scarborough-Ellesmere have a point of order?

Mr. Warner: I wanted to pursue one of the answers which the parliamentary assistant gave.

Mr. Speaker: You cannot do it on second reading. It is not permitted on second reading.

Motion agreed to.

Ordered for committee of the whole House.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY RETIREMENT ALLOWANCES AMENDMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. Welch moved second reading of Bill 123, An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Act, 1973.

Mr. Martel: I want to speak briefly to this particular bill, because what the government has failed to do after three studies is to provide a mechanism whereby members can get away from having to raise their own salary.

We started in 1971 with the Camp commission. We then followed that with the Morrow select committee which in turn sent it to Hickling-Johnston. Recommendations were made back to the government with respect to some type of mechanism by which

we would not have to be responsible for raising our own salaries every year or every four years with all that that conjures up in the public mind.

If you look at the various press statements with respect to the raise members are about to vote themselves, Mr. Speaker, it is interesting to note that nowhere—and maybe I have missed it—do I notice one person from the press gallery saying the last time members got a raise was in 1973. In fact, they have made statements which imply that the members gave themselves a whopping raise back in October, followed by yet another whopping raise now. Not one press statement I have seen says it goes back to 1973. If one figures it out, we are talking four years then and another two or three years down the road before there is another raise.

The press doesn't print it that way because that does not turn the public on. I just resent being caught in the crossfire all the time. I resent being one of those who works on a committee which makes recommendations and gets shot at in a cheap fashion. We must go back to 1975 to recall that little episode here in the Legislature. I remember my friend, the member for Oriole (Mr. Williams) did not want a raise. He then went on a committee to get some extra pay.

An hon. member: He is a skunk.

Mr. Martel: I say to the government House leader it is just not satisfactory that here in 1977, after six years of study, we are left exactly where we were with respect to remuneration. I don't know how many hundreds of thousands of dollars we have spent getting to the zero point.

It really is unacceptable. If the minister is prepared to tell me that, come April 1, the Premier is prepared to go along with what was recommended in Hickling-Johnston, if the government is not going to put a device in that a very selective committee made up of people from the outside is going to do an ongoing review annually and make recommendations to the Legislature, then that is fine. But to put us back into the bind where we have been for the past six years is just unacceptable to the members of the Legislature. I think that is the view from all sides of the House. I would urge the government House leader to indicate to us what the government is prepared to do, in view of the fact that it has not accepted the recommendations of three different committees.

I urge this to get us out of this bind because the press has a field day every time we do this. It is interesting in the case of

the federal people that because of their mechanism it took effect some three weeks ago, and we hardly heard a ripple in the press. Certainly they are not writing that the members gave themselves a Christmas present that we are getting here now. It went through, there was nary a ripple in the press and there was no adverse comment from the public, while here we are back to square one, after six years of study.

I'm prepared to move an amendment if the government isn't prepared to give us some type of assurance. My amendment would call for a combination of the consumer price index and the corporate industrial wage to get us out of the bind once and for all. Surely that's not asking too much. We shouldn't have to be embarrassed by talking about raising our own pay as all of us are wont to do, and very few to get up publicly and say it. I say it, because I'm not about to play games with it, but in fact it's distasteful.

I would urge the government House leader to give us some indication now about what the government is prepared to do lest we have to prepare some sort of an amendment over the supper hour to try to get the government to move to tell us what it is prepared to do to get us out, once and for all, of this rather ridiculous position we find ourselves in.

There is one other point I want to make with respect to the bill. I would ask the government House leader to explain to us what happened to that \$2,400 raise, that mammoth raise the press gallery likes to speak about. I see a representative from the Toronto Sun who doesn't write articles that give all the facts—just what they want the public to hear.

Mr. Ruston: That wouldn't be Claire Hoy, would it?

Mr. Martel: I'm sorry, Claire; I shouldn't have said that.

Mr. Conway: He'll probably write a column now.

Mr. Martel: Oh, it'll be a nasty column tomorrow. I expect it. I got it the last time around; so I don't want to change.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. member would direct his remarks to the Chair, please?

Mr. Martel: Would the government House leader be prepared to tell us what happened to that increase that went from \$2,400 to \$2,042? I really don't know how \$2,400, which I thought was going to be brought in, dwindles down to \$2,042. There may be an explanation.

I would ask the government House leader to comment on whether the government intends to indicate what it proposes to do either now or in the very near future, and to give that explanation.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, I would like an opportunity to review the information which is required by that last question. If we could leave that until after the supper recess, perhaps I'd be able to give the details which the hon. member has asked for.

On motion by Hon. Mr. Welch, the debate was adjourned.

MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO AMENDMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. Welch: It is my understanding that during the course of the discussions which have just been going on as far as Bill 123 is concerned, the member for Scarborough-Ellesmere has satisfied himself with respect to one or two questions dealing with Bill 120. If the House would concur, perhaps that bill could go to third reading and be given third reading now.

Mr. Speaker: Bill 120 was directed to committee because the hon. member for Scarborough-Ellesmere had some questions. I understand those questions have been

answered. Can we have unanimous consent to order Bill 120 for third reading?

Mr. Warner: Mr. Speaker, if I could, I would simply like to put on the record that a new contract may be negotiated following March 31, 1978. This new contract would not be in contravention of the bill which is before us. That's all that I require on the record and we can pass it.

Mr. Ashe: Mr. Speaker, if I may, I'd be glad to put on the record that at the expiration of the present contract, which I understand is March 31, the normal negotiating procedures are open and there are no restrictions under this legislation. It is strictly a guarantee under this legislation that any employee will not suffer a regression in salary or benefits, at least until the end of 1978.

Mr. Speaker: Shall Bill 120 be ordered for third reading?

Agreed.

THIRD READING

The following bill was given third reading on motion:

Bill 120, An Act to amend the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act.

The House recessed at 6 p.m.

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 Bernier, Hon. L.; Minister of Northern Affairs (Kenora PC)
 Birch, Hon. M.; Provincial Secretary for Social Development (Scarborough East PC)
 Blundy, P. (Sarnia L)
 Bolan, M. (Nipissing L)
 Breough, M. (Oshawa NDP)
 Bryden, M. (Beaches-Woodbine NDP)
 Cassidy, M. (Ottawa Centre NDP)
 Conway, S. (Renfrew North L)
 Cunningham, E. (Wentworth North L)
 Davis, Hon. W. G.; Premier (Brampton PC)
 Davison, M. (Hamilton Centre NDP)
 Eakins, J. (Victoria-Haliburton L)
 Gigantes, E. (Carleton East NDP)
 Grossman, Hon. L.; Minister of Consumer and Commercial
 Relations (St. Andrew-St. Patrick PC)
 Haggerty, R. (Erie L)
 Havrot, E. (Timiskaming PC)
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 Laughren, F. (Nickel Belt NDP)
 Lawlor, P. D. (Lakeshore NDP)
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 MacBeth, Hon. J. P.; Provincial Secretary for Justice and Solicitor General (Humber PC)
 MacDonald, D. C. (York South NDP)
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 McCague, Hon. G.; Minister of Government Services (Dufferin Simcoe PC)
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 Nixon, R. F. (Brant-Oxford-Norfolk L)
 O'Neil, H. (Quinte L)
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 Philip, E. (Etobicoke NDP)
 Reed, J. (Halton-Burlington L)
 Rhodes, Hon. J. R.; Minister of Housing (Sault Ste. Marie PC)
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 Snow, Hon. J. W.; Minister of Transportation and Communications (Oakville PC)
 Stephenson, Hon. B.; Minister of Labour (York Mills PC)
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Taylor, Hon. J. A.; Minister of Energy (Prince Edward-Lennox PC)

Timbrell, Hon. D. R.; Minister of Health (Don Mills PC)

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Van Horne, R. (London North L)

Warner, D. (Scarborough-Ellesmere NDP)

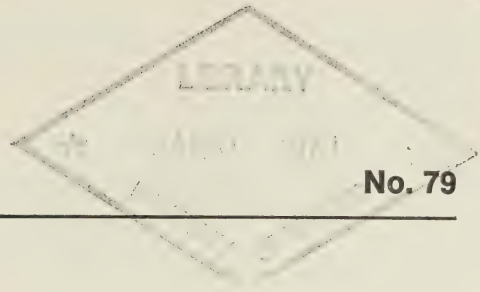
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Evening Sitting

Speaker: Honourable John E. Stokes

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1977

The House resumed at 8 p.m.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. Welch moved second reading of Bill 122, An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Act.

Mr. Conway: I would like to rise to participate in the debate on this most interesting bill. I, as so often is the case, had no intention to speak prior to the supper hour—

Mr. Maeck: Those were usually good decisions, too.

Mr. Eaton: Stick by your first decision.

Mr. Roy: We prevailed upon him.

Mr. Conway: —but as is often the case, one is spurred on in this assembly by good debate and, I must say, the hon. member for Sudbury East (Mr. Martel), in his remarks just before the supper hour, made me think perhaps this would be an opportunity to participate in a matter that affects to some degree the position and situation of all members of this House.

I want to say to the House this evening that since I think this is rather an individualistic kind of debate, my comments will be offered, to quote the phrase of my good friend from Grey-Bruce (Mr. Sargent), as a private member. I will be speaking in this particular regard as a private member.

What I like about this sort of bill and the debate it engenders is that it provides one of those rare opportunities when we can focus rather sharply upon the role and status of both the Legislature and the members. After almost two and a half years of membership in this particular assembly, I have now begun to form some rather serious impressions and overall attitudes with respect to the Legislative Assembly in Ontario.

The single most serious concern I have in this regard relates to the fact that this assembly, not unlike the federal Parliament in Ottawa, suffers—in regard to the matter that is before us tonight as in many other housekeeping matters—from the significant fact there has been a one-party dominance of this regard for lo these many years.

An hon. member: For too long.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Just half-way through, just half-way done.

Mr. Conway: While I realize there's a certain partisan flavour to that remark, speaking for a moment as a quasi-political scientist, I do think there are some very serious implications of one-party dominance in this kind of an assembly, as there are in Ottawa.

As my friend from Essex South implies, there is however, a particular joy for those of us elected in 1975, as I know there is for many of those members here—I see for example the member for Peterborough (Mr. Turner).

Mr. Mancini: Great joy.

Mr. Conway: I know he would share with me the sense of the new sunshine of what we would almost regard as institutionalized minority government.

An hon. member: I think he'd agree. He'll be gone next time too.

Mr. Conway: It is interesting this debate should occur at this point in time, because as many observers will note, the MPP in Ontario is very much in the news these days.

Before getting involved in the specifics of Bill 122, I must say that, like all members, I bring a certain particular and personal bias to the debate. My bias is very preferable to the financial regard as it's put forward in this particular legislation, because I am presently only 26 years of age, and am of single status.

An hon. member: We'll change that.

Mr. Conway: I must say, I'm quite prepared to appreciate the—

Mr. Roy: Officially, of course.

Mr. Conway: Officially, as the member for Ottawa East says.

An hon. member: Do you think either will change?

Mr. Conway: Like a few members here, I am slightly younger than the member for Don Mills (Mr. Timbrell) and the member for Elgin (Mr. McNeil).

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: In more ways than one.

Mr. Conway: The former member for Kent-Elgin is no longer here, he was always a useful foil in this regard. But I must say that quite frankly—

Mr. Maeck: What is this?

Mr. Conway: The member for Parry Sound says, "What is this?" As someone who is of that particular category, I can quite frankly and honestly say I am very pleased with the indemnity as it presently sits. I would go one step further in suggesting that I could, because I am delighted to be involved in this particular endeavour, and given the nature of my personal ego and ambition on a very localized scale, probably participate in this—

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: How local is the province of Ontario?

Mr. Conway:—regard for one half the indemnity that is presently offered. "From my particular point of view" is an important statement of bias.

An hon. member: We'll take care of that right away.

Mr. Conway: The corollary of that must be—and I feel it very keenly, because since my election two and a half years ago, I have really begun to wonder how some—particularly members on this side of the House—manage to survive given the present financial arrangements. I truly don't know how some of you do it, given the very major financial challenges that members face in both their constituency and legislative activities. I say that quite honestly and quite candidly.

For an opposition member who is married, of middle age, with a family of two or three—

Mr. Foulds: You're talking about me.

Mr. Conway: I may very well be speaking of the member for Port Arthur.

Mr. Martel: Four or five.

An hon. member: He's just overactive.

Mr. Conway: It is a real credit to many of the members who have endured the really regrettable levels of indemnity and salary that have been offered here over the past years.

As something of a prologue or introduction to what I think is a very important matter, I thought, with your indulgence, I would review what is, for most of us in modern Canadian political science, a rather standard text written by a very famous Canadian academic, Norman Ward. It's entitled, "The Canadian House of Commons Representation." It was published some many years ago, in 1950, in the Canadian government series. But in that particular book, there is a very fascinating chapter, appropriately and I think very relevantly entitled, for tonight's discussion, chapter six, "The Payment of Members."

Mr. Foulds: Chapter six, what verse?

Mr. Conway: We're not quite to that stage yet. I thought it might be very interesting to review, not necessarily for the edification of hon. members present, but perhaps for certain members of the gallery—

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: Take your time.

Mr. Conway:—and members of the general public who, I think, might be, if nothing else, guided to this very useful text—

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: How do you manage to strut without ever moving from your place?

Mr. Foulds: Dennis, that is the best line you've had in four and a half years.

Mr. Conway: The only honest answer I can give to the hon. Minister of Health is—

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: You do it sitting down.

Mr. Conway:—having watched you for two and a half years, I cannot imagine a more notable master.

Hon. Mr. Timbrell: You have been here for two years and three months. Don't make it any worse than it is.

Mr. Martel: Not the good old days anymore.

Mr. Conway: One of the interesting concepts that is before us in Bill 122 is the very simple word, and notion of, indemnity. I remind hon. members to think for a moment about the notion of a sessional indemnity, which is what we are really here to amend this evening. It is of course, clearly and quite obviously, not a salary but, in Ontario, as in certainly all of Canada, we have developed a system of payment for members which seeks not to pay on any regular basis a salary, but still, today, offers an indemnification to the hon. members for the time lost from their normal course of activity.

Professor Ward in his text, makes a very interesting and useful reference to the first system of indemnification employed in this province. It is quite interesting inasmuch as it lays the responsibility for the indemnification of members not with the consolidated revenue fund, not with any of the centralized financial authorities, but, most interestingly, with the particular and individual constituencies—and that, to the extent the individual constituencies were to afford the indemnity for the hon. members, a particular assessment was to be levied in each and every constituency for that specific purpose.

Mr. Foulds: Sort of like a parish and clergymen.

Mr. Conway: One wonders what good fortune many of us would have if today we had to return to Don Mills, to Brock, to Port Arthur, and, yes, to Renfrew North, to have our various and sundry constituencies allocate the revenues that provide at least a fair level of subsistence. I thought that was an interesting historical precedent.

Being a Liberal, I thought it also interesting that one of the more prominent Liberals of another day, John Stuart Mill in his essay on representative government, had this to say about the payment of members:

"The business of a member of Parliament, assuming that the member was to be paid," and the Hon. Mr. Mill did not approve at all of payment for the individual members, "but that the business of being a member of Parliament would therefore become an occupation in itself, carried on like other professions, with a view chiefly to its pecuniary return, and under the demoralizing influences of an occupation essentially precarious."

I thought that too was an interesting comment upon the development of a tradition for the indemnification of hon. members of this and other assemblies.

Mr. Ward in his text—this is now some 27 years old and I think it is rather interesting given the press comment of today at any rate—notes on page 101 that "members of Parliament have always shown an understandable diffidence in discussing and repairing the indemnity law." I think that too is an interesting comment about how certain situations and conditions continue to obtain in a later day.

[8:15]

I thought it was also interesting when we looked at that particular aspect of payment of members, how certain other of the perks developed. They are quite frankly being discussed here in this bill and in Bill 123 which is to follow quickly.

It is interesting to note as Professor Ward does, how certain of the perks developed in regard to members of Parliament and the Legislature. I know all members will be very happy to know, given the purity of our present cause, that the rail pass which we all hold so dear has its origins in some very serious influence peddling by all the major rail companies, not so very long ago. That, too, I think says something about the tradition that has evolved over the years.

Mr. Mancini: A railway pass for every member.

Mr. Conway: One of the interesting notions that no longer has relevance in the tradition, but is, I think, quite interesting, is the members' indemnity. The conditions and the contortions into which it forces individual members relates to the previous situation where members' indemnity was more or less directly related to their attendance in this assembly. One shudders to think of what implications that might have, even at so late a date.

I think it would be interesting to review just for a moment an earlier indemnity Act which contained the statement that "... a member ill at the place in which the session was held was entitled to his full indemnity"; and "... that he was at his place where the session was held, whenever he was within 10 miles of such a place." This provision may throw some hitherto unsuspected light on the annual complaints in the Legislature regarding the inaudibility of debate. Those who had the misfortune to be stricken 11 or more miles from the place, on the other hand, received no such emolument under the Act.

Those are some of the traditions and some of the vagaries which continue under the present situation.

In my own personal recollection, one of the tragedies that often attends the matter of paying members, has been the matter of how it is perceived by the public and particularly by the press.

Mr. Martel: Oh, the press. My God!

Mr. Conway: The member for Sudbury East earlier this evening in reference, I think, particularly to one hon. member of the gallery, commented with some sense of deep chagrin that there is just some continuing failure of that august body to fully appreciate the conditions that give rise to such a bill as Bill 122. I just want to say that in my own mind I guess, being somewhat of a pragmatist and somewhat cynical in that regard, I suggest it has always been so and ever will it be so. It is not a particularly easy situation to translate to the general public.

As far as the press is concerned, I can only record by way of quotation, a remark made in a prominent journal almost a hundred years ago when a particular member of the gallery noted in regard to a debate such as the one we are having tonight, and I quote: "Yes, 'tis pleasant to think as I sit in the gallery, / They agree upon one thing, and that is their salary."

Some things again, as far as this debate is concerned, don't change or alter consider-

ably. I think politicians and particularly members of this House have been their own worst enemies in this regard. They have, I think, allowed the government, albeit under previous majority circumstances to browbeat their very legitimate requests for and, in fact, needs for, improved indemnification. I think with the advent of minority government in 1975 there has been a trend to at least improve this situation.

This trend, I must admit, was not altogether improved by the Camp commission which has been referred to earlier this evening. I, too, am concerned as is the hon. member for Sudbury East, about the fact that countless thousands of dollars were allocated to that particular commission to do the very specific thing we are here to do tonight. Of course, the bill, like the commission, chooses not to do that at all.

It is interesting that one of the major contributions of that particular commission was the foisting upon this Assembly of a very considerable internal bureaucracy under which members of this Assembly continue to labour, a bureaucracy which is growing, a bureaucracy which has understandably delineated clearly its own particular interest, an interest which is clearly outlined by the various and sundry perks which are given to senior officials within that bureaucracy.

The Camp commission did not very clearly make a judgement on the most important topic I feel it had to comment upon, insofar as the indemnification of members is concerned. That, of course, is the process by means of which that salary or that indemnity will be adjusted from time to time. Like the hon. member for Sudbury East, I concur entirely in the opinion that there should be a system, a mechanism devised and implemented to regularize a process of adjustment insofar as members' salaries are concerned.

I think we must acknowledge, as the Camp commission hastened us to acknowledge, that there is no longer any justification for the notion and the concept of indemnity and the part-time status that members of a previous day enjoyed. This is understandably and very obviously a full-time occupation, John Stuart Mill notwithstanding. It concerns me deeply that still today in 1977 there are many who would discuss this salary matter in the context of what was offered in 1965 and in 1970 and would suggest how lucky some of us are who were elected in 1975 to have the very considerable perks in salary and benefits we now have.

While understandable, I think that is unacceptable inasmuch as it fails to acknowledge fully the fundamental change that has

taken place in the time frame of my good friend from Kitchener (Mr. Breithaupt) who likes to say that from about 1967 to 1968 the role of the member within this assembly changed fundamentally. I don't yet see within the debate and within the general context of members' salaries a full-blown acknowledgement that this is now for most members a full-time occupation.

It concerns me deeply that change under these conditions can be a very slow and arduous process. I was reading over the supper hour the Camp commission report—I think it's the fifth commission report. Just to show you, Mr. Speaker, how terribly slow this can move under certain conditions, it was about 1869, according to the Camp commission, that the first mileage allowance at 10 cents per mile was struck. That was 1869. That mileage allowance was not changed until 1954. I think that's a rather serious indictment of the system. Change does not move in this particular area, it seems, with a particular dispatch.

Mr. Martel: The cabinet does all right.

Mr. Conway: The member for Sudbury East says, and I think rather properly so, that if one is a member of the government, particularly of the cabinet, certainly of certain boards and commissions, then the arduous financial realities of a modern day can be mitigated to some degree. Surely the member for Scarborough Centre (Mr. Drea) is proof positive of the beneficial emoluments that go with being a member of the Treasury bench.

Hon. B. Stephenson: What did he do now?

Mr. Martel: If you aren't in the big 26, you're out of luck.

Mr. Conway: One of the things that concerns me in this regard as well is to what extent there has been any commitment or any discussion outside of the few reports. I must say as a member I don't particularly like the idea of paying thousands of dollars to strike a commission to investigate, among other things, the indemnities and the perks, if you will, of members of the assembly, and then for them then not to make a specific recommendation in terms of adjustment.

I don't particularly like that. I think it was a clear and obvious part of their mandate. To their credit, they did recommend four options for adjustment but they very carefully avoided a definitive statement or choice of any of those options. Quite frankly, I think that was a certain dereliction of their responsibility.

I do not like the situation we are forced

into, for whatever reason I care not to imagine, of striking another group of consultants to go out and investigate the conditions under which in financial terms we labour, so that they can come back and recommend what we know ourselves is true and eminently recommendable.

Can you imagine, Mr. Speaker, any bona fide consulting firm wanting to maintain good relations with this assembly, and with the government generally, coming back and recommending something less than the present rate? It seems to me there is a certain qualification in their mandate. There is a certain sense that their interest might be served if what they perceive to be, is in their interest perhaps, and is also in the member's interest in terms of a final recommendation. That's my own point of view. It may not be shared by others.

I know quite frankly, if I were a consulting firm charged with that responsibility, I rather think, being somewhat politically minded, there might be in the back of my mind a very clear understanding of what the recommendation would have to offer. I don't like that as a process. I think that is an abdication of responsibility as I think there was abdication of responsibility in the Camp commission. I think their mandate was clear as far as the adjustment requirements were concerned. Every member in this House knows that is a very serious question; there can be no question about that.

Perhaps the most significant direction and perhaps the most unfortunate turn of events in recent memory—which I resent very strongly—was the attitude adopted by the hon. Premier (Mr. Davis) about two years ago, in September 1975.

Mr. Mancini: A less than honourable position.

Mr. Conway: He took it upon himself, as only one member of the assembly, particularly during an election campaign when his prime ministerial powers, although not completely eroded were certainly qualified, not as leader of the lame duck government, but as only one member of this assembly—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Is that a request or a direction?

Mr. Conway: —to promise to an electorate which has yet to make a decision—

Mr. Roy: An electoral promise is what it was.

Mr. Conway: —that he would restrict, if elected, the salaries of members of the next House to the levels at which they were presently pegged. I think that is a fair comment on the way government and that particular

cabinet not only view the whole question but, more importantly, how that government and how that cabinet view the role and the supremacy of this Legislature. If one-party dominance, particularly under the aegis of an oppressive Tory mentality, has done one thing, it has been clearly to reduce the role of this assembly in those matters which bear directly upon the responsibilities and the role of each and every member.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It is all right for you to talk. You have not got chick nor child.

Mr. Conway: I think that's an unfortunate and, I hope, not to be repeated dereliction on the Premier's part, because I know him to be an eminently fine, decent, honourable member of this assembly.

Hon. Mr. Parrott: Keep on, now you're making sense.

Mr. Conway: But I cannot condone for one moment the actions of the Premier or any other Premier when those actions are of such a nature as to say such things during an election campaign.

Mr. Roy: Right.

Mr. Conway: I suppose the only mitigating factor was: Who believes politicians during an election campaign?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We're back to 1975. Two years have gone by.

Mr. Roy: But you're limiting your remuneration to the opposition, not to the government.

Mr. Conway: I guess to the Premier's credit, as far as election promises are concerned, outside of appointing our good friend from Elgin as parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Food, the freeze on members' salaries is about the only other election promise I can ever remember the member for Brampton keeping. To that extent he must be commended.

But I think, Mr. Speaker, that is a serious dereliction on the Premier's part; and I hope one not to be repeated in this assembly by any other member, least of all, by the Premier of any other government in the future. Clearly, decisions of this nature are the responsibility of this assembly and of all the members who are affected by the decisions taken in this respect.

Hon. Mr. Parrott: Are you for or agin?

Mr. Roy: He is for it but he is showing the cynicism to the people on that side. That is what he is doing.

Mr. Conway: The member for Oxford asks, rhetorically no doubt, for or agin? Well, I want to assure the member for Oxford—

[8:30]

Hon. Mr. Parrott: Just plain old Oxford.

Mr. Conway: —that certainly I favour, not for my own interests but for your interests—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Of course not, of course not.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It is only for you, Albert.

Mr. Conway: —because, Mr. Speaker, I know what dentists make.

Mr. Martel: Orthodontists.

Mr. Conway: Orthodontists.

Mr. Acting Speaker: Order.

Mr. Conway: And I cannot imagine anything more punishing to the Hon. H.A.P., DDS, MPP for Oxford, anything more punishing than that horribly lamentable indemnity or salary of—what is it? \$42,000 and a car.

An hon. member: Dentists can make that part-time.

Mr. Conway: I can't imagine anything more devastating to his long-term financial interest than the present condition under which he and the member for Brock (Mr. Welch) and the member for Burlington South (Mr. Kerr), as members of the executive council, are forced to labour.

An hon. member: Punishing.

Mr. Conway: Those of us over here hear from time to time the quiet emanations—

Hon. Mr. Parrott: I would resign if I was over there.

Mr. Acting Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Martel: Now we know what you are all about, Harry.

Mr. Conway: —the quiet emanations of the member for Burlington South who, while very careful not to speak on behalf of the ministry, emotes certain feelings which I suspect are very sincerely in favour of an improvement in his salary. Knowing the good works that he's done for the province, that he continues to do on our behalf with Dow Chemical and others, I want to see that particular member and his indemnity resolved.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That boy in the front row is making twice as much as I am—dabbling in a little law in Ottawa, dabbling in a little politics at Queen's Park.

Mr. Roy: But you are making twice as much as these guys are.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Oh, they're all school teachers.

Mr. Conway: And I am going to tell you, Mr. Speaker, that as a private member I see

certain things happening in this assembly that I don't particularly like.

Mr. Kerrio: How are we going to vote on this one, Sean?

Mr. Mancini: Putting Parry Sound in northern Ontario was one of them.

Mr. Eaton: There's a guy who puts all his mileage in round figures.

Mr. Conway: I notice in the Camp commission, volume one, page 33, the following comment, and it leads me to a discussion or brief I want to direct to this particular and I think very sensitive area, for me at least as an individual member. The Camp commission report volume one notes: "There seems to be a general concern among members, and within the government as well, that select committees are getting somewhat out of hand, and as a consequence their expenditures are getting somewhat out of control."

Mr. Kerr: Where are you going? Are you going to Israel or Sweden?

Mr. Conway: Mr. Speaker, I realize I have to tread carefully here as a private member.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, you better be careful.

An hon. member: Oh, let yourself go.

Mr. Conway: One of the things I see happening is I hear the hon. Tories from Ontario fulminating in the back concessions, while those wretched Liberals in Ottawa are stealing the Treasury blind, ably and happily abetted by those Tories as well. Because I haven't heard anything but quiet agreement from the hon. member for High River and others with respect to the indexing of members' pensions. I find that personally indefensible. I haven't heard the Tories, outside of the erstwhile Colin Brown from London, lament about their particular involvement in that scheme. So let the hon. members opposite cast their net more widely than their partisan arms would presently allow, let them in their denunciation of certain federal members in Ottawa be careful to include their dearly beloved federal Tory friends.

An hon. member: They try, they try.

Mr. Conway: Because, you see, what the hon. Tories in Ontario are trying to say—

Mr. Eaton: Talking about all the payola up there—

Mr. Maeck: What is this, a filibuster?

Mr. Acting Speaker: Order, please. Will the member please continue and can we have a little less interruption?

Mr. Kerrio: You didn't think you were going to stop him, did you?

Mr. Roy: They are all coming from that side.

Mr. Eaton: The only ones here; where are your fellows?

Mr. Kerrio: Joe McTeer, stick it in his ear.

Mr. Maeck: Sean, stick to the bill.

Mr. Conway: The member for Parry Sound says, "Stick to the bill." I think in all sincerity these matters do directly impinge upon the principle of the bill, and that is the role of the members and how they are paid.

The Tories opposite, and the Premier not the least among them, like to strut around the province and say; "You know, the federal government has indexed the pensions of their members, and the Quebecers,"—ah, but for certain members opposite, how the National Assembly, for whatever inviting personal reasons, presents even more of an ogre since it's a provincial jurisdiction—those spendthrifts would give away the entire purse, if allowed to do so. While the federal MPs and the Quebec MNAs have paid themselves handsomely, we Tories, parsimonious protectors of the Ontario public purse, oh, no, we wouldn't allow any such thing."

Mr. Martel: At 45 grand.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: You forced us into it. You pushed us.

Mr. Roy: What has happened? The member for Brock, perhaps the most eloquent missionary of that ideal, gives a full-blown dimension to the regrettable double standard which is necessarily involved in that principle. What happened? What have we got in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Parrott: You speak with forked tongue.

Mr. Conway: We've got very low indemnities, to be sure. But, look across the way, and there they are—the people's choice. A minority choice, but there they are.

Mr. Maeck: Right.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Ad infinitum.

Mr. Conway: What do the sprained flippers on the government back benches have? They might have for their loyal and happy obedience to the front-bench executive council, the chairmanship of the Niagara Parks Commission.

Mr. Makarchuk: With travelling allowances.

Mr. Conway: With travelling allowances.

Mr. Makarchuk: Over and above their regular allowances.

Mr. Conway: Over and above their regular allowances.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Let the member for Brantford send me a card from Sweden.

Mr. Conway: They might belong to the St. Lawrence Parks Commission, wondrous and multitudinous good deeds for the people of Ontario. We have various and sundry parliamentary secretaries.

Mr. Roy: With cars.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: With their old cars.

Mr. Conway: I won't say with cars because I see the member for Middlesex nodding his head. I know how he feels.

Mr. Roy: The use of a car.

Mr. Conway: Certainly he does not, as I recall on one particular occasion, take advantage of his car, and I give him great credit for that. But they're all receiving \$5,000 for what, other than the clear titular nature of their position, I yet have no idea. They give no answers in the House—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: They introduce bills.

Mr. Conway:—and there is no opportunity for members to question them in the absence of their minister. How some of us opposite would relish the opportunity to ask—I won't be particular—certain parliamentary secretaries to comment upon the general directions of their ministries, I doubt not at all that certain of those parliamentary secretaries could do so with almost cabinet aplomb and success. I suspect it's fairly thin soil beyond the first PA or two.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Depends on the question.

Mr. Roy: The member for Renfrew South is looking at you with beady eyes out there.

Mr. Yakabuski: The member for Ottawa East doesn't want an increase. He is here only two days a week.

Mr. Acting Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Roy: I do more here in two days than the member for Renfrew South does in the whole week.

Mr. Acting Speaker: Order. Would the members for Renfrew South and Ottawa East please refrain from talking to each other, except outside in the corridors.

Mr. Eaton: Step outside, fellows.

Mr. Roy: Parliamentary assistant, what a laugh!

Mr. Yakabuski: He doesn't need an increase.

Mr. Acting Speaker: Order. Would the member for Renfrew North please continue?

Mr. Conway: As a matter of interest, the member for Renfrew South has, as I think have the member for Sault Ste. Marie (Mr. Rhodes), the member for Durham West (Mr. Ashe) and many members of the government, jokingly cast disparagement at my friend from Ottawa East for his less than regular attendance from time to time.

Mr. McNeil: Four days a week. Is that "from time to time"?

Mr. Conway: Let me say to hon. members opposite, to the extent it's worthy of any comment, that is not something about which we would individually want to make public comment. I can recall, as a member coming in in 1975, a particular member who sat just about directly opposite in the back row not being here a great number of days. Far be it from me to make a judgement as to why he was not here.

Mr. Roy: Weeks at a time.

Mr. Conway: We know one obvious and clear reality. Taking my good and honourable friend from Ottawa East as an example, how could any distinguished member of the bar continue to afford himself and his family any level of subsistence on the indemnity that is offered him here in the Legislative Assembly? The member for Renfrew South, I think, very understandably, expresses a concern in this regard.

Mr. Roy: Just like your colleague.

Mr. Conway: Well, I know his particular concern. I would we all had such financial resources and such positions as parliamentary secretaries. But some of us are poor working men.

Mr. Roy: That's right, we've got to earn our living.

Mr. Conway: Some of us are professionals working on a part-time basis—

Mr. Kennedy: When are you going to say something?

Mr. Conway: —to supplement an income which would lead under other conditions down an unhappy road to Tory-inflicted penury.

Mr. Makarchuk: They've done it for the rest of Ontario and they want to do it to us.

Mr. Martel: It's called class. It's a class system.

Mr. Conway: What happens when we do not face this matter in a forward, above-board honourable way, is certain accommodations are evolved over time which in all candour I do not think reflect generously or positively upon this House collectively or on members individually. Speaking as a

private member, one observation I have to make is that under the salary scales of the 1960s and 1970s the indemnity levels afforded to members in this House leave many members no other choice but to avail themselves of the select committee work. This work is available for all kinds of good reasons, independent of these other considerations. As an individual private member it is my observation the regrettable salary posture adopted by years of Tory reactionary rule has led to an unfortunate but real and serious perversion of much of the select committee principle in this Legislature and in this province. Members of the opposition particularly want to do a good and honourable job for this province and for their constituency.

Mr. Kennedy: Your time has expired. Your time has expired.

Mr. Conway: Well, time may very well be out while you can sit and pontificate as parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Education (Mr. Wells)—

Mr. Kennedy: Your time has run out and you haven't said anything yet. Are you for it or against it?

Mr. Conway: —doing what good for the people of Mississauga South and the people of this province I cannot imagine. I think this has to be said on behalf of the average back-bencher. I suspect the hon. member for Mississauga South is as hide-bound—

Mr. Kennedy: At least he is an amateur compared to you.

Mr. Conway: —a Tory in this regard as John Strachan ever was.

Mr. Kerrio: Mr. Speaker, are you going to buy that? I've heard of interjecting but that is ridiculous.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

An hon. member: Tell the member for Renfrew North to talk to the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Would the member for Niagara Falls and Mississauga South please pay attention to the member for Renfrew North, who has the floor?

Mr. Kerrio: Do your stuff, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Kerrio: Do your job, Mr. Speaker, and stop that foolishness.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. Could I please ask all members to respect the Chair and to respect the member who is speaking? Only the hon. member for Renfrew North has the floor.

Mr. Conway: Mr. Speaker, the natives op-

posite are nettled and restless, and well they should be.

Mr. Kennedy: I can't stand it.

Mr. Roy: The truth hurts, eh boys?

Mr. Conway: I see the member for Mississauga South handing out an olive branch and suggesting we should speak to the bill. Well, the fact of the matter is, for such members lately arrived,—

Mr. Kennedy: Olive branch? I was throwing a cannon at you.

Mr. Conway: —there is a very significant debate in this regard.

Mr. Kennedy: We don't grow olives in Mississauga South.

Mr. Conway: When I see the member for Mississauga South sitting over there with the member for Brock, I think in those personalities the Family Compact is reincarnated.

Mr. Makarchuk: Right on, Sean, right on.

Mr. Conway: Let me say this, that the members of the government run around the province saying they have given retrenchment and financial control under the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough) and the rest of them, and have given a new dimension to this province. Let the truth of the matter in this particular and important regard be well known. They haven't had the guts. They haven't had the intestinal fortitude to face the question as it should be faced, frontally, honourably before the people of this province and before the press and others in this assembly. I, as one private member, not so long arrived, do not like being part of the general condition as it exists. The natives opposite thump their desks very unhappily about what I have been saying about general conditions and yet I see—

Mr. Kennedy: I never touched the desk, I never even put my foot on it like the hon. member for Sudbury East does.

Mr. McClellan: You leave him alone.
[8:45]

Mr. Conway: —the member for Parry Sound sitting over there looking at me and saying why don't I speak to the principle of the bill. As I see this bill, it is—

Mr. Maeck: That was half an hour ago.

Mr. Conway: —the principle of the role of the member and how he is to be paid. I want to say before concluding that those hon. members, and that one in particular, were—

Mr. Maeck: Who? Me?

Mr. Conway: —part of a small group, honourably and justifiably constituted, that

not so very long ago forwarded and saw to the passage of a minute in the Board of Internal Economy—

Mr. Mancini: Shame!

Mr. Conway: —which would allow me, as a private member, to apply my \$4,200, or whatever, as an out-of-town allowance—

Mr. Roy: Shame! Shame!

Mr. Conway: —to the securing of a mortgage—

Mr. Roy: Who is taking advantage of that, I wonder.

Mr. Conway: —on my private property in Toronto. I want to say again, as a private member, in regard to this bill, I find that repugnant in the extreme.

Mr. Roy: Anybody got nerve enough for that?

Mr. Conway: Not that I cannot understand, for a moment, the very justifiable concerns that have led certain members to want a change to be made. As has been said, "Why should we pay the \$4,200 in that regard to Cadillac Fairview, or some hotel, when we have got property that we would like to buy in this province, this town, or city? And why can we not do it that way?" Nowhere in that pure virtuous Tory mentality has there been any appreciation of a salient significant fact, which should surely dictate that the principle fundamental to that discussion, the principle that makes that a most repugnant doctrine, is that it is clearly the application of public money for private gain.

Mr. Eakins: Mike Cassidy was the first to do it.

Mr. Yakabuski: Wait until he hands back the \$80,000, Elie.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Conway: If I am here for 10 more years, God forbid, why should I expect the taxpayers of Ontario, for the next 10 years, to allow me, at their expense, to build—

Mr. Roy: You are not taking advantage of that, are you, Paul?

Mr. Conway: —\$40,000 worth of equity in a property that is mine, after my term has expired?

Mr. Speaker: Could I ask the member for Renfrew North to return to the principle of this bill?

Mr. Conway: Mr. Speaker, surely that is some very relevant and recent comment on how the Tories in 1977 view things in this particular and specific regard.

Mr. Mancini: They'll never live that one down.

Mr. Conway: They have got a nominalist's capacity to hair-split and it is high time that this government and the members opposite understand the very important principle that members of this assembly, individually and collectively, have certain rights and responsibilities as members, which cannot in future be avoided or abdicated to royal commissions, to Hickling-Johnston or to whatever. There is a principle at stake here, and that is, we have got a responsibility to acknowledge the role of full-time members of the assembly.

Mr. Martel: Without plums.

Mr. Conway: If anything should be done as a concomitant to this bill, it surely should be the removal of those various members opposite, particularly on the back benches, from all of those boards and commissions where they are able to derive revenues which I feel do not, in any way, relate to their responsibilities as, in the modern day, members of this Assembly.

Finally I would recommend to members opposite—particularly the serious and puzzled-looking member for Parry Sound, who I thought very eloquently commented about certain of these attitudes about a week ago, and I would encourage the chief government whip to crack a little tighter around certain members sitting in the bench immediately before him—that there is a principle involved in Bill 122 and it is, simply, the principle of the supremacy and independence of Parliament.

Clearly when it comes to salaries, indemnities and perks we must face the reality that it is a difficult decision for us to make. There must be an adjustment process, which has been cleverly avoided by both the government and certain agencies struck by it, to determine an acceptable process. No future bill of this kind should be allowed, and in fact the member for Sudbury East may be contemplating certain things to remove the unfortunate condition from this bill that never again should we, as members of this assembly, be faced with the unfortunate and invidious task of raising our own salaries on such a purely ad hoc basis.

I think surely that is an important responsibility, not one to be blithely dismissed as is so often the wont of the Tories opposite; and surely we must, at this debate or very nearly in the future, come to some firm resolution about the mechanism that will allow a regular adjustment to the indemnities or salaries afforded members of this House.

Mr. Foulds: Mr. Speaker, I want to say a

very few words in support of the bill. I guess this is the second time I've been in the House when we have debated a bill giving ourselves a raise in pay. I am always disturbed and unsettled by the debates, because they always take place hurriedly, they always heckle one another in a kind of defensive manner that is frankly unbecoming the dignity of the chamber or the seriousness with which we approach our jobs.

I want to say that I have worked in the pulp mills and on the railroads of this province. I have worked as an academic teacher and I have worked in this Legislative Assembly. I know a good many people who work in a wide range of professions. I want to say proudly as a member of this Legislature, with a very few notable exceptions there is no harder working group of people than the members of this assembly. I say that without embarrassment, and about members of all parties.

We have, it is true, a small number of slackers in this assembly; but the percentage is, I put to you, far less than it is in almost any other profession or group of working people I have encountered. So I make no apologies in rising to support this bill.

One of the ironies in all this is that the last job I held before being elected to this Assembly was that of a high school teacher. With the raise that we will be receiving when this bill passes, I will still be paid less as a member of this Assembly than I would be as a high school teacher with the experience that I would have had at this stage; and a high school teacher is not the highest paid of the professions—

Mr. Roy: It's not.

Mr. Foulds: —nor is it the lowest, it is approximately average.

I want to make and emphasize two points that have been made previously by speakers. I think the job of a person in the Assembly is a full-time job, and that we should not have to pad it, in the way that it is padded often on the government side, through appointments of back-bench members to agencies, boards, commissions and parliamentary assistantships;—

Mr. Martel: At \$2,000 a year.

Mr. Foulds: —and of opposition members, if I may say so, to select committees—

Mr. Martel: Nickel and diming.

Mr. Foulds: —that occasionally may not have matters of pressing public importance to debate, discuss or discover. We should therefore not try to get through the back door what we cannot get through the front

door, and pad our incomes unnecessarily in that way.

Finally, I want to say, in concurrence with the member for Sudbury East who spoke before supper, and the member for Renfrew North who just spoke, that we must find a mechanism that reviews members' salaries adequately and annually. I don't think that should be a private and hidden mechanism, like the federal indexing is, which quietly slips a raise through as it did two or three weeks ago. I think that the raise, when it comes, should be public; and it should be seen to be presented as objectively as possible and not be seen, as it is today unfortunately, as a smash and grab on the store.

Mr. Roy: Just before Christmas.

Mr. Foulds: I just want to finish by saying I support the bill. I am proud to do so. I am proud to be a member of this Assembly, not merely because of my colleagues in this Assembly, but also to represent the people of my riding. Frankly, leaving aside my own capabilities or qualifications, I can see no more important function in this society than representing electors and to try through government to right the wrongs and social and economic ills of the present day.

Mr. Yakabuski: I rise to comment on this bill this evening. I think one has to put himself in other shoes and look at it from different directions. I'm sure all of us can give many reasons why there should be an increase in members' salaries and allowances. On the other hand, the very thing that governments at all levels over the past months, and this government over the past four or five years, have been talking about is restraint.

In the industrial sector, the manufacturing sector, the post office or whatever, all we hear today is demands for increases. Farmers in rural Ontario are terribly upset about a 5.7 per cent increase in Hydro rates, and justifiably so. Everybody is upset about increases, whatever shape or form they take in 1977. It goes all the way back to about 1972 when spiralling inflation became rampant in this country. Those are some of the reasons why, perhaps, most of the members of this Legislature will support this bill. I want to go on record as saying I'm opposed to this bill. I'm very disappointed that the leader of the Liberal Party and the leader of the NDP did not rise in this House during this debate and carry the load for their members.

Mr. Martel: Neither did the Premier (Mr. Davis).

Mr. Yakabuski: At the same time, it's common knowledge that the Leader of the

Opposition (Mr. S. Smith) and the leader of the other party (Mr. Lewis) have been hounding the Premier for weeks for this increase.

Mr. Makarchuk: That's a lot of bullshit.

Mr. Yakabuski: That is not.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, that is distortion and I'll not accept it.

Mr. Yakabuski: That is not distortion.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, that member will withdraw that comment.

Mr. Yakabuski: It's common knowledge.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order.

Mr. Martel: It is cheap and it is unwarranted.

Mr. Lawlor: If you are against it, say so.

Mr. Kerrio: He said so.

Mr. Martel: That is uncalled for and it will not be tolerated. That is garbage.

Mr. Yakabuski: He can call it what he may.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order. Would the member take his seat?

Mr. Martel: I will not accept that, Mr. Speaker. I will not sit down until he withdraws that comment about my leader and about the leader of the Liberal Party. I'll not accept it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order.

Mr. Kerrio: Sit down. The Speaker said "order," so you're supposed to sit down, you kook.

Mr. Martel: He'll withdraw that or we won't move. I tell you that now, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: We won't move anywhere if we don't get some order.

Mr. Martel: I appreciate that, Mr. Speaker, but that guy is not going to get away with that nonsense. I've had enough crap from that jackass.

[9:00]

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order. First of all, would the hon. member withdraw that comment?

Mr. Martel: Mr. Speaker, I am sorry for having said he was a jackass but I call them as I see them; and when somebody makes that kind of statement, I am not going to withdraw it. I am sorry.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: For the second time, would the hon. member withdraw that?

Mr. Martel: All right, Mr. Speaker, on your request, I will withdraw my comment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It has been sug-

gested by the member for Sudbury East that the member for Renfrew South made comments regarding the other leaders. Would the member for Renfrew South withdraw those comments?

Mr. Yakabuski: Well, Mr. Speaker, I might alter them to read "vigorous representation."

Mr. Martel: No. He will not alter them. He will withdraw them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order.

Mr. Yakabuski: I will not withdraw "vigorous representation."

Mr. Lawlor: You'll modify them; you'll change them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Would the hon. member withdraw those comments?

Mr. Yakabuski: I withdrew the comment "hounding," and I modified it to read "vigorous representation."

Mr. Martel: No, Mr. Speaker. That's not correct, and we will not accept it here this evening. You will ask him to withdraw it—

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order. Would the hon. member take his seat?

Mr. Kerrio: Both hon. members.

Mr. Martel: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Would the hon. members take their seats?

Mr. Martel: He's nuts.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It almost appears that we have come to grave disorder; and if the members can't control themselves, I will have to ask for a recess.

Mr. Martel: I can control myself. Make him withdraw that, totally.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I said "order." If the members can contain themselves, we will continue.

Mr. Martel: No. He'll withdraw it totally. He won't alter it; he'll withdraw it totally.

Some hon. members: Call a recess.

Mr. Foulds: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order. I hope all the members will contain themselves. I am quite satisfied with what the member for Renfrew South stated.

Mr. Martel: No, I am not buying it, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: As I understand it and from listening to the discussion, I consider it more of a debate, and I would say to the members of the House that I will acknowledge that and ask the member for Renfrew South to continue.

Mr. Martel: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker—

Interjections.

Mr. Martel: No, let me speak to the point of order. There is no justification from the member for Renfrew South to either suggest that the leader of the official opposition or the leader of the third party in fact vigorously pursued, as he is now trying to say, an increase in the members' indemnity any more than the government side of the House.

Mr. Eaton: It's just an interpretation.

Mr. Kerrio: It's a cheap shot.

Mr. Martel: As I stand here, Mr. Speaker, I will not accept that allegation against the leader of the official opposition or the leader of my party. That's totally untrue and I will not accept it. I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, but I ask you to ask that member to withdraw that totally from his statement—

Mr. Warner: He doesn't know what he is talking about.

Mr. Martel: —not unequivocally but totally—to withdraw the allegations he made about Leader of the Opposition and the leader of the New Democratic Party, my leader. I will not accept his garbage. I just won't.

Interjections.

Mr. Martel: I am asking you to make that member withdraw those statements, Mr. Speaker, because I am not prepared to accept that he suggests that it was the Leader of the Opposition and the leader of the New Democratic Party who vigorously pursued the Premier to bring an increase in salaries to all members of this Legislature. If he doesn't withdraw, Mr. Speaker, we will not continue until he withdraws that statement. I am sorry.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Martel: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Sudbury East is entirely out of order. We are dealing with second reading of Bill 122, where everybody has an opportunity to express his views about the bill that's before us. He has an opportunity to participate later in the debate. He has an opportunity to vote as he sees fit.

Mr. Warner: That member shouldn't mislead the House.

Mr. Speaker: Every member of the Legislature has an opportunity to be heard. It's my understanding that the hon. member for Renfrew South has the floor, and I will listen to him now and nobody else.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing out of order.

Mr. Martel: Yes, there is.

Mr. Speaker: We are dealing with second reading of Bill 122. Will the hon. member take his seat; take your seat, please.

Mr. Martel: He made an allegation against the leader of this party which I am not about to accept.

Mr. Speaker: That's your tough luck.

Mr. Martel: Well no it isn't.

Mr. Speaker: You will take your seat or I will name the hon. member right here and now.

Mr. Martel: No, he cannot make a statement with that allegation against the leader of this party.

Mr. Speaker: I name the hon. member right now. Will the hon. Sergeant at Arms—

Mr. Martel: You might, Mr. Speaker, but he's out of order.

Mr. Speaker: He's not out of order at all.

Mr. Martel: You'd better look at Hansard.

Mr. Makarchuk: I think he's a bloody liar myself.

Mr. Warner: He misleads the House and you know it; he misleads the House.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough-Ellesmere will also withdraw the remark, or he too will be named.

Mr. Martel: No, don't; don't.

Mr. Warner: No.

Mr. Speaker: It's not debatable at all. You can challenge my ruling, but you cannot accuse another member of misleading this House. I am asking the hon. member to withdraw the remark.

Mr. Warner: Mr. Speaker, as I stand here, he misleads this House. I'm sorry.

Mr. Speaker: I will also ask the Sergeant at Arms to escort the hon. member for Scarborough-Ellesmere out of the House.

[Messrs. Martel and Warner were escorted from the Chamber by the Sergeant at Arms]

Mr. Lawlor: You are leaving us with no members.

Mr. Warner: You ought to call a quorum.

Mr. Bradley: You'll get another \$5,000 a year, like the member for Renfrew South.

Mr. Makarchuk: That's right; he's parliamentary assistant now.

Mr. Bradley: Volunteer to give up the \$5,000.

Mr. Roy: That's right; why don't you give it back?

Mr. Bradley: That's a good point.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Renfrew South has the floor, speaking to the principle of Bill 122. I will ask him to confine his remarks to the principle of this bill.

Mr. Lawlor: Right, withdraw everything he has said so far.

Mr. Grande: And then sit down.

Mr. Lawlor: As a question of privilege, I feel mortally, personally wounded.

Mr. Roy: You got a lot of nerve to talk now, Paul.

Mr. Kerrio: You've outdone yourself, leather lungs.

Mr. Yakabuski: Mr. Speaker, to take up where we left off a few moments ago—

Mr. Speaker: Could we have some order, please.

Mr. Yakabuski: —it is my feeling that the introduction of—

Mr. Lawlor: Don't do that, start somewhere else.

Mr. Kerrio: You should go outside.

Mr. Yakabuski: —Bill 122 is most untimely, untimely for the reason that only last September was an increase given to the members of this Legislature.

Mr. Reid: Have you bought your condominium yet?

Mr. Swart: You knew there was going to be another one.

Mr. Reid: You have got to be the biggest hypocrite in this place.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. I want to remind all members of this House that this is a parliamentary democracy. Every member has an opportunity to be heard as long as their remarks are relevant and topical. I wish you'd give every member of this House an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Swart: Incorrect or derogatory doesn't matter.

Mr. Yakabuski: In view of the fact that a raise was—

Mr. Lawlor: Purlblind, backward, retrograde or anything else.

Mr. Yakabuski: —retroactive to last September, to come here three months later—

Mr. Lawlor: What posturing; what an actor you are; Laurence Olivier.

Mr. Yakabuski: —and ask the people of this province to again increase the indemnity, I think is not right.

Mr. Riddell: There is nobody more hypocritical than you are.

Mr. Yakabuski: In view of the fact that we here—

Mr. Lawlor: Who are you currying favour with?

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. member for Lakeshore please be quiet?

Mr. Lawlor: Somebody has to put him down.

Mr. Yakabuski: In view of the fact we in this Legislature are asking municipalities, are asking ministries—

Mr. Lawlor: Besides, Mr. Speaker, the only vitality is in the interjections.

Mr. Yakabuski: —are asking everyone to belt-tighten in these very difficult times.

Mr. Kerrio: That's hypocrisy of the first order.

Mr. Lawlor: When are you going to quit your job?

Mr. Yakabuski: I think if we are to get the message across to the people of this province, regardless of where they work—

Mr. Bradley: Set an example, give \$5,000 back.

Mr. Yakabuski: —then we have to set some examples; you said it, we have to set some examples.

Mr. Swart: Share the poverty your government is forcing on them?

Mr. Kerrio: What are you going to do with the five grand, give it back?

Mr. Yakabuski: The members of this House, regardless of party, regardless if they're here for their first term or if they have been here for some time—

Mr. Lawlor: He's picking up money on the side.

Mr. Yakabuski: —all of those people, as candidates—

Mr. Lawlor: What hypocrisy.

Mr. Yakabuski: —knew full well what the remuneration would be if they were elected to this Legislature.

Mr. Reid: Have you ever wondered why you are not in the cabinet?

Mr. Lawlor: You can't raise your pay before the election, you can't raise it after.

Mr. Kerrio: I defy you to stand there and say you're going to give it back.

Mr. Bradley: Yes, \$5,000.

Mr. Reid: You are an embarrassment to your party.

Mr. Kerrio: Come on, let me hear you say that.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. The hon. member for Niagara Falls will have his opportunity to speak in the debate.

Mr. Yakabuski: I don't dispute the fact, Mr. Speaker, that perhaps most or all of the members in this Legislature need it or could use it. That I don't dispute for one moment.

Mr. Foulds: Just give it back, Paul.

Mr. Yakabuski: I happen to have five boys in university or community college, three in high school, one in elementary school—

Mr. Mancini: You are taking advantage of the system.

Mr. Yakabuski: I don't think there is anyone on any side of this House that could dispute the fact that the member for Renfrew South could use it too.

Mr. Swart: You are getting \$5,000 extra.

Mr. Roy: You have a big hardware store and the whole bit, who are you kidding?

Mr. Yakabuski: I am not there four days a week, and we don't have the kind of return we do in the law profession.

Mr. Roy: Oh yes, I would like to have the hardware store.

Mr. Yakabuski: You heard what Moishe Dayan said—

Mr. Lawlor: What did Moishe say?

Mr. Roy: You are the biggest phony in this place.

Mr. Yakabuski: —when they defeated Egypt.

Mr. Roy: You are getting an extra \$5,000 for being parliamentary assistant; you should give that back.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please.

Mr. Yakabuski: You know what Moishe Dayan said when they defeated—

Mr. Lawlor: Sit down, Moishe.

Mr. Speaker: Order. Will the hon. member take his seat? There is nothing having to do with the Middle East contained in the principle of this bill. I want to caution the hon. member that he will confine his remarks to the principle of this bill that deals with emoluments for the members of this Legislature in the year of our Lord, 1977. Moishe Dayan isn't even mentioned.

Mr. Eaton: You should have been here when another member was speaking—all in quotations.

Mr. Yakabuski: Mr. Speaker, I appreciate your direction and I accept it. I only wish that you had been here when some of the other members of this Legislature spoke on this same bill.

I know many of us are disappointed. Most of the members of this Legislature don't make as much money as the Ombudsman's chauffeur, but the Ombudsman's chauffeur knew what he was going to get when he was hired.

Mr. Reid: Oh, what a bunch of baloney.

Mr. Foulds: He also knows he can ask for a raise, you silly twit.

Mr. Yakabuski: But we too knew what we were going to receive when we stood for nomination and ran as candidates in this election, or any other one.

Mr. Foulds: And that's all you should take home.

Mr. Reid: That is why you have been here so long and you are not in cabinet.

Mr. Lawlor: Paul, that is not fair.

Mr. Foulds: You knew you were going to get more than you are worth.

Mr. Kerrio: You haven't said it yet.

Mr. Cooke: Just return the money; just return it.

Mr. Samis: Are you stooping to demagoguery?

Mr. Speaker: Order. Will the hon. member please proceed, or sit down.

Mr. Lawlor: Preferably the latter.

Mr. Roy: The best thing that could happen is that Bill 122 would get rid of you.

Mr. Yakabuski: Mr. Speaker, if I have to tolerate those interjections, am I not entitled to—

Mr. Speaker: You don't have to tolerate them, just ignore them and direct your remarks to the Speaker. I hope they deal with the principle of Bill 122.

Mr. Yakabuski: As I mentioned earlier, because of the timing of this, because of the increase in September and because of asking municipalities, labour—everyone—to restrict their demands to the minimum, we here should do likewise.

Mr. Foulds: And we have done; it is within the AIB guidelines.

Mr. Yakabuski: And for that reason—

Mr. Reid: Since 1973 we have done that.

Mr. Yakabuski: For that reason I have to oppose Bill 122 at this time.

Mr. Kerrio: You are going to do the honourable thing, aren't you, Paul? Commit hara-kiri.

Mr. Reid: He just did.

Mr. Swart: You already did it, eh Paul?

Mr. Yakabuski: If I have learned one thing—

Mrs. Campbell: You haven't.

Mr. Yakabuski: —in my years in this Legislature, it is that no one can chase a tax dollar like a socialist; no one, absolutely no one.

Mr. Foulds: You haven't learned very much in this Legislature, have you?

Mr. Yakabuski: You remind me of the Treasurer of Saskatchewan, who borrowed \$300 to—

Mr. Samis: They have a balanced budget in Saskatchewan; what have you got?

Mr. Speaker: That has nothing at all to do with this bill.

Mr. Yakabuski: When the president of Inco—

Mr. Speaker: Order! That has nothing at all to do with the principle of Bill 122. I will recognize another speaker if the hon. member for Renfrew South again deviates from the principle of this bill.

Mr. Lawlor: Perfectly right, throw him out.

Mr. Yakabuski: Well, it is unfortunate when some members are allowed to deviate and go in all directions, but I accept your ruling, Mr. Speaker.

[9:15]

Mr. Lawlor: What a provocative purblind person you are!

Mr. Yakabuski: In closing I can only say, for the reasons given, that I have to oppose this bill at this time.

Mr. Riddell: What a hypocrite!

CALLING MEMBERS TO ORDER

Mr. Foulds: On a point of privilege, Mr. Speaker, could I with great respect draw to your attention standing order 16(a), subsections 8, 9 and 11? The rule says: "In debate, a member will be called to order by the Speaker if he makes allegations against another member, imputes false or unavowed motives to another member, uses abusive or insulting language of a nature likely to create disorder."

In drawing that to your attention, may I suggest that was the point my colleague from Sudbury East wished to make with regard to the member for Renfrew South and the Speaker should rightly have called the member for Renfrew South to order when he made those allegations about the Leader of the Opposition and the leader of the New Democratic Party.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Port Arthur may indeed have a legitimate point

of privilege. It is unfortunate I was not in the Chair. The only reason the member for Sudbury East was named was that he refused to take his seat when ordered to do so by the Speaker. That was the only thing I could deal with at that particular point in time. He was removed, not because he may have had a legitimate point of order or point of privilege, but because he refused to take a seat and chose to take the course of being named because he refused to do so.

The hon. member for Scarborough-Ellesmere was named simply because he refused to withdraw an allegation that another member was misleading the House. I don't know what went on in the debate. You may indeed have a legitimate point of privilege. I will have to refer to the transcript of what went on earlier. I am not in a position at this time to indicate whether or not the hon. member for Renfrew South should have been called to order for remarks he made earlier. I can only deal with the situation as I found it at the time I made the ruling. I am not in a position to say whether or not you have a valid point of privilege.

Mr. Foulds: I appreciate that, Mr. Speaker. I would ask you to review the transcript to see if the comments I made are appropriate.

Mr. Speaker: I will.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, on that point of order—

Mr. Speaker: It is a point of privilege.

Mr. Roy: You may call it a point of privilege. I want to bring to your attention that I was, some time back, the recipient of a ruling from the Chair, although not from you, in relation to a similar statement about misleading. You may correct me and I may be totally out of order, but I heard the member for Scarborough-Ellesmere say "misleading" as such and not "deliberately misleading." I want to say to you, I thought the previous Speaker had made a ruling in relation to using the term "misleading." Misleading could be used in different ways. It could be stupidly misleading, innocently misleading or deliberately misleading. I thought it was the accompaniment of the imputation that one was deliberately misleading the House; I thought there had been a ruling on that about how far one could go in that area.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, I am sure you are aware that in the federal Parliament, Mr. Speaker Jerome consistently and continually allows members to use the word "misleading" as such as long as it is not coupled

with the motive at the other end of it, being "deliberately misleading." I would just bring that to your attention, so that there can be some clarification of that and whether we are going to follow the previous ruling from the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: I did have some experience with this situation when I was Deputy Speaker of this House. I have taken the position that there is a very subtle and almost meaningless difference between accusing a member of misleading the House and deliberately misleading the House. I think the notion or the imputation is exactly the same. I have always held that whether a person accused a person of misleading the House or deliberately misleading the House there was very little difference between them.

You may say that there is a subtle difference. In my own opinion I see very little difference.

Mr. Roy: I think there is.

Mr. Speaker: I want to indicate there is a difference between standing orders here, standing orders in Ottawa and standing orders in the mother of Parliaments in Westminster. A member here who feels he has been unjustly dealt with by a ruling from the Chair has every opportunity to challenge the ruling of the Chair. The only opportunity that you don't have to challenge a presiding officer is during question period.

Over the last two or three years, there was very little difference in the opinion of the presiding officer between an accusation of deliberately misleading the House and of misleading the House. That's how I have been guided; and until I'm challenged by the House, whose servant I am, I will continue to rule in that way.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT ACT

Mr. Speaker: I will recognize the hon. member for St. George on the principle of Bill 122.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. You may not like what I'm going to say. I would just like to say with reference to the deplorable situation in this debate in this House, that whatever may be the opinion of the member for Renfrew South, I can assure this House that my leader did not participate in the way described by the member for Renfrew South.

Some hon. members: Right on.

Mr. Riddell: I would think the government House leader would get up and verify

that. If he was any kind of a man at all, he would do that.

Mr. Reid: He's too embarrassed by that last idiotic speech.

Mr. Yakabuski: No, he's not embarrassed.

Mr. Riddell: That's right. He should have got up when that guy—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for St. George is the only one who has the floor at the present time.

Mr. Riddell: What a hypocrite. He would not know how to be embarrassed.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The government House leader has been involved in no discussions with the leader of the official opposition. Let's get that on the record right now. I have not personally been—

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Riddell: Does the government House leader approve of his colleague's remarks?

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's another matter.

Mr. Speaker: Order. The government House leader doesn't have the floor, nor does the member for Huron-Middlesex. The hon. member for St. George is the only one I want to hear from.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That is quite right. I'm sorry.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would like to say at this time that I think the rules of this House ought to demonstrate clearly the need for dignity in debate in this august chamber and the need to recognize one another, whatever our political point of view may be, as hon. members of this Legislature.

I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that regardless of the language used, there is no doubt in my mind that the dignity of the leaders of both parties has been challenged in a way which I find to be totally unacceptable as a member of this House.

Mr. Grande: And he should withdraw those remarks.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Speaker, in addressing myself to the principle of the bill, I would like to express my own dichotomy about section 2 of this bill. There is no doubt in my mind that, as part and parcel of this bill, obviously there is a provision to try to control the expenditures of the Ombudsman. There is no doubt in my mind that the Ombudsman must be subject to the control of this Legislature in his expenditures as anyone else is.

My dichotomy from the start has been that when we first tried with anguish to find a method to review his budget, we ended

up with the review by the Board of Internal Economy. I do not ascribe any evil motives to the Board of Internal Economy, but the perception of review by that body is that there is the element of control of the Ombudsman by a board, members of which are three cabinet ministers. This bothers me, Mr. Speaker, in principle.

I have pointed out that one of the real problems with this type of budget is the kind of problem that a municipality faces in dealing with the budget of, for example the city solicitor; because, Mr. Speaker, the city solicitor cannot in any given year foresee what legal battles there may be facing the city during its budget period. Neither, may I suggest, can the Ombudsman, if he is carrying out his duty, see what types of investigation he may become involved in, and accordingly, it is very difficult, as I see it, for him to be able to forecast, unless there is some provision here by which, if he becomes involved in something which incurs large legal fees, there can be some accompanying protection for his office in the pursuit of his duties as set by this House.

My problem in rising to speak, as I am about this particular matter, is because I have been embarrassed by having been given information with reference to the action of the Board of Internal Economy in dealing with the supplementary estimates, and I have reacted to that information given to me.

As a member of the Ombudsman's committee, I was never advised that the Board of Internal Economy had issued an invitation to our committee to meet with that board to discuss the estimates of the Ombudsman. I would hope that whatever message may have gone back to the Board of Internal Economy, that the board will extend this invitation again if this bill goes through in this forum, and extend it formally so that the committee may be aware of the invitation and be able to reply correspondingly to it.

The other matter that disturbed me was that I was informed, that notwithstanding the fact that the Board of Internal Economy knew that our report dealing with the matter of the management consultants would be tabled within 48 hours, the board nevertheless undertook to deal with it. Mr. Speaker, I have since been advised that my information was not correct. To that extent, while I am speaking with some concern about the role of the Board of Internal Economy as a principle vis-à-vis the Ombudsman, I do want to express my embarrassment at having reacted to the information given to me as

I did, and to allay any possible suggestion that my concern results from the actions of the Board of Internal Economy.

[9:30]

It seems to me if the board did consult the Ombudsman's committee or seek to, the board in the light of the present system did all it could do in order to keep abreast of the concerns of that committee. In closing, I have to say I still would hope between us in this Legislature we could come up with a better system of review of the Ombudsman's budget. That there needs to be a review of the budget is undoubtedly quite valid. I am not quarreling with the review but I note here that this could be requested on a monthly basis.

I don't think the Ombudsman or anyone else, including UTDC or any other agency of government or of the Legislature, should be permitted to overrun. There is no question about that. But I have a very real concern that if it is reviewed on a monthly basis, it might very seriously restrict the real function of the Ombudsman and it can be perceived by the public at large that the government with its majority members on the committee can preclude the kinds of investigations which we all hoped would take place when the Ombudsman was appointed and, I may say, appointed with such a very overwhelming unanimity in this House.

It's unfortunate that some events have coloured the situation at this time. I am not prepared to say I would move an amendment because I honestly don't know what other method we can use to process this budget with the constitutional questions involved, other than as proposed. I suppose I simply must sound a note of concern. Equally and sadly I say to you, Mr. Speaker, I trust that any further invitations or correspondence from the Board of Internal Economy to the committee would go formally to the committee because we may not become aware of the invitation extended.

Referring to the debate on the supplementary estimates in committee, there is no doubt I will have to say I was confused by certain statements which were made by the chairman of the Ombudsman's committee with reference to material supplied to him by the Speaker and/or by the Ombudsman.

It was not clear. I assure you, Mr. Speaker, if it were not for your ruling earlier, I would use another term for what transpired at that meeting. If I used it, I would assure you I would not withdraw it. Therefore, rather than be named in this House, I shall

only say I was very much confused at the statements made at that committee hearing, and I trust in future we can have a better relationship between the board and the Ombudsman's committee as both of us try to grapple with this very vital part of our assembly business.

Mr. Makarchuk: I want to rise to talk about what happened a little while ago, and I want to set the record straight, as I see it, as to my involvement in the discussions that have been carried out regarding the increase in the members' salaries.

I want to put on record in this House the fact that the matter of an increase to the members' salaries was discussed when we were in the session last fall, and it was agreed on the part of all groups in the House—the government, the opposition and ourselves—that there would be another bill introduced at this time, after the AIB, to provide an increase in salaries for the members.

I want this on the record. There was not, as was imputed or stated by the member for Renfrew South (Mr. Yakabuski), any kind of lobbying on the part of the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. S. Smith) or the leader of the New Democratic Party.

Mr. Wildman: It was a despicable remark.

Mr. Makarchuk: It was a decision that was entered into last fall. The government House leader was there; the members of the Liberal Party and the members of the New Democratic Party were there, and that was the understanding; there was no question about that.

When that kind of statement is brought out, as it was in this case earlier tonight, naturally it annoys a lot of people; it has annoyed my colleagues. I was rather surprised that the government House leader did not rise and say this was a decision that was made last fall, that this was the way the legislation was going to be brought into the House, because of the AIB—

Hon. Mr. Welch: I can only speak once on the bill. I am waiting for everybody else to speak and I'll say it.

Mr. Makarchuk: Okay; I appreciate that. But perhaps you could pass a word on it.

Hon. Mr. Welch: But don't nail me before I speak.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. government House leader will be given an opportunity.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I know, but look what's happening to me. That's twice I have been told I should be saying something; and I can only speak once.

Mr. Speaker: I will recognize you and you can explain your position personally afterwards.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I'd like to be on the record.

Mr. Cureatz: He's out of order right now.

Mr. Makarchuk: The point I want to stress is that somewhere within this party we have, shall we say, that kind of an understanding, a discipline, a control—and I think it's the same with the Liberal Party—that we understood what was going to happen; we understood what the stances or the positions were going to be, and there were no arguments involved.

But when a member of the Conservative Party rises in the House and uses the kind of terms and states there was lobbying on the part of the Leader of the Opposition, and on the part of this party, to bring in an increase in the members' salaries, when it was prearranged, agreed on, then Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Kerrio: Exactly the way it happened.

Mr. Makarchuk: I didn't have any intention of speaking on this bill, but then it is very difficult for an individual who is party to the discussions to stay away and not come up and say that obviously the member is wrong. He was wrong in his statement and wrong in what he has said. I can understand the chagrin and the emotional upset, shall we say, that was experienced by my colleagues when they got up. They knew the story very well, the same as most members of this House; and I'm sure the member for Renfrew South knew what that was too.

When we deal with this kind of situation—it's a ticklish situation; it's a sensitive situation; it's a situation that sort of meets the public fancy, and it's a situation that the public hooks into and is concerned about—somehow I feel that perhaps in this House we would have an element of honesty when we deal with this situation.

But when we have the kind of speech that was given here earlier tonight, in my opinion that was hypocrisy of the lowest order. If the member for Renfrew South feels so strongly about his pay increase, then I would suggest he not only return his parliamentary assistant's salary of \$5,000, but he also return to the government—and I am sure the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough)—

Mr. Kerrio: For a worthy charity.

Mr. Makarchuk: —would be very happy to take the money; He can return the money that is paid to him. No member in this House, Mr. Speaker, is obligated to take the

money that is paid to him. If he doesn't like it, let him turn it back; the government can take it.

Mr. Wildman: They've got mortgage payments too.

Mr. Makarchuk: Right. They've got some mortgage payments to meet. They operate on a deficit, I gather.

I would like to just touch on one other point; that is, the matter of parity in payment to the House leaders and whips in the various parties. At this time there is a difference in the amounts that are paid to the people in the three political parties. I understand, from the discussions that were held between the leaders of the parties, that this matter will be considered and discussed in April. I want to put it on record at this time that we have been advised that this matter will be discussed in April. I personally think it is a matter that has to be sorted out, because I feel the duties carried out by the whips and leaders of the opposition party and the third party—meaning myself—are just as relevant and important as those of the whips and the leaders of the government party. Hopefully, that will be sorted out.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Speaker, before I deal with section 2 of the bill, I would like to address myself to some of the remarks made by the member for Renfrew South.

Mr. Sweeney: Where is he?

Mr. Reid: The member, as are all members in this House, is entitled to rise in his place and either support or not support a bill before the Legislative Assembly. But when he starts imputing motives of the kind that he imputed to the leader of the NDP and the leader of the Liberal Party, he does a disservice not only to himself but to all members of the House.

Mr. Wildman: To his party.

Mr. Reid: It probably underlines the terrible trauma that we as members of this House have to go through periodically—quite frankly, I sometimes think it is not periodic enough—about giving the members of this assembly a pay raise.

A couple of years ago we had the Hickling-Johnston report, for which we paid almost \$11,000; and I am on record as saying that was \$11,000 worth of taxpayers' money that could have been spent much better anywhere else. That report indicated members of this assembly were not paid as well as truck drivers, second-year lawyers, accountants with two years' experience and a host of other people.

I would like to draw to your attention

what members of the Metro council at the city hall in the city of Toronto, get as indemnity and in expenses in a year. It has bothered me—and I don't have the expenses or the upkeep of other members of this House—what members of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Ontario are paid.

To be quite honest with you, Mr. Speaker, the actual dollar amounts don't bother me as much as the relative position in which we find ourselves vis-à-vis the rest of the people in the economic system of the province of Ontario. That is a personal predilection. But there are members in this party, in the New Democratic Party and in the Conservative Party who are suffering financial hardship by running for election and coming to this Legislature to make a contribution to this House. As disgusted as I am with the comments from the member for Renfrew South, I would say he came here with the best intentions to serve the people of the province of Ontario as a member of this Legislature.

Mr. Wildman: Are you sure?

[9:45]

Mr. Reid: But I think it is high time we quit hiding under rocks, saying: "We are not really entitled to that kind of remuneration. We are not really worth it. We are all serving here at great personal sacrifice." That is fine for some of us who have our own personal fortunes, who are receiving extra indemnity as parliamentary assistants, as my friend from Renfrew South is, and for other people. But I find it somewhat offensive that a member would get up in this House and denigrate, on a very personal basis, other members of the House for their positions.

If the member for Renfrew South is opposed to the pay raise, which he obviously is, then the same option is open to him, as an hon. member of this chamber who believes in what he put before this House a few minutes ago, as was available to the former member for High Park; that is, to donate his pay raise, if he finds it does not suit him and he chooses not to take it, to some charity. I would be glad to suggest one or two.

He is entitled to his opinion. But he is not entitled to impute the kind of motives he did to the leader of the NDP and the Liberal leader, which were quite false. Having been here for 10 years, I have often wished the leader of this party was much more forward in getting raises for the members of the Legislature than he has been.

As a sidelight on the bill, Mr. Speaker, I was in the committee considering the esti-

mates of the Ministry of Northern Affairs today.

Mr. Wildman: That was an experience, wasn't it?

Mr. Reid: I asked—and it is not done any more; I realize I am old-fashioned, having been here for 10 years, as I am fond of saying, I have been here for 10 years, and it isn't done any more, but I thought for nostalgia's sake I would ask the minister about money: What was he doing with the money in his estimates? As usual, the minister was not prepared to answer, because nobody had ever asked him what he was going to do with the money. They will talk about great philosophies and ideologies and this project or that project and the riding, but never about what was going to be done with the money.

We learned a few interesting things. One is that a co-ordinator of six or eight or maybe a dozen Northern Affairs officers in northern Ontario—each of whom makes, incidentally, between \$14,000 and \$20,000 a year—is receiving a salary of some \$30,000. That is for co-ordinating the work of some six members. They don't have to go through an election. They don't have to give up their weekends. They don't have to serve seven days a week. They don't come here at 9 o'clock in the morning and quit at 10:30 p.m., and all the rest of it. The responsibility, it seems to me, is somewhat less than what a member of the Legislature has.

My friend from Renfrew South said, "Well, you knew what you were getting when you came here." I suppose that is some kind of argument. We usually know what we are getting into.

Mr. Roy: He didn't know; he got the jackpot. He became a parliamentary assistant.

Mr. Reid: But surely there is some rationale for indemnifying members on a reasonable basis, concurrent with their responsibilities and the time they put in.

I want to speak specifically to section 2 of the bill that deals with the Board of Internal Economy requiring, among others that have been mentioned, select committees, the Ombudsman, the Provincial Auditor and others to provide a running balance, a monthly balance, of what is involved in the agency, board or commission with which it is dealing. The member for St. George (Mrs. Campbell) has mentioned her concerns about this particular item. I'm not sure I share all of her concerns, because I think every body should be accountable when it is spending public funds. The member for

St. George agrees with that; our problem is whether or not the board of "eternal" economy is the appropriate agency to be doing this.

I have that problem as chairman of public accounts. I don't want to see the work of the Provincial Auditor restricted by the cabinet-controlled Board of Internal Economy saying, "You're going too far afield or you're looking into things we don't want you to look into. We're going to restrict your budget," so that we don't have the funds to carry out our function.

We have just passed the new Audit Act and we put a provision in there that the chairman and vice-chairman of public accounts will be invited to the Board of Internal Economy when those estimates are going through.

The Auditor's function must be even more independent to my mind than that of the Ombudsman. The chairman and vice-chairman are two people independent of the government because, as you know, Mr. Speaker, they are members of the opposition. Since they are there, if the estimates of the Auditor are cut, they can get up at the next meeting of the public accounts committee and say: "The estimates have been cut. They're restricting the function of the Auditor and we're bringing this to public attention."

I think some mechanism like that has to be worked out for the Ombudsman. As much as I do not like his gold-plated spending—you may have heard that phrase before, Mr. Speaker—I still believe there should be a requirement that the Ombudsman have the opportunity to come before a more public and open body and present his case, as happened to some extent with the select committee but only after the fact. His case should be debated before an open body with the press there and everybody else to make their own judgements.

Mr. Speaker, I owe you a personal apology because during the estimates of the Ombudsman before the general government committee—I've already apologized to Mr. Fleming—I took your name subsequently in vain in looking for a scoundrel, looking for an eminence gris, looking for the *bête noir* relative to the remarks that were made by the chairman of the select committee on the Ombudsman, the member for Hamilton Centre (Mr. Davison). I have before me the draft transcripts of those estimates. They have not, to my knowledge, been printed in Hansard and it is because of that I have not raised the matter before.

You have ruled out the word "mislead." We cannot accuse a member of misleading the House. My colleague from St. George, in her charity and mercy, has indicated in her remarks that the chairman of the select committee on the Ombudsman confused her. I have gone over the record of the debates in the general government committee in relation to the Ombudsman and I want to state to you, Mr. Speaker, without being thrown out, but in the strongest of terms that the member for Hamilton Centre, the chairman of the select committee on the Ombudsman, obscured, obfuscated, clouded, did not divulge information and led that committee down the garden path, having knowledge in his hands and in his possession, that led to a great many charges being made, for which I was somewhat responsible and for which I apologize to you and other members of the assembly.

The member for St. George has alluded to some of those. There was a great debate and a lot of time was wasted in that committee. The member for Hamilton Centre came before the committee on Tuesday evening, November 29; he read from a document, which he did not identify except to say that it had been written at the request of the Speaker and signed by Mr. Fleming, the administrator and secretary to the Board of Internal Economy. He then went off on a great long tirade from which I, as a member of that committee, believed the comments the member was making were a direct result of the letter Mr. Speaker had written to him, and which he indicated were the feelings and thoughts of the Speaker; that in fact the Speaker was upset with what the Board of Internal Economy had done and therefore wanted to bring these comments to the attention of the chairman of the select committee.

On numerous occasions—and I was going to quote them, but because of time I will not—he was asked to table the letter which he finally did without the supporting documents. He was asked where he got the letter, to which he did not reply. The committee subsequently learned, on motion by myself asking the Speaker why he wrote the letter; the Speaker's reply was in fact that the Board of Internal Economy had asked the chairman of the select committee on the Ombudsman to come to the Board of Internal Economy and perhaps—I'm not sure of the circumstance—bring the committee with him so that they, together, could discuss the estimates of the Ombudsman.

The member for Hamilton Centre, who

had all this information in his hands and in his control, said nothing about this. He allowed the committee to be led down the garden path, to go off on a tangent, to pass a motion which was somewhat critical of the Speaker, without informing either the general government committee, which was handling the estimates, or in fact the members of his own select committee, that he'd received this letter and that the Board of Internal Economy had asked to meet with him and the committee to discuss these estimates.

Mr. Speaker, you have ruled that I can't say he misled the committee. I guess he didn't, because he didn't tell the committee, the select committee on the Ombudsman; he didn't tell the general government committee that was dealing with this matter. Not at all. He allowed us to go on for four hours speculating, hurling accusations, when all the time he knew exactly what had transpired.

Mr. Speaker: Just a moment. This might all be very interesting and I am giving the hon. member for Rainy River a lot of latitude with regard to the principle of section 2 of this bill, but I must remind the hon. member that the amendment authorizes the Board of Internal Economy to require statements of current expenditures and forecasts of future expenditures on a monthly basis from offices, agencies, commissions and select committees whose estimates are subject to review by the board.

You can touch these in general terms, but I wish you wouldn't get into any specifics of things that have gone on in the past. It may be useful for each and every one of us to hear what has gone on before, but I wish the hon. members would restrict themselves to the specific sections and the principle of Bill 122.

Mr. Reid: I accept your admonition, Mr. Speaker, and I appreciate the latitude you've given me. I will just wind that up by saying that because of the actions of the member for Hamilton Centre, I think he should resign as chairman of the select committee on the Ombudsman.

I would repeat that while I have some reservations about section 2 of the bill, at the moment I see no other way. A way has to be found to deal with the estimates of the Ombudsman in a much more independent way than is envisaged in this bill. However, at the moment there isn't any other recourse. As someone who is concerned about the public purse, I find I must support the provision that the people who come

under section 2 of the bill be required to give a monthly statement. I think it's only right and proper that the Legislature should have some control over the expenditures of these bodies.

[10:00]

Mr. Baetz: Mr. Speaker, my remarks will be very brief. I will certainly support Bill 122, and I do so without apology or excuse to anyone either in this House or outside. I do so notwithstanding the critical comments that have been made here tonight and in the press.

As the member for Ottawa West, I am especially aware of the benefits provided to our federal counterparts, the members of Parliament. I am certainly very much aware of by how much they exceed the benefits we receive in this House. I therefore found it most offensive, objectionable and totally misleading that in some of the press editorials our benefits and emoluments were equated with those received by the members of Parliament in Ottawa. I do not know how we collectively could respond to some of the more critical and totally misleading editorials.

The real issue is not the sizes of the increases in our salaries, the levels of the salaries, or the benefits. Our salaries are not very high. When I resigned my position to come to this House, I had a salary that was twice the basic pay I am getting here. I know that other members in this House have taken substantial reductions in coming here.

Mr. Sargent: About three or four dozen.

Mr. Baetz: I am not complaining. The crucial question is how diligently we carry out the duties we undertook when we ran for office, and the quality as well as quantity of our work. When we sit in this House and listen to long, drawn-out debates, we know the quantity is extensive; at times I hope the quality will be equal.

The issue is not the size of the salaries or the benefits, but how well we do the work here. If we commit ourselves totally to our work, I feel the people of Ontario are getting a real bargain for their buck. It is for this reason, Mr. Speaker, that I would certainly support the bill, and with apologies towards no one.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, I certainly had no intention of speaking on this bill, and I will be very brief. The only reason I rise to make a few comments on the bill is because of the comments of the member for Renfrew South and the unfortunate incidents that followed the inflammatory remarks he made to

some of our colleagues, the leader of the NDP and the leader of the Liberal Party.

Like the member for Renfrew South, I am in the same fortunate position as are many of my colleagues; we are members of a profession which, if the increases here are not commensurate to allow us to survive economically and to give us the independence required to be true representatives of the people, allows some of us the independence to be able to cushion off these sacrifices through, say, the practice of law. I don't apologize for that; in fact, some of my colleagues on all sides of the House are able to do that. We're in a fortunate position. Many of the members here are not. This is why these increases are necessary.

But the member for Renfrew South is one of the fortunate ones who, through the good fortune of his family or otherwise, is able to have a business which allows him the extra income to be able to stand up in this House and imply, basically, the increases were not necessary and they were brought about because there was enthusiastic lobbying—I don't know what other word he used—on the part of the leader of the official opposition and the leader of the NDP. That is totally false and totally untrue; the salary increases are necessary.

When a member stands in this House and says the increases are not necessary, which he was saying, and that we're getting this thing through because there was enthusiastic lobbying, what he is saying is that we should look carefully at what he's done. If he feels these increases are not necessary—and, as he has said, we knew what we were going to get when we were elected here—what did he do about his good fortune when, totally to his surprise, he hit the jackpot? He really hit the jackpot. He was made a parliamentary assistant. Did he return it? Do I hear any of my colleagues saying he returned this money, this \$5,000 he gets? Did he return it to the public purse, to the general revenues of the province, to a charity or otherwise?

This same member, who is prepared to attack various members of the House when he calls them greedy to a certain extent because the members are getting an increase that he feels is not necessary, did he return the money he got as parliamentary assistant? To my knowledge, he has not. That very same member is the first one to try to use public funds for private gain.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, please. I think the member is straying from the principle of the bill.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, if I'm wrong, I stand to be corrected, but I understand the member can be receiving some form of remuneration to pay off his condominium. Am I wrong?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order. I would remind the member that that is not contained in this bill, if he reads section 1 carefully.

Mr. Turner: The member should speak to the bill.

Mr. Roy: I certainly appreciate your ruling that you want us to observe the limits of the bill, and I'll be very brief; but surely when a member stands in this House—

Hon. Mr. Welch: You really want to rub his nose in it. Get it on the record. You'll feel better.

Mr. Roy: I'll tell you what he was trying to do; I think what so concerned the member was that it was brought to public attention that he was trying to do that, and he was embarrassed in his riding. He's trying to make up for it by saying he's going to stand in this House and vote against the bill. I find that total hypocrisy, coming from that member.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Show him what a big man you are.

Mr. Roy: My friend, the government House leader, says, "You like to rub his nose into it." You bet I do. Because I really think—

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes, it is very typical of you. You'll feel better.

Mr. Roy: No, I won't necessarily feel better. I had no intention of participating in this bill.

Hon. Mr. Welch: You have never missed a chance to do that with anybody.

Mr. Roy: But I want to say to the government House leader that when he gets an opportunity to speak, I take it he will comment on his colleague's remarks and he will dissociate himself from his remarks.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I hope you teach your children respect.

Mr. Roy: I hope he will show the same kind of intestinal fortitude as the member for Ottawa West (Mr. Baetz), who makes apology to no one and says this increase is necessary for good reason.

Hon. Mr. Welch: He is a much bigger man than you will ever be.

Mr. Roy: I felt it was important to put on the record that a member cannot come into this House and start posturing and trying to take advantage of a situation when his own record—

Mr. Sterling: Who's posturing now?

Mr. Turner: What are you doing?

Mr. Roy: What am I doing? All I'm saying basically is that he shouldn't be allowed to get away with it. When a member is prepared to attack the leader of our party for something that did not happen, you bet your boots I'll not let him get away with it.

Hon. Mr. Welch: You tell him.

Mr. Roy: And neither would the government House leader. If I unfairly attacked his leader, the government House leader wouldn't allow this to happen. I wouldn't expect any less, and I am sure he wouldn't expect any less from us.

Mr. Riddell: Mr. Speaker, I would just like to rise on a point of privilege. In my annoyance with the remarks made by the member for Renfrew South (Mr. Yakabuski), I made some condemnation of the government House leader, for which I apologize. I realize I shouldn't have done it. I was annoyed. I was just hoping he might dissociate himself from the remarks that were made by the member for Renfrew South—

Mr. Roy: I am sure he will.

Mr. Riddell: —but I had no really good reason for blurting out about the government House Leader, and I apologize.

Mr. Ruston: Mr. Speaker, I am sure there has been enough said on this bill; but with regard to section 1, I have no qualms about standing here in my place in the Ontario Legislature, since we are the last resort as to who should vote the money for the expenditure of public funds. I did the same when I was on municipal council; if I felt my remuneration should be a certain amount I had no qualms about standing up and saying so. I'll do the same to my people in the riding; and I will vote for section 1 without any problems whatsoever.

I would rather dissociate myself completely from the remarks made by the member for Renfrew South. I will not even comment on them. I think that was uncalled for.

However I just want to say we always seem to have this problem with people who are elected and must set their own pay. I had the same problem when I was on municipal council. The interesting part of it, I say to the government House leader, is that when I went on to municipal council our pay was \$6 a meeting, and the reeve got \$100 a year extra. After two meetings I think the deputy reeve and I raised the salary to \$10 a meeting and insisted that

the reeve get an extra \$200, although I think he said \$100 was enough. That was a number of years ago, but I say honestly that I never worry about that. If I am doing the job and if I can walk up and accept the cheque and feel that I am doing the job for the people of Ontario, then I have no worry about taking it.

I don't know why people worry about this. I remember that the former member for Sarnia, Mr. Bullbrook, for whom an awful lot of people had great respect, always said we are the people who must vote, and we should never be ashamed to stand up; when you think what you are voting for is right, then you shouldn't worry about it; and that is the way I feel about it, Mr. Speaker.

As to section 2 of the bill, I spoke about this in committee. I suppose it has some problems constitutionally. I would hope that within the next year we might iron out how we can handle the estimates of the Provincial Auditor and the Ombudsman, and I would hope we would get that solved at that time.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Very quickly, may I just say one or two things in an evening which has certainly been one of very spirited discussion with respect to this bill; no doubt tomorrow there will be some reflection with respect to what has been said.

The government made a commitment. I was authorized on Thursday, July 7, 1977, to set out the whole question. In doing so I think this speaks to the concerns that have been expressed by a number of members of the House; and it is unfortunate there have been some excessive statements made with respect to the degree by which any member of this House has pursued the implementation of this legislation.

On Thursday, July 7—I think this says everything; and I very much appreciate the comments of the member for Huron-Middlesex (Mr. Riddell), because my understanding is that you can only speak once in a debate, and it is not my custom to interfere with the rights of people to express themselves, regardless of what I may feel personally about some of that expression—but on Thursday, July 7, I stood in my place here and said: "The position of the government is that in the year ending September 30, 1977, but pro-rated effectively only on September 15, 1977, an increase of \$2,400 be applied to all members' indemnities and allowances. This is about 7.5 per cent of the average compensation of the group."

[10:15]

"The September 15, 1977, effective date

is in line with the commitment by the Premier in September 1975 to avoid an increase in members' indemnities for two years. This increase now proposed would over a full year of effectiveness increase the indemnity by \$2,200 and increase benefits by about \$200 in the form of increased life insurance, medical insurance and contributions to the legislative assembly retirement allowance fund."

I think this is important in keeping with the spirit of the comments that have been made and the concern that has been expressed tonight. I also said at that time on behalf of the government: "It is also proposed that in the year commencing October 1, 1977, and ending September 30, 1978, there will be a further adjustment in accordance with the AIB rules." This bill fulfils that commitment made at that time.

I think that says everything in connection with what anyone may or may not have done, and this should be seen as simply the natural completion of the evolution of time. Several questions have been raised. The hon. member for Sudbury East (Mr. Martel)—

Mr. Conway: He is listening.

Hon. Mr. Welch: —wherever he is, I hope is listening.

An hon. member: On CB radio.

Mr. Foulds: He is only 25 feet away.

Hon. Mr. Welch: There were two questions which he raised and I simply want to repeat them as well. He was quite properly expressing some concern about the method of review subsequently. I go back to the statement which was made on July 7 to reiterate that as the commitment: "Provision will be made for a detailed independent review about adjustment of the members' indemnity and allowances on an annual basis, or as required, following the ending of the present wages and price guidelines." We intend to honour that as well.

Perhaps after we get back or early in the new year we will consider the form and how we might handle that, but certainly there is no question but that that still stands. The hon. member for Sudbury East also raised a very logical question as to how we got the breakdown of the \$2,400. Perhaps the simplest thing for me to do is to read the information I have in that regard. Hopefully, it fulfils his requirements there.

Members will be given a direct indemnity increase of \$2,042. A further amount of \$358 out of a total of \$2,400, which is the total amount, is viewed as the benefit portion of

the increase. Essentially the \$358 represents the extra benefit which a member receives in that the legislative assembly is paying a percentage share of various side benefits.

The legislative assembly is paying all costs connected with members' basic life insurance, which consists of 75 per cent of \$17,200 at present and will increase to \$19,242. The additional amount to be paid by the assembly represents a direct benefit to the member in lieu of cash. Likewise, the legislative assembly pays 85 per cent of all costs connected with long-term income protection, while the member pays only 15 per cent. The costs become higher as the indemnity increases and are again a direct benefit to the member in lieu of cash.

The legislative assembly pays six per cent of indemnity on behalf of each member into the legislative assembly retirement fund. This payment increases with the indemnity increase and is treated as a direct benefit to the member.

Finally, the 11 statutory holidays are treated as a benefit, as well as an average two weeks of holidays per member per annum.

Mr. Reid: When do we get it?

Hon. Mr. Welch: I almost hesitated to read that, to tell you the truth.

Mr. Reid: You should. We are getting cheated on that.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Therefore, these matters are put together and some value is attached to them, and is subtracted from the total which amounts to the breakdown there. I hope that information is helpful in response to the hon. member for Sudbury East.

In addition, I think the member for St. George (Mrs. Campbell) and others for commenting on section 2; however, I think there is some misunderstanding. The House will recall that about a year or two ago, the Legislative Assembly Act was amended to provide for the reference to the Board of Internal Economy of certain estimates—

Mr. Reid: By motion.

Hon. Mr. Welch: —by motion of this House, unanimously approved by the House—

Mr. Reid: No; the Liberals voted against it.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Oh, I see.

Mr. Reid: There is a difference.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Anyway, the House on majority vote referred certain matters to the Board of Internal Economy. All this new section does is to provide for the board an opportunity, a permissiveness, to ask for

information on a certain basis—that is, monthly—and some forecasts. It doesn't, as I read it, give any executive authority, so to speak, in itself; rather it says the board may require that those commissions et cetera, having some responsibility to report to them, might have to provide certain information on a monthly basis.

I would prefer not to get involved in a lot of the other issues that perhaps have been introduced, but rather to confine my remarks to the provision of that information, and perhaps to conclude by saying that I see what we're doing tonight with respect to this bill as simply fulfilling the understanding which this House had last July.

Motion agreed to.

Third reading also agreed to on motion.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY RETIREMENT ALLOWANCES AMENDMENT ACT

(concluded)

Resumption of the adjourned debate on the motion for second reading of Bill 123, An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Act, 1973.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, I made some error prior to 6 o'clock and called the wrong bill, so that this bill has now been put into the House for discussion on second reading. If there are any members who wish to discuss it, I'd be glad to respond.

Mr. Foulds: Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to say that my colleague the member for Sudbury East (Mr. Martel) did have some questions he wanted to raise. I'm not cognizant of those questions, so unfortunately we can't raise them this evening.

I think he would be in agreement with the principle of the bill, although he might have some quibbles with the differences between how pensions are arrived at for back-bench members and how they're arrived at for the cabinet.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, if I could have the indulgence of the House, following second reading I'd like to put the bill into committee very briefly, to look after something which was overlooked the last time this bill was reviewed; that is, to look after the widows who come under part I.

Mr. Reid: We want to amend that?

Motion agreed to.

Ordered for committee of the whole House.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY RETIREMENT ALLOWANCES AMENDMENT ACT

House in committee on Bill 123, An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Act, 1973.

On section 1:

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Hon. Mr. Welch moves that the bill be amended

"(a) by renumbering sections 1 to 5 as sections 2 to 6;

"(b) by adding thereto the following sections:

"(1) Subsection 1 of section 11 of the Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Act, 1973, being chapter 152, is amended by striking out "one-half" in the fifth line and inserting in lieu thereof "60 per cent."

(2) Subsection 2 of the said section 1 is amended by striking out "one-half" in the 13th and 17th lines and inserting in lieu thereof in each case "60 per cent."

"(c) by deleting section 5, formerly section 4, of the bill and substituting the following section therefor:

"5 (1) This Act, except sections 1 and 3, comes into force on the day it receives royal assent.

"(2) Section 1 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 12th day of July 1977.

"(3) Section 3 shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of October 1977."

Mr. Reid: Mr. Chairman, I believe most members in this party will support the bill. We're very glad to see the government House leader has brought in the amendment dealing with widows' spouses. This is something we've been looking forward to, and we will certainly support the amendment as presented by the government House leader.

Mr. Makarchuk: Mr. Chairman, I just want to receive some reassurance from the government House leader that the same treatment applies for widows and widowers.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes, it does.

Mr. Makarchuk: Then we will certainly support the bill.

Motion agreed to.

Section 1, as amended, agreed to.

Sections 2 to 6, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill 123, as amended, reported.

On motion by Hon. Mr. Welch, the committee of the whole House reported one bill with amendment.

THIRD READING

The following bill was given third reading on motion:

Bill 123, An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Act, 1973.

THUNDER BAY
COURTHOUSE

Mr. Speaker: Under standing order 28, a motion for adjournment has been deemed to have been made. I will listen to the hon. member for Port Arthur for up to five minutes.

Mr. Foulds: Mr. Speaker, it's with a certain sense of anti-climax that I rise. I apologize to the Minister of Government Services (Mr. McCague) for not being here during question period when he apparently had an answer for me.

The Thunder Bay provincial courthouse has been one of the biggest mistakes made by that ministry. I cannot believe that the present minister is deliberately hiding the facts from the Legislature or from the public, but he must shake up his ministry. The extent of negligence has been so great that if the minister does not do so, there must be an independent inquiry either through the Attorney General, a select committee of the Legislature or the public accounts committee, because the taxpayers of Ontario have been paying for a building over which the Ministry of Government Services failed to exercise adequate supervision and control.

Thunder Bay has fifth-rate facilities and we're paying first-rate prices.
[10:30]

The building is a mere three years old. When I did a firsthand tour of the facility as late as Monday, December 5, the following conditions prevailed:

1. In the basement, which is used as a lockup, watermarks showed flooding consistently has taken place as high as four inches in the cells. The bottom part of the walls are mushy and eroding. You can wear them away with your fingernail. A plank walkway was down on the floor for the accused and the police officers, making the conducting of the prisoners from the lockup to the courtroom precarious and possibly dangerous. Every morning, I am told, the water is vacuumed up. Between three and five sump pumps are constantly on the go, and on that freezing day in December there was still one-half inch of water in one location in the basement. Cracks and heaves in the floor mean there are three different levels on that floor.

2. On the first floor, which houses the

family court, a half-inch-wide crack runs the entire length of the floor of the building, making a three-quarter-inch difference in levels on the two sides of that crack. A three-eighth-inch crack runs the entire height of one inside wall—not just along the mortar but through cement blocks as well.

3. Rain enters the third floor windows and roof, soaking the waiting room outside the criminal court.

4. One young lawyer I encountered there told me his first experience in the courthouse was watching an officer catch and kill a mouse in the building.

5. On the outside, small cracks appear in the bricks and mortar.

Mr. Wildman: How much did he get paid for that?

Mr. Foulds: I raised a number of important questions with the minister on November 15. On November 18 the minister replied, but not completely. He has not replied to my supplementary question since, and I found his taking as notice the other day unsatisfactory.

He gave the impression that the government was not paying rent by saying: "Currently, rental payments are being withheld and will continue to be withheld until the developer is prepared to correct the problem."

Yet the Thunder Bay Chronicle-Journal on November 14 reported that Royal Trust Limited was still being paid as the holder of the mortgage for the builder, the mysterious and elusive John H. McCormick of Burlington, who has disappeared. Why should Royal Trust be paid directly by the government when the subcontractors have been left without pay by McCormick?

Either the minister has not had the facts given to him by his officials or he is not relaying them to the Legislature.

The building has been built on an artesian well or stream. My information is that neither steel nor cement pilings were used for foundations. Instead, mere rock foundations were piled—

Mr. Speaker: Will hon. members please keep their private conversations down?

Mr. Foulds: Instead, mere rock foundations were piled down holes in the ground which had no casings. If this is so, the building cannot be repaired, because the foundation will be shifting constantly.

The minister must table all the studies and documents relating to this project. The engineering studies, including soil tests and thorough foundation studies, must be made public.

The minister must stop all payment for the building. Surely he has ample reason as McCormick and Group Building Systems Limited has never met the terms of the contract. The minister must look at the possibilities of securing other accommodation for court facilities in Thunder Bay.

It is better to cut losses now. About \$500,000 has been spent on rent, but it is better to cancel now than to spend \$5 million more than it would cost for the 30-year period of the lease and the minimum \$250,000 that it will cost in repairs, because the building will not be standing in 30 years' time when the province will own the building.

The taxpayers of Ontario deserve more than this fraud of a building. It is not a courthouse. It is a freak tourist attraction. Pisa has its leaning tower. We have a sinking courthouse. Perhaps there should be a sign placed outside by the Ministry of Government Services, reading: "Look on my works, ye mighty, and despair."

Mr. Speaker: The hon. minister for up to five minutes.

Hon. Mr. McCague: Mr. Speaker, I think the member mentioned the Port Arthur courthouse when he started off.

Mr. Foulds: No; sorry. Thunder Bay provincial courthouse in Fort William.

Hon. Mr. McCague: I was fully aware of the one he was discussing. There is no problem with that.

Mr. Speaker, it would be interesting to know about the notice the member gave yesterday about being dissatisfied with an answer that had already been given or with an answer that hadn't already been given. Had the hon. member been in the House today, I was going to answer his question just to see what would happen about tonight's session.

I know the hon. member is right in the interpretation he can put on the orders, but I think the intent is that a minister should be able to take a question as notice and give an answer a day or so hence, and not be in the situation in which he puts me. I was going to put him in another situation by answering the question for him to day as he put it yesterday and see what would happen.

Mr. Foulds: But the minister has had

almost a month for the supplementaries I asked on November 18.

Hon. Mr. McCague: I still don't have the answers to the supplementaries the hon. member asked.

Yesterday, the hon. member asked about the deduction in payments. I may be incorrect; when he mentioned the figures tonight, I did not have the opportunity quickly to look up what I said on November 18 or November 15. But if the hon. member will check, I think he will find that I said that \$4,500 a month was being withheld but also that \$9,286.15 per month is being paid to Royal Trust.

Royal Trust also is faced with solving some of the problems that were left behind by J. H. McCormick; so those payments aren't necessarily being thrown away but are going somewhat to cleaning up some of the problems that have come in the past. I and the people who are now in the ministry are the first to admit that it is a very undesirable building, and when the member mentions water in the basement and some cracks, he is absolutely right from what I am able to find out.

It is not true that we are going to fill the basement with concrete and put an annex on the back of it. We are awaiting the results of an engineering study to determine what we should do. My people tell me that there are cracks in the walls, but those were there in the early stages and haven't got worse during that time. That may be different from what the hon. member mentions.

He continues to mention a figure of \$250 000 to repair the building. I presume he is assuming that; I haven't seen any study that would indicate that. I guess it is a fair guesstimate that somebody made locally.

Mr. Foulds: It's just a rough guess by one of the local contractors.

Hon. Mr. McCague: As to the soil tests, I have not been able to locate any soil tests. I have asked for them a couple of times and have not been able to locate them. I will do that, and as soon as I have them I will convey those to the hon. member. As soon as I have a study of repairs I will convey those to him. If he asks me another question before I have those, I will take it as notice and he can call another late show; I rather like these.

The House adjourned at 10:37 p.m.

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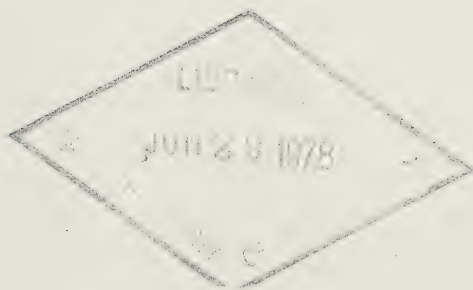


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Thursday, December 15, 1977
Afternoon Sitting

Speaker: Honourable John E. Stokes
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1977

The House met at 2 p.m.

Prayers.

CLIFFORD BROWN PETITION

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Speaker, on November 3, I presented to your chamber a petition of Mr. Clifford Brown shown in votes and proceedings of that day as sessional paper 119. Standing order 5 of the amended rules of the House states that: "The government shall refer all petitions to the House within 14 days." This order is not qualified in any way with provisions for interim answers or the right of government to refuse to answer. The petition should, therefore, have been responded to by November 17, which is the 14-day limit. As of now, it has not been responded to.

As the Speaker is aware, the petition dealt with Mr. Brown's right to testify before the Legislature, or one of its committees, on a matter of urgent public importance.

It goes on at length here. I want to say that the failure of the government to respond to this petition constitutes, I suggest, contempt of the Legislature. I ask the Speaker to direct the government to abide by the rules of this House and to respond as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member does, in fact, have a point of privilege. It is not the responsibility of the Speaker to instruct the government to do anything. The very fact that the member has risen on his point of privilege does draw attention to the fact that the standing orders have not been complied with and I'm sure the government House leader will be responding to it.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

Mr. G. Taylor: Mr. Speaker, I also rise on a point of privilege. Appearing in this morning's Globe and Mail, albeit on the bottom half and not the top half, of the front page is what I considered a defamatory article about myself. Although the Premier (Mr. Davis) last night admonished us to parlay with the press as little as possible because they have the last writing, I notice the Globe and Mail—I know it has political

leanings, but it has leaned me far, far to the left on this occasion.

Mr. Cassidy: I never noticed it there.

Mr. Deans: I think we should rise on the point of privilege.

Mr. G. Taylor: I know it's just a slight error, and I do have many initials behind my name—indeed, the Attorney General (Mr. McMurtry) has graced me with QC in a most gracious January 1 letter that he gives out—

Mr. Roy: That is undeserved, of course.

Mr. G. Taylor: —but when they put NDP behind my name they have gone far too far.

Mr. Foulds: Mr. Speaker, I would agree they've gone too far.

Mr. Havrot: That is a real insult.

Mr. Deans: I think we have the point of privilege.

Mr. Lewis: You are lucky you made the front page of the Globe and Mail, don't knock it; some of us wait generations for that.

[Later:]

Mr. G. I. Miller: Mr. Speaker, I too would like to point out to the House, in regard to the article in the Globe and Mail this morning, that I will not be making the trip with the select committee to Europe in January.

Mr. Foulds: Anybody else cashing in their tickets?

Mr. Lewis: Can we have a roll-call of the virtuous, please?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Virtuous?

STATEMENTS BY THE MINISTRY

CNR BRAMPTON TERMINAL

Hon. Mr. Snow: Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce today that Canadian National Railways has decided to proceed with the construction of its new intermodal terminal in Brampton early in the new year. This project, estimated to cost approximately \$20 million, will in the first phase, beginning early in the new year, provide employment for about 400 people in the construction trades.

In addition, Canadian National estimates that the project will have a multiplier effect requiring more than 1,000 people to supply materials such as rail, concrete, asphalt, signals and other related services. The first stage of the project is expected to be in service early in 1979, providing initial employment for about 100 people. This will grow to 400 as the facility is expanded.

To me, Canadian National's decision to proceed at this time with this terminal is a positive reflection of confidence in the growth of Ontario and this country as a whole. As Minister of Transportation and Communications, I am also pleased with the Canadian National decision to proceed because the project represents another major addition to our overall transportation network. I am told by Canadian National that the decision to proceed at the Brampton site instead of in other locations will have significant fuel savings benefits because of the shorter distance vehicles will travel to reach the terminal. Canadian National estimates that the fuel savings could amount to as much as 200 million gallons a year when the plant is expanded to its maximum capacity.

Of special significance to the users of GO Transit is the fact that the new intermodal terminal at Brampton will partially facilitate the development of the Streetsville-Milton service by permitting some of the necessary modification in the Union Station area to accommodate this service. This will allow the maximum utilization of the new bi-level cars which are now progressively being received from the manufacturer.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the economic benefits of the project, both in the short and long term, speak for themselves; but equally important, I believe this announcement comes at a time when we all need to be reminded of our potential and success in the area of job creation.

CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Hon. Mr. Norton: Mr. Speaker, I'm very pleased to inform the members of the Legislature that the children's services division of my ministry has now completed its first major consultation paper for public discussion.

It is a green paper on the short-term legislative amendments, and I'm making copies of this available to all members of the House today. I'm also making copies available of a special edition of our children's services newsletter which outlines this paper in some detail. The newsletter will also be distributed to a mailing list of some 19,000 people across the province. This paper does not represent

a comprehensive redrafting of the legislation administered by the children's services division, that will come later. However, this first paper does include 128 recommendations for changes to seven Acts, as well as proposals regarding the rights of children in residential care facilities within our jurisdiction.

The seven statutes concerned are the Child Welfare Act, the Day Nurseries Act, the Children's Boarding Homes Act, the Children's Institutions Act, the Children's Mental Health Services Act, the Training Schools Act, and the Provincial Courts Act as it affects observation and detention homes.

The objectives of this green paper are twofold. First, when my ministry assumed responsibility for children's services on July 1, 1977, I indicated that a gradual or developmental approach had been taken to the establishment of local children's services bodies. At the same time, I made a commitment to resolve program policy and legal issues which needed to be faced during the period before such bodies were in place.

The suggested legal reforms are consistent with the long-term objectives of the division and are an effort to deal with needs and issues relating to children identified during the early months of the division's existence.

Secondly, the changes are necessary to enable the division to implement the new approaches to standards of care and funding which we are developing. For example, we are proposing that the Children's Boarding Homes Act be altered to form the legal framework for a single comprehensive statute on residential services for children. It would provide the standards required for licensing purposes through subsequent regulations.

These proposals have been put together with the assistance of a 16-member task force on legislation and an advisory group of eight lawyers, both of which began this work shortly after the new division came into existence. In the area of child abuse we have been aided by a 16-member interministerial committee and a four-member task force on legislation, and we have also taken into account the recommendations of coroners' juries.

Most of the major recommendations deal with the Child Welfare Act. We intend to reduce uncertainty for the child in the care of the Children's Aid Society by providing parents with the right to ask for a review of their child's status every six months. This will provide for earlier decisions to return a child to his or her family, or to free the child for adoption. When adoption is contemplated, we are seeking to reduce uncertainty for adoptive parents earlier. When Crown wardship is in effect, we recommend a review of

each case and the possible return of the child to his or her parents if no permanent placement has been made after two years.

The issue of child abuse receives special attention in this consultation paper. We are proposing mandatory reporting by professionals, with new penalties for failure to report and increased penalties for convicted child abusers. We are suggesting reforms to make clear the right of judges in child protection hearings to allow evidence of prior abuse in the family. We are suggesting ways to allow Children's Aid Societies to gain access on the order of a judge to relevant files of other agencies. We suggest clarification of the power of judges to call independent witnesses. We propose new powers for family court judges to require diagnostic assessments of parents or children in protection hearings.

We are also identifying for public discussion three different options concerning the child abuse registry. These options range from measures to encourage local exchange of information to an expanded central child abuse registry, with protections for civil rights included.

Following a recommendation by my colleague, the Attorney General, we seek to provide for independent legal representation of children in protection hearings at the discretion of the family court judge.

We are proposing access for the media to the courtroom to report on the child protection process provided that no identifying information is published.

We propose that all placements for adoption should be made through licensed adoption agencies, including Children's Aid Societies, and we suggest that adoptions by step-parents or close relatives of the child should be exempt from this proposal.

Other proposals concern the speeding up of budget procedures for Children's Aid Societies, increased control over the placement of children in care by way of parental agreement rather than court order, and the use of non-ward agreements in exceptional cases involving 16- and 17-year olds are included. In addition, these proposals relate to the right of older children, those 12 years of age and over, to be involved in and to initiate court proceedings.

[2:15]

Recommendations affecting the Acts suggest the following: Increasing the maximum age of children in regular day care from 10 to 12 years; giving authority for the ministry to purchase in-home services for developmentally-handicapped children up to the age of 18; requiring the licensing, regulation and

inspection of agencies which provide private in-home day care; tightening controls over children's boarding homes by requiring licensing of facilities and operators providing care for three or more children not of the same family—at the present time, the law requires registration of premises where five or more children not of the same family receive care; transferring administrative authority over observation and detention homes from the provincial courts to this ministry, while clarifying the power of the family court judges to control the admission and discharge of juveniles from these homes; and requiring a judicial hearing before a ward is returned from a community placement to a training school.

There is also a section on children's rights. We suggest there are certain fundamental principles which should be formally recognized for the protection of all children in residential care facilities in Ontario.

These have to do with the following: A child's right to communicate with his or her parents; a child's right to follow religious beliefs; a child's right to receive medical treatment; the rights of parents, the child's lawyer, and in certain cases the child, to have access to the records of the child's residential care; clear restrictions on the use of dissociation or isolation; a ban on the use of corporal punishment, only minimal force would be permitted to restrain a child who is causing injury to himself or others; and access to a grievance procedure, including the right of a child to be informed of his or her rights.

I would like to emphasize that these proposals do not represent established government policy in the areas covered. Rather they are suggestions which the ministry is putting forward as a first step in the process of law reform which will ultimately produce one rational set of laws relating to services for children and families.

Much of the work currently being done in the division relates to the areas of standards, information systems, and program change—work which must precede and complement law reform on a broader scale if the goals of the reorganization are to be accomplished in full.

A number of papers will be released on these issues during the time we are consulting on the legislative proposals, and they will indicate how we hope to build upon the foundation established by the reforms suggested in this document.

We are hoping to receive extensive feedback from those who read and study these recommendations.

Comments, alternate approaches, and criticism will be invited as a means of ensuring that we have adequately considered all points of view, including practical implementation problems. Some of the proposals are undoubtedly controversial and it is hoped that the consultation process will identify these and provide an opportunity for extensive discussion of them. We hope to have the public consultation process completed in time to bring legislation forward during the next session of the Legislature for your scrutiny, and I hope approval.

Mr. Lewis: We will applaud you even if your colleagues don't.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Hon. Mr. McKeough: I have today deposited with the Clerk of the Legislature a report, Local Government Finance in Ontario, 1975 and 1976. This is done in accordance with subsection 3 of section 223 of the Municipal Act.

Members may note that this report differs from the previous ones in that rather than just a tabulation of raw statistical data, it provides detailed analyses of local government finance. I believe this to be a significant improvement over past publications since it provides, by type of municipality and by geographic location, average taxation and spending figures against which individual municipalities may be compared.

One of the main conclusions to be drawn from the report is that while the increase in local government spending in 1975 was disappointingly high, it moderated considerably in 1976. I suggest that this had a lot to do with our efforts to convince local governments of the need for restraint.

This publication is part of the ministry's ongoing effort to update the reporting of local government financial affairs. With the introduction of the ministry's simplified financial information return for this year, it is expected that subsequent reports will be available within six months of the year-end. In accomplishing this, this Legislature, and all other interested bodies, will have a much timelier and more comprehensive view of our success in maintaining a financially sound local government sector.

You may note that the data contained in the report are summary data. The detailed information by municipality is available on request from the ministry.

ORAL QUESTIONS

TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION FUND

Mr. S. Smith: I'd like to ask a question of the Treasurer, in the absence of the Minister of Education (Mr. Wells). I think the Treasurer could probably answer this. The Auditor's report appears to indicate that the province is now obliged to contribute an additional \$65 million, on top of \$144 million some odd, with respect to the unfunded liability of the Teachers' Superannuation Fund. That's not to mention the amount owing the fund to match teachers' contributions. That makes a grand total of \$209 million just for unfunded liability contributions.

Can the Treasurer tell us whether the government has in fact met this obligation referred to by those actuaries who've recently looked at the report? What proportion of the total amount of moneys voted in his estimates and in his supplementary estimates will be going toward amortizing the unfunded liability, and what proportion toward matching teachers' contributions?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Mr. Speaker, I can't answer the latter part of the question. I'm sure the Minister of Education can, and I believe he'll be here a little later. But in respect to the first part of the question, yes, the obligations have been met. As a matter of fact, I think there has been implied criticism in the Auditor's report that we met them too early in the day.

Mr. S. Smith: By way of supplementary: Apart from the matter of the unfunded liability, is the Treasurer properly matching teachers' contributions in light of the actuary's opinion, reiterated by the Auditor, "that the combined teacher-province statutory contribution rate is now less than the minimum required contribution rate"? Is his ministry falling behind in this area?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No, we are meeting the deficiency that was found in the fund by the actuary, that is entirely met by the government; which for some unknown reason, going back to 1970 the Premier told me this morning, is considered to be the employer in this case.

The question is are we matching what the teachers are doing: Good Lord; the teachers put in six per cent, we're now putting in something like 15 per cent.

Mr. S. Smith: Does that include the unfunded liability? Sorry, Mr. Speaker, that's a separate question.

Mr. Van Horne: Supplementary: On November 4, the Minister of Education was

questioned about the whole process of evaluation of the Teachers' Superannuation Fund. On that particular day—and I'm quoting from page 1528 of Hansard—I asked him about an annual evaluation rather than evaluation every three years. He said, "I don't know that any action is being taken to change it to an annual evaluation."

I understand that between that time and now the government has changed its mind and will, in fact, have an annual evaluation. Is that true?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Mr. Speaker, I am not aware of such change in policy. The Minister of Government Services (Mr. McCague) says that this may be happening in the Public Service Superannuation Fund.

An actuarial valuation is a very expensive and time-consuming process. There may have been some change in policy that I'm not aware of. I don't know if there has been contemplation by Management Board to ask for valuations more frequently than once every two or three years, which is the burden I think we impose on the private sector.

Mr. Van Horne: Supplementary: During the supplementary estimates debate on Monday afternoon it was my understanding from the minister that in fact there was some change planned. Could the Treasurer report back to us on the change?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: The member had better ask the Minister of Education that question. The Teachers' Superannuation Fund reports to the House through him; if he's contemplating a change it's news to me; the member had better ask him the question.

Mr. Peterson: Doesn't the minister feel, in view of the tremendous jump in unfunded liabilities—from \$550-and-some-odd million in 1972 to \$1.4 billion—that, necessarily, we have to have an annual re-evaluation, an actuarial review so we can get some kind of a handle on these escalating unfunded liabilities for which the taxpayers of this province are going to have to come good at some time in the future?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: No, Mr. Speaker.

HYDRO TRANSFORMER FIRE

Mr. S. Smith: I will ask a question, Mr. Speaker, of the Solicitor General, who if I am not mistaken bears responsibility for the operation of fire departments, the Fire Marshal's office and so on. Is the Solicitor General aware of matters which transpired at the recent fire of the hydro transformer at 60 Adelaide Street East in Toronto, with the release of highly toxic PCBs into the air?

Can he tell the House, if he is familiar with this, what measures were taken to protect the firemen working at the site?

Further, although it is not his own responsibility, perhaps he could also report on what measures were taken to protect Hydro employees on that particular site? To his knowledge were any attempts made to collect the firemen's gear and clothing afterwards and to do medical examinations on those who may have been exposed to these highly toxic materials?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Mr. Speaker, I am aware there was a fire there, but only through newspaper reports. Ordinarily the matter of emissions of some sort or another would come under the Ministry of the Environment, but I will undertake to get the information the Leader of the Opposition has asked for.

Mr. S. Smith: I will be pleased to receive the answer from the Solicitor General. By way of supplementary, I wonder if, at the same time, he would be kind enough to table or send to me a copy of any manual of procedures that is in force with regard to the need to inform firefighting persons regarding possible chemical hazards or other types of hazards that exist at certain fire sites.

Surely he would agree with me that these courageous individuals at least ought to be told whether to wear their protective masks and other gear and be examined afterwards for signs of contamination? I would appreciate it if he would let us know what the manual requires and whether the procedures were in fact properly carried out with regard to this fire.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Mr. Speaker, I know that at the fire college and other places where firemen receive instructions, they are, of course, given training on all facets and all types of fires, certainly including chemical fires and other fires in which there are toxic substances involved. I assume it is set out in a manual of some sort, we will produce what we have.

Mr. Lewis: I would like to pursue this just a step further. Is the minister saying to the House that at no time in the six days that have now transpired has the Minister of the Environment (Mr. Kerr) or Ministry of the Environment brought to his attention, as the minister in charge of this situation, the enormous hazards—I don't want to put it too strongly but I think that is fair—the enormous hazards to which those firemen were subject; and that no one within his ministry has attempted to initiate a recall of those firemen and all of their possessions that were involved in that? There has been no contact at all between the ministries?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Mr. Speaker, I am not saying that at all. I don't know everything that goes on in the ministry; I assume that these things have been investigated by the Fire Marshal and that the proper procedures have been followed, but there has been no report coming to my desk.

Mr. Lewis: There has never been a spill like it.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: At the same time I am sure the ministry is well aware.

Mr. B. Newman: May I ask the Solicitor General if he would suggest to the Minister of the Environment that as some transformers do not contain PCBs, all transformers containing PCBs be colour-coded so that in the future any fireman being confronted with this would know that he is being confronted with a special type of hazard?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: It sound like a reasonable suggestion. It may be being done now, but if it is not we will take it under consideration.

[2:30]

Ms. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Solicitor General, at the same time as he is inquiring of the Minister of the Environment about the warnings and what is being done for the firemen, could also inquire whether steps are being taken to discuss with office workers and passers-by as to whether there are any potential hazards from their clothing and that sort of thing. Also, could he find out for us, for tomorrow's House, what is the present swab count of PCBs at the site? What level has it got down to? It apparently got up to 10,000 parts per million, and 2,000 is the acceptable level.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Mr. Speaker, I imagine that first question is probably difficult to answer, that there probably is no trace on the people who may have gone by there; but the Minister of the Environment may have some information on that, we'll do our best to include this in the reply.

Mr. Lewis: I would like to pursue this subject with the Minister of Labour, if I may. Can I ask the Minister of Labour, is her occupational health branch involved, or does she intend it to be involved at all in the health implications of the PCB vaporizing on Friday last?

Hon. B. Stephenson: The long-term studies branch of the division of occupational health and safety is most definitely involved in examination and studies on the human health problems related to PCBs. The branch also functions as a consultative service for other services within other ministries; its role in this area would be in the area of taking tests and

measurements, and assessing those tests and measurements and reporting them.

Mr. Lewis: Let me ask the minister, was there any thought of placing the building involved in quarantine for a number of days so the workers there now, the regular employees, federal government officials and others who are in that building I gather, could have some sense of personal security, since obviously at no time through the piece was anyone warned of the danger?

Hon. B. Stephenson: It was my understanding that the Ministry of the Environment had been involved in the cleanup; and indeed the report is that it has been entirely cleaned at this point, but I shall check on the questions raised by the hon. member for Scarborough West and report.

Mr. G. I. Miller: Supplementary: Would the Minister of Labour consider the possibility of changing these transformers over to a non-toxic oil coolant so that the danger would not persist?

Hon. B. Stephenson: Mr. Speaker, this entire subject is a matter of discussion and consideration, as I said, by the long term studies branch of the occupational health and safety division. It is also a matter of some concern to the Advisory Council on Occupational Health and Safety. If, indeed, there is sufficient evidence that there is a major human health hazard in relation to PCBs at the levels at which most workers might, in fact, be exposed, then I am sure that both of those bodies will be making recommendations in that area.

I am also concerned that those engineers involved in the development of electrical transmission facilities and mechanisms should be aware of this, and hopefully will be looking at alternative substances to be used in such transformers.

Mr. Gaunt: Supplementary: I gather from the response to my friend from Scarborough West that the building certainly hasn't been placed under quarantine; does the minister know of any measures that have been taken in the interim to protect the Hydro employees or the firemen who were at the scene Friday morning last?

Hon. B. Stephenson: The measures that were taken, Mr. Speaker, I think were taken by the Ministry of the Environment; I would suggest that question might be referred to that minister.

Mr. Lewis: Could this question be re-directed to the Minister of the Environment, now that he is here? I mean, I'm sure it was frustrating for the Leader of the Opposition as well.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister of the Environment aware of the questions? Could he perhaps give an answer to them?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: No, I'm not, Your Honour—or Mr. Speaker, rather.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Before the member asks his supplementary, the Speaker is not on the QC list.

Mr. Lewis: I never even called him that as caucus mate. May I just say that in the original question, which apparently should have been—well I want to ask the Speaker for clarification, is this considered a second question or is this considered a redirection?

Mr. Breithaupt: Is that a question?

Mr. Speaker: I think it is in order to redirect.

Mr. Lewis: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The questions that have come from this side of the House are to do with the dangers to which people were subject as a result of a transformer burning out on Friday last and the behaviour of this ministry between then and now, in relation to the firemen involved and the possible quarantining of the building to protect the workers. Can the Minister of the Environment deal with that?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Speaker, in a situation like this, when our ministry is informed of the fire, which it was some few hours after it started, we immediately take over and take action to ensure the safety of the people involved, the workers or the firemen. Also, safety measures are generally taken to contain any loss of contaminated material or toxic contaminant such as PCBs.

The Fire Marshal, through information we provide to Hydro and to the Fire Marshal, either by way of literature or by way of direct contact, is aware of the steps that have to be taken when there is a fire of that kind involving contaminated material.

The Hydro people, of course, know what emergency steps should be taken with the type of equipment they have, such as transformers that may be affected by the fire. Of course, the firemen themselves have the necessary protective equipment for dealing with major fires of that kind with them at all times; so we would expect they would use that equipment in the event this type of material is part of or involved in the fire.

Mr. Lewis: I have one supplementary, Mr. Speaker. Can the minister explain how it was possible for his ministry to be so irresponsible as to be on the spot Friday and yet no specific information was passed to the firemen involved for five full days? Neither was information passed that the count had risen to

10,000 parts per million, which surely the minister recognizes is about the most acute hazard any person could be subjected to with a PCB spill. How does the minister account for his ministry's behaviour under those circumstances?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned, the fire was at approximately 7 a.m.; our ministry was advised at around 1 p.m. that day. As soon as we arrived at the scene and found that PCBs were involved we advised all the employees and the firemen of what was involved and what precautions should be taken. That information was given on the scene.

Mr. Lewis: To whom?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: To the Hydro employees and to the firemen; that information was passed on immediately by our people from central region, who attended on the scene at about one to 1:30 p.m. that day.

As I say, this information is given long before an incident of this kind takes place. They have it in their handbooks and their regulations. Hydro employees, for example, know the type of equipment they are handling and what is contained in that equipment. They know what precautions should be taken in the event of fire. It is not a question of our ministry advising after the fact what steps should be taken.

Mr. Lewis: The firemen deny it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: They should be aware of that information immediately they are aware of the type of fire they have.

Mr. Deans: There are no standards.

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. Just answer the original question and ignore the interjections.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Speaker, there are steps and precautions that are given to firemen, either by way of handbook or otherwise, to be followed when handling material of this kind—

Mr. Deans: There are no province-wide standards.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Why do they take respirators with them on major fires of this kind, for example?

Mr. Lewis: They weren't even asked for their clothing.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: They have protective clothing to handle incidents of this kind.

As far as the levels that the hon. member refers to—the 10,000 parts per million—this is only a guess, that is not accurate by any means.

Mr. Lewis: It could have been higher.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It could have been lower too.

Mr. Lewis: That's true.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The figure is around 6,000 to 10,000; and that was in soot.

Mr. McClellan: What is the safe figure?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This is not a question of something being inhaled by the firemen, for example.

Mr. Foulds: Soot gets into the air and you breathe it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I would assume when they are pouring water on material that this is soot and would not be a danger to the extent, for example, of somebody being continuously exposed over a period of time to levels of that kind.

Mr. Lewis: It hits the skin and the clothes.

Mr. Mackenzie: Have you destroyed the clothing?

Mr. Foulds: If they rolled in the soot, would they—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: There's a lot of difference between one or two parts per million of constant, continuous exposure—

Mr. Lewis: Ten minutes is enough at levels of that kind.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —and an active incident of that kind.

Mr. Lewis: You're taking this business far too lightly.

Mr. S. Smith: By way of supplementary, and this question may have been asked earlier to a different minister, so forgive me if it's repeated: Can the minister say whether or not the firemen's gear and clothing have now been called in for some form of examination, and at what point this happened if it has? Secondly, can he answer the question asked by my colleague from Huron-Bruce, which is has anything, basically, been done with regard to following up on these Hydro and fire-fighting employees, any form of medical testing and any decisions made on the form of protection that might possibly be used?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Yes, Mr. Speaker, the firemen who were involved in fighting that fire, as well as the Hydro employees who were on the site that particular day, will be examined. Secondly, we are stepping up again what we thought was an efficient liaison with the Fire Marshal and of course with Hydro itself, regarding the steps that should be taken when there is a fire of that kind involving transformers containing PCBs. Hydro knows full well the steps that have to be taken and the information that should be given to the firemen when they arrive on the scene.

Mr. Foulds: What are you doing with their clothes?

Ms. Gigantes: Is it their fault?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The firemen, through their instructions, should know what action they take at a fire, or during a fire of that kind involving that material.

CHILD ABUSE

Mr. Lewis: A question of the Minister of Community and Social Services; first commending him on his statement and on the green paper, and hoping that it proceeds quickly to legislative implementation. May I ask the minister, in the process of this discussion, is it not now time for him to initiate within the child abuse amendments an inquiry among the various Children's Aid Societies into the basis on which the professionals in the societies render their judgements when returning a child to a family with a clear history of child abuse?

Hon. Mr. Norton: Mr. Speaker, obviously the whole area of the exercise of judgement in cases like that is a matter of great concern to us, especially in view of the absolutely tragic incidents that have occurred in a couple of cases quite recently. Pursuant to the most recent incident in Sarnia, we have begun a follow-up investigation into what had transpired leading up to that decision with that particular society. The officials of my ministry will be communicating with the Children's Aid Societies across this province seeking similar information, and directing their attention to this issue in each case where societies are faced with that kind of decision.

I might add that the Association of Children's Aid Societies will be asked to participate in this as well.

Mr. McClellan: May I ask the minister, in view of the three child abuse deaths which have been before us this year, would he not agree that within his legislative proposals should be a proposal that would require apprehension of infants when there is evidence of physical child abuse?

Hon. Mr. Norton: I believe that in most cases, if not all, where that is perceived to be occurring, that is the initial response today. In fact, in the two recent cases with which we are familiar, where the subsequent decision to return the child to the family resulted in tragedy, the child had already been apprehended at an earlier point. I think the very difficult issue involved here is the question of the exercise of that judgement. I think that to try to control it too rigidly in the sense of saying, "You should not under those

circumstances ever return a child to the family"—

Mr. Lewis: That's right, that's what the minister should say.

Hon. Mr. Norton: With great respect, there are in the course of a year in this province some 10,000 children taken into care by the Children's Aid Societies, for a variety of reasons.

[2:45]

Mr. Lewis: But when the child is assaulted at seven months, you don't return the child; when the child's arm is broken at seven months, you don't return the child.

Hon. Mr. Norton: In some cases, in fact in many cases, it is perceived that with some professional help the family can be assisted to adapt to their responsibilities—

Mr. Lewis: Who protects the child? There's a lovely professional entente between the worker and the parent, but who protects the child?

Hon. Mr. Norton: —and alter their treatment of the child. In many cases there has been a successful return.

Mr. Lewis: Show us.

Hon. Mr. Norton: I think the problem is not so easily resolved as to say never, if a child is abused, can we ever consider returning that child to the care of the family.

Mr. Lewis: Not if there is that kind of gross abuse.

Hon. Mr. Norton: But I can assure the member the whole question is one of great concern to me. I don't know that there is any simplistic solution, but I would point out that part of it, I think, lies in a better education and a better awareness on the part of the persons who are working within societies and agencies across the province outside of the Children's Aid Societies, to recognize and to know how to respond to incidents of child abuse. We are also working, and have been making a very real effort in that direction as well. In fact, we have in excess of 40 planning committees or treatment teams to deal with child abuse in this province, in a program which involves Children's Aid Societies. In the past there has probably been too little knowledge and too little effort to provide the kind of treatment and education, and create the kind of awareness that is necessary.

Mrs. Campbell: In the material provided today and in his statement, the minister indicates that the legislation is prepared in draft form and apparently would be too important, or too much beyond the heads of members of this Assembly to have it tabled;

would the minister reconsider and table that draft legislation in this House?

Hon. Mr. Norton: I'm not aware where the hon. member got the implication that it was thought to be above the heads of the hon. members of the Legislature. I certainly have no hesitation whatsoever in making it available to the members should they wish to have copies of it to review.

It is in proposed draft form for consideration by persons who are interested in looking at that aspect of it.

Mr. S. Smith: We have some interest.

Hon. Mr. Norton: The reason it was not included in the general package which is being circulated was that I presumed the discussion would centre mainly on the principles and issues involved, but certainly the copies of the draft can be made available.

Mr. McClellan: Mr. Speaker, returning to the subject of child abuse: Given that in the cases of Kim Pope and Vicky Ellis we had social agencies experimenting with treatment of disturbed families in a child abuse situation which led to tragedies—experimenting where they were clearly incompetent—

Mr. Speaker: Question.

Mr. McClellan: —what measures does the minister intend to introduce to deal with the irresponsible and incompetent experimentation on the part of social agencies that's taking place in this province?

Hon. Mr. Norton: Mr. Speaker, when the hon. member has an opportunity to review the material circulated today he will see among the recommendations with respect to the court's role in this, that where it is contemplated that a child be returned to the care of a family where there is supervision from a society, that the criteria for that supervision be clearly spelled out; requiring, for example, such things, I would expect, as regular medical examinations on a weekly or bi-weekly basis; and that the terms under which the worker would operate when visiting the family would be spelled out as well.

There has been a reluctance up to this point to spell out those terms of supervision; I think that, in itself, will be an important step to ensuring a higher standard, perhaps, of supervision in those cases.

LCBO CUTBACKS

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, in response to a question from the member for Quinte (Mr. O'Neil), I said I would have details concerning reduced store

hours in retail liquor outlets and their effect on employees.

Store hours and consumer usage of outlets have been thoroughly reviewed by the Liquor Control Board with an eye to possible savings. The result is a decision by the board to reduce store hours on a weekly basis where sales do not warrant extended hours. This will start January 3, 1978. It will be accomplished in the following way:

One, five stores will revert to a single-shift operation and extend hours either Thursday or Friday nights. This means that instead of operating from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., which involves a double shift, the stores will now close at 6 p.m. most evenings.

Two, 89 stores will eliminate extended hours on either Thursday or Friday nights; 23 of these stores will also be closed one day each week.

Three, 74 stores will institute a weekly closing day. In smaller communities where there has been a traditional closing day during the week for other businesses, the liquor outlet affected will now be closed that day; otherwise the decision will be based on which day the store has experienced the lowest sales.

This action will not involve closing any stores at this time.

However, in answer now to Tuesday's question from the member for Victoria-Haliburton (Mr. Eakins) in April of next year the Woodville outlet will be closed due to the steady decline in sales. This involves one permanent employee who will be relocated; special provisions will be made for the one part-time employee.

Reducing the hours in these 166 stores will result in a minimum saving of \$500,000. Further savings will be realized in utilities and security costs. This money will be returned to the consolidated revenue fund.

No employees of liquor outlets, whether permanent, part-time or temporary, will be laid off. The decision reduces the amount of overtime worked by permanent staff by 0.4 per cent. It will reduce hours worked by about 515 temporary and part-time staff by three per cent.

Copies of the memorandum from LCBO containing the list of stores which will be affected are available on request, and I am now providing these details to the opposition critics and the member for Quinte. I will send them over now.

Mr. O'Neil: Mr. Speaker, concerning this same problem, first of all did I understand the minister to say there would be no layoffs whatsoever? I would also like to ask him:

Did the cost-efficiency study undertaken by the Liquor Control Board take into account the hardships to be suffered by individual employees whom we understand were to be laid off; in many cases women in smaller communities with few other employment opportunities who might be forced to accept unemployment or welfare benefits, thus adding cost to the public?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: As I understand the situation, the change in hours results in fewer hours being required from temporary and part-time employees. That means, of course, that some of them will look elsewhere for employment. Those who don't will still be available, but there will be a reduced number of part-time hours that will be filled by part-time staff.

Mr. O'Neil: Mr. Speaker, a further supplementary: In view of the fact that salaries and employee benefits represented only 8.17 per cent of the value of sales for the Liquor Control Board for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1977, could the minister not consider means of reducing costs other than by increasing unemployment, particularly at a time when we are trying to find ways to encourage private industries suffering losses not to lay off workers?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: If the member suggests that we should not look at reducing hours and reducing the number of employee hours in the stores as an alternative to saving money, then I think he should state that position clearly.

Mr. Kerrio: He just asked if there is any other way.

Mr. Haggerty: No profit in that.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: We, on the other hand, are taking the position—or at least the Liquor Control Board is—that it should reduce costs wherever possible without substantially decreasing the service it provides to the public. I think that's a fair and sensible way of operating.

Now really, there's some \$400 million profit taken by the LCBO. If the members want to suggest we use more of that \$400 million profit to create employment in the stores, then I can assure them we can have a lot more people working a lot more part-time hours and temporary employees in those stores to an unlimited number because there is that amount of profit coming out of them. However, I think that we owe it to the taxpayers of the province, who pay for all the other programs we talk about, to make sure that a reasonably efficient operation is being carried on at the LCBO stores. Whether they

are LCBO stores or any other part of my ministry or government, it seems to me we should be running good and efficient operations, not make-work projects.

Mr. Eakins: Supplementary: As a matter of clarification was the store to be closed in Woodville still showing a profit or was it operating in the red?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I am told the situation with respect to Woodville is that a store has recently been opened in Cannington.

Mr. Conway: What has the minister got against Woodville anyway?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The Cannington store--

Mr. Conway: Anything to keep the Minister of Agriculture and Food elected.

Hon. W. Newman: Nonsense; that was built long before I was elected.

Mr. Speaker: You are wasting time.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The Cannington store is in an area which I am informed has a heavier flow of consumer traffic, on major arteries, making it a better centre for the location of a store. That is something, I might add, I don't think the member expressed any objection to at that particular time. It is a larger store, a permanent store with a bigger selection of stock. It has been in operation for two years.

It all fits in with shopping patterns of both communities affected. I am informed there has been a decrease in the amount of business the Woodville store is currently getting because most Woodville residents are going to the larger centre of Cannington for their purchasing.

I can understand the member would prefer us to keep an inefficient trailer operation open in Woodville; but if we are going to extend that argument, I can assure him his colleagues on that side and my colleagues on this side can suggest to us an infinite number of small municipalities that don't currently have trailer-type operations with one employee in them where we could locate more and more operations, make liquor more accessible and hire more employees. That is a policy decision which I am not prepared to recommend to the LCBO.

ELLIOT LAKE RADIATION HAZARD

Mr. Bolan: I have a question of the Minister of Housing. What has been the involvement of the Ministry of Housing in the programming and the development of some 450 housing units in Elliot Lake, some of which were allegedly built on a radioactive ore body? Was there a formal environmental

assessment done on these lots before the homes were built; is there not a radon gas danger to the occupants of these homes which have been built?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: The ministry has been involved considerably in that particular problem as it relates to applications that have been made to the ministry for subdivision approval. I have stated publicly I would not approve any further subdivisions in the Elliot Lake area until such time as I have been completely satisfied the buildings could be built on them and they could be occupied safely.

The buildings to which I think the hon. member is referring are those that were built on subdivisions that had been approved prior to anyone being aware of the problem with radon gas. My ministry has absolutely no control over preventing development on lots that have been approved for subdivision and development.

I am not capable, within my ministry, of determining what the effects of radon gas are, we do not have that expertise. We are depending upon the Atomic Energy Control Board which has experts in the area. They have stated what they consider to be safe levels. Until such time as I can be assured those safe levels are reachable and can be maintained, I will not approve any further subdivisions.

Mr. Bolan: Supplementary: Is the minister aware of how many provincially-financed houses are presently sitting idle in Elliot Lake because there is a prohibition on their occupancy due to a radiation hazard?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: I am not aware as to exactly how many. I do know there are some that are not allowed to be occupied because of the possibility of radiation. I think that is a wise move. I recognize it is not desirable in that community. I have had very many people contact me and correspond with me urging me to approve a move into these homes. I am not prepared to do that because I don't think I can tell those individuals it is in fact safe to live in those buildings.

Mr. Wildman: Supplementary: Could the minister indicate to us when he expects a final determination of the environmental hearings into townsite 2A; and if that decision is adverse what plans has his ministry to provide housing in Blind River for workers in the Elliot Lake mines?

[3:00]

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Mr. Speaker, as far as when the particular hearing will be com-

pleted, I can't say. We have, as I think the hon. member knows, requested the board to hold a hearing early, and I understand that may be in January. At that time we feel we can supply some information from our ministry, and from other agencies more competent in dealing with radon and radiation, as to what can be done to reach the safe levels and what type of construction would be permitted in those particular areas.

As to any possible relocation or construction in other areas, at the very first hearing that was held by the board my ministry was requested by the board to do an area survey as to where alternate housing could be built. We have completed that survey. We have looked at the Blind River area. The one thing that gives me concern, though, is that I don't think anyone has really tested that area to see whether there's a radon gas problem there. So I'm waiting for that information as well.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER LAYOFFS

Mr. Mackenzie: A question of the Minister of Labour: Would the minister inform the House as to what steps, if any, she is taking to try to protect the jobs of the 475 workers at the International Harvester plant in Hamilton; has she any substantive measures to try to protect the jobs of these workers?

Hon. B. Stephenson: Mr. Speaker, the employment adjustment service of my ministry has already been in contact with both the employer and the union group at that plant. Both of those groups have signified their willingness to hold discussions in order to attempt to resolve some of the problems. It is my assessment that with that degree of co-operation we will probably be able to be of some assistance to these people.

Mr. Mackenzie: Supplementary: Would the minister obtain for the House information as to the number of hours of overtime that have been worked this year and the number of employees in that plant who have been working overtime right up until the last week? Would she also obtain for this House information on the products that are produced at this plant in Hamilton that are also produced at the United States plants, particularly the Chicago plant; and which, if any, of these products may be brought into the country or imported due to cutbacks at the Hamilton plant?

Hon. B. Stephenson: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I'll try to get that information for this House.

NUCLEAR PLANTS

Mr. Yakabuski: I have a question of the Minister of Energy. In view of the fact I have on a number of occasions brought to the minister's attention and inquired about the establishment of nuclear generating plants in the Ottawa valley, can the minister tell the House what action he is planning on the resolutions by the county of Renfrew and the corporation of Deep River, inviting Ontario Hydro to build a nuclear or other type of generating plant in their community? Could the minister further tell the House if he will meet with the committee from the Fitzroy Harbour area of Carleton county about the expansion of the Chats Falls generating plant on land which Ontario Hydro already owns, and which proposal I understand is already under active consideration by Hydro?

Mr. S. Smith: The minister should make him parliamentary assistant.

Mr. Nixon: So he can give the money back.

Mr. Deans: If the minister wants my advice, don't.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Yes, I'm aware of those representations that have been made. As a matter of fact, the Liberal member for Renfrew North (Mr. Conway) has also contacted me in connection with the resolution from the community of Deep River requesting that a nuclear plant be established in that area, and supporting, of course, that position. I may say that I would be happy to meet with delegations from those communities, in conjunction with Hydro, in regard to their concerns to ensure that consideration is given to the location of a plant in those areas.

As a matter of fact, I believe that Hydro is currently meeting with the people from the Fitzroy Harbour-Chats Falls area.

Mr. Yakabuski: Supplementary: Can the minister estimate how many jobs a nuclear generating station would create in a community such as Fitzroy Harbour or Deep River?

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Mr. Speaker, I gather there was some concern over jobs in that part of eastern Ontario. The county of Renfrew has sent me a lengthy brief outlining the economic conditions in that area and the need for employment. I read in the paper the other day that Sudbury, which is represented by the NDP—

Mr. Cassidy: You gathered that.

Mr. Nixon: They needed a new member or something?

Mr. Roy: Don't worry, Jim, we will take care of him next election.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: —has made representation to the federal government and Atomic Energy Canada Limited to locate a management waste centre, a refining facility, in the Sudbury region.

Mr. Speaker: That wasn't part of the question.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Mr. Speaker, I was about to address the specific question. I can't identify, precisely, the number of jobs that would be generated. All I can do is indicate that if you look at the number of jobs expected in connection with the Darlington station, the estimate is something like 3,700 construction jobs which would involve probably \$750 million in direct payment and in salaries.

Mr. Speaker: The question has been answered.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF RECORDS

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of Transportation and Communications. In view of the ever increasing concern over the confidentiality of personal information contained in the files of the motor vehicle registrations in your ministry, will the minister consider abandoning the practice of selling lists of motor vehicle registrations to individuals and companies?

Hon. Mr. Snow: Mr. Speaker, I am somewhat at a loss to know just what the hon. member is referring to.

Mr. Roy: The question was simple; you should quit selling the list.

Hon. Mr. Snow: We do not sell lists of motor vehicle registrations to anyone, and we haven't for some period of time.

Mr. S. Smith: You give them away?

Hon. Mr. Snow: We don't give them away either.

Mr. Sargent: Do you rent? Some firm has to deal with you.

[Later:]

Hon. Mr. Snow: Mr. Speaker, I may have inadvertently misled the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville a few moments ago.

Some hon. members: Oh, oh.

Hon. Mr. Snow: No. I stated emphatically, and I say again, that we do not give or sell or lend lists of motor vehicle registrations that contain owner information. We do make available—by way of a contract, for which we are paid by R. L. Polk Limited—the registrations as to vehicle manufacture and the type of information that is used for

sales records and for production planning by the automotive industry.

Mr. Reid: And sucker lists.

Mr. Sargent: It is a monopoly deal.

Mr. Haggerty: It may not be legal.

Hon. Mr. Snow: Mr. Speaker, I object to those statements. We do not give names. We have it in our contract with R. L. Polk, because I signed the contract myself about two years ago—

Mr. Sargent: How much money?

Hon. Mr. Snow: —that they cannot use this information for any other purpose than for the planning of the automotive industry. I say again: They do not get the names—only the vehicle data.

Mr. B. Newman: Supplementary: In the hearings in Windsor of the Ontario commission on the freedom of information and individual privacy, on November 29, a Mrs. Proulx made mention that information was provided concerning her unlisted phone number and she received 25 calls from insurance agencies as a result of the information provided.

Mr. Foulds: You'd better check that.

Hon. Mr. Snow: I don't know what information the hon. member is referring to, but I would have to say—

Mr. B. Newman: It even gave her unlisted phone number.

Hon. B. Stephenson: It's not on the licence plate.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It's not on the licence. You can look at your licence. There are no phone numbers on it.

Hon. Mr. Bernier: It must have been in a black book.

Hon. Mr. Snow: I would have to say, Mr. Speaker, that the computer print-out information that is made available, and has been made available by my ministry for the past two years—

Mr. Lewis: Only listed numbers.

Hon. Mr. Snow: —has not included any of that type of information.

ALGOMA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Mr. Bounsall: A question of the Minister of Colleges and Universities, Mr. Speaker: Would the minister assure the House that he does not agree with the royal commission of inquiry report that the undergraduate program of Algoma University College should be terminated, with all the ramifications that has for the jobs of the faculty, for the students who are part way through their programs and

for the part-time use the entire community makes of the facilities of that college?

Hon. Mr. Parrott: Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to say to the hon. member we are only recently in receipt of that report. We met with the board of trustees on Tuesday of this week, and I think it would be premature for me to make a further statement at this time. We recognize that the board is the board of management of the institution and we recognize that we are the funders of that institution. As soon as the board has had sufficient time to consider that report we will be prepared to meet the board to make some joint decisions.

Mr. Wildman: Supplementary: Could the minister indicate what he intends to do, when he is discussing with the board of trustees, to try to alleviate the problem of Canadian students who are being subsidized at Lake Superior State College, which makes it very difficult for Algoma to compete for student enrolment?

Mr. Warner: They offer cut rates. Do something about it.

Hon. Mr. Parrott: I am aware that the fees charged to foreign students in the United States vary tremendously. I think it would not be appropriate to single out one institution. We can talk in terms of almost zero tuition fees at certain institutions in the United States. We can point to other institutions where their fees are as high as \$5,000 or \$6,000.

I am aware of the situation as it occurs at Lake Superior. I am sure the member opposite is aware that is a policy they establish and there is little I can do about their policy.

Mr. Sweeney: Supplementary: What is the minister's personal opinion on the recommendation which says we should depend upon an American institution to educate our students? What is his philosophical position on that?

Hon. Mr. Parrott: I think that is quite another matter. It isn't quite a supplementary to the other question.

An hon. member: That's what they suggest.

Hon. Mr. Parrott: I am quite prepared to say to this House on behalf of the government that there is absolutely no need for any student in Ontario to seek an opportunity for educational experiences outside this province.

Mr. Sweeney: Then tell us you'll keep the Algoma University College going.

MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. Baetz: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Premier. In light of the Canadian

Prime Minister's recent ruminations in which he suggested that his Solicitor General has less than complete ministerial responsibility for the actions of the police under his authority, does the Premier feel his Solicitor General (Mr. MacBeth) has equally limited responsibility for the police under his jurisdiction?

Mr. Foulds: That's obvious.

Mr. Conway: Has the member for Ottawa West (Mr. Baetz) read the Solicitor General's white paper?

Mr. Baetz: Or does the Premier continue to subscribe to the more traditional view in our parliamentary system that ministers have full responsibility and that indeed the buck does stop with the minister?

Mr. Lewis: That is a very pressing question.

An hon. member: The member is not going to get into the cabinet doing that.

Mr. Baetz: That was a Liberal Prime Minister.

Mr. S. Smith: What an abuse of a question period.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It wasn't written by Greer, anyway.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I want to assure the House that I didn't have previous notice; as a result, I am taking a few seconds to reflect on just how I might answer this without appearing to be at all partisan in my response.

Mr. Conway: That's a first on both counts.

Mr. Sargent: The Premier looked good on the Flora show last night.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Where was that?

Mr. Conway: We liked that whisper; you know, that little whisper—

Mr. Speaker: Can we have an answer to the question, please?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I was being asked about a whisper that—oh, the member saw the film last night.

Mr. Speaker: I didn't recognize that question.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I didn't understand it either.

Mr. Lewis: A splendid film.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I would say to the hon. member that this government has always operated on the basis of ministerial responsibility being part of the parliamentary system.

Mr. Reid: Not competence.

Hon. Mr. Davis: All of them discharge this responsibility, including our Solicitor General, in whom I have great confidence to continue

to conduct himself in that fashion. I'll not comment as to what the Prime Minister has said and his observations. That's for him.

Mr. Roy: May I ask a supplementary, in view of the candour of the Premier this afternoon. If he would talk about ministerial responsibility, how does he explain some time ago when the Solicitor General didn't even know the OPP were tapping lawyers' phones. It took the Attorney General two weeks to get the police involved—

Mr. Speaker: That is not supplementary to the original question.

Mr. Roy: It's supplementary; it's also embarrassing but it's supplementary.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Disturbing the House again. One day a week he disturbs the House; throw him out.

Mr. Roy: The Premier talked about ministerial responsibility.

Mrs. Campbell: Challenge the ruling.

INJURED WORKERS' BENEFITS

Mr. Haggerty: I would like to direct a question to the Minister of Labour. It's been almost one year since the standing committee on resources development carried a resolution directing the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board to establish a comprehensive study relating to the accumulation of many programs available to employees and recommend measures of integrating all present programs of assistance. The object is to provide a measure or means of economic security to injured workers as well as survivors' benefits, whether injury occurred on or off the job. Can the minister indicate when she will be ready to table that report? I understand it has been completed.

Hon. B. Stephenson: The report is not as yet completed. There are two parts to it. The joint consultative committee of the Workmen's Compensation Board has been charged with a portion of that responsibility, a major portion. They have reported almost totally on the area for which they are responsible.

The actuarial study of the function, structure, financial viability and integrity of the Workmen's Compensation Board which we have commissioned has not been completed as yet. We have had one preliminary report and it is anticipated that the remainder of that report will be available to us at the end of December or early in January.

Mr. Laughren: Supplementary: Does the Minister of Labour really need an actuarial study to tell her that since July of 1975 there has been an 18 per cent increase in the

consumer price index and a 23.5 per cent increase in the industrial wage composite; and does she not feel that it is now time to end the unconscionable delay in the increase in benefits for injured workers in this province?

[3:15]

Hon. B. Stephenson: Mr. Speaker, there are a multitude of reasons for the institution of an actuarial study, all of which are valid in terms of making any recommendations regarding modifications of benefits of any kind from the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Mr. Laughren: That doesn't answer the question.

DARLINGTON NUCLEAR PLANT

Ms. Gigantes: Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Minister of the Environment. Is the minister aware that the material tabled in this House on Monday by the Minister of Energy proves that there is no need for the Darlington nuclear station to be onstream by 1985? Would he, therefore, reconsider his judgement, that environmental assessment of the Darlington plant under the Environmental Assessment Act could not proceed because of time constraints.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Speaker, the answer is no. I have not had an opportunity to read the conclusions of the paper tabled by the Minister of Energy, but I doubt that would make any difference in our original decision.

Ms. Gigantes: Mr. Speaker, could I ask the minister to take a look at the projections of demand contained in the material provided by the Ministry of Energy for the select committee on Hydro and to reconsider the possibility of going into an assessment if there is time left to do that?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Speaker, I understand that the paper tabled by the hon. minister did not indicate there would be any slowdown in the plans for construction of that plant.

Ms. Gigantes: Correct, but there should be.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The question of capacity, of course, is something else, but the information we have now is that it is imperative that the plant start constructing immediately.

Ms. Gigantes: That is wrong.

Mr. Reed: Mr. Speaker, is the minister aware that the growth rate attained by Ontario Hydro this year is coming in at 3.4 per cent, not the six per cent or the seven per cent advertised so much on television?

DEATH OF LABOURER

Hon. B. Stephenson: Mr. Speaker, on December 12, I believe, the hon. member for Yorkview (Mr. Young) asked a question about a cave-in which occurred at a construction site at 100 Chalkfarm Drive.

There was a major cave-in, as was reported in the newspaper, of a trench which was being excavated for the drainage pipes for an addition to a school at that address. The trench was 20 feet long, 12 feet deep and 25 inches wide, and was being dug in type three soil. The cave-in occurred on one side when the soil slid down from the top, burying the worker in a crouching position. There was no shoring and there was no ladder in that trench.

Mr. McClellan: And there are no penalties.

Hon. B. Stephenson: The rescue crews from the fire department installed shoring in order to try to enable the rescue of the individual, but the worker unfortunately was pronounced dead on arrival at hospital.

This afternoon the officials of the construction health and safety division are examining all of the information and it is my strong impression that charges will undoubtedly be laid.

Mr. Martel: A \$500 fine.

Hon. B. Stephenson: That is up to the court.

MEMBER'S BIRTHDAY

Mr. Speaker: I'm told by the hon. member for Grey-Bruce (Mr. Sargent) that the hon. member for St. George (Mrs. Campbell) is celebrating her 39th birthday today.

(Applause)

Mr. Sargent: You got the figures mixed up.

REPORTS

STANDING PUBLIC
ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Mr. Reid: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a report from the standing public accounts committee. (See appendix A, page 3044.)

I believe it's in order to make a few comments, Mr. Speaker, on the public accounts committee report which I just tabled.

Mr. Handleman: Mr. Speaker, on the point of order which I must raise with regard to the tabling of this report by the public accounts committee, I want you, sir, to take under advisement the possibility of issuing a ruling concerning matters which come properly before that committee.

In my view, and on the point of order which I raise, this report contains matters which are not properly before the committee in accordance

with its terms of reference. One of your responsibilities, Mr. Speaker, is to protect the members of this House, to ensure that the rules of the House are applied to members and committees of the Legislature. I put to you, sir, that the public accounts committee did not adhere to the rules of this Legislature in dealing with matters which are contained in that report.

I ask you, sir, to go back to the terms of reference of the committee which are to deal with matters referred to it by this Legislature, or which are contained in the Provincial Auditor's report. The report which has just been tabled contains a recommendation concerning a matter which falls into neither of those categories.

I would point out further that referrals from a previous Parliament to a previous public accounts committee do not run over into this Parliament, sir. They must be again referred.

I make no comment about the merits of the recommendations in the report. I simply say to you, sir, that I think you should rule to the public accounts committee, and all committees of this Legislature, that they must adhere to that rule and they cannot go on fishing expeditions which are beyond their powers.

Mr. Speaker: I take it that the hon. member for Carleton is a member of the public accounts committee?

Mr. Handleman: Mr. Speaker, I raised the matter in public accounts committee. I was upheld by the chairman once and overruled twice on the same point of order.

Mr. Sargent: And he walked out.

Mr. Speaker: If you have any difference of opinion with what has transpired in the public accounts committee, you should have raised it at that time and they could have referred it to the House if they couldn't resolve it. That is the responsibility of the public accounts committee; the Speaker has no control over what happens in a committee of this Legislature.

Mr. Handleman: Mr. Speaker, further to the point of order, may I take it from your ruling, then, that any committee may by motion do whatever it wishes despite the objections of some of the members, if in fact a majority of that committee passes a motion giving it power to do whatever it wants? I suggest that's not proper.

Mr. Roy: The member for Carleton just doesn't like minority government, that's his problem.

Mr. Wildman: It's called minority government.

Mr. Speaker: The kind of information that is contained in your point of order makes no reference as to the nature of the material or the matter they discussed that you felt was outside of their terms of reference; I can't, certainly, act on anything as nebulous as that.

Mr. Handleman: I would prefer, Mr. Speaker, that you made a ruling in general that committees could not deal with matters which are not referred to them. However, to be specific, in this report there is a matter dealing with Ronto Development Company, a matter which was not before the committee properly; and this morning, a matter concerning the Ontario Educational Communications Authority was not before the committee properly.

On both occasions I raised the point of order, sir; and as I say, on one occasion, the chairman, the member for Rainy River upheld my point of order. On two occasions the chairman, the member for Rainy River, and this morning the vice-chairman, the member for London Centre (Mr. Peterson), overruled my point of order. I therefore have no option but to bring it to you, sir, in your capacity as Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Now that I have something specific to work on, I will take it under advisement. Now I'll hear the hon. member for Rainy River.

Mr. Reid: I wonder if I could address myself, first of all, to the point of order. I was not in the Chair this morning when the motion was put and I'm not exactly sure of the terms the hon. member for Carleton put it in, but I was not contradicting my original position. I do feel the public accounts committee should have the widest possible latitude in looking at these matters. I've undertaken to check to see how they operate in Ottawa as to these matters, because it has to be clarified.

Mr. Turner: Don't go by Ottawa.

Mr. Wiseman: Don't go by them.

Mr. Breithaupt: That is from an opposition Chairman, too.

Mr. Reid: That, of course, does not bind the committee.

Mr. Speaker: We don't want a debate on the point of order raised by the hon. member for Carleton. I promised to take it under advisement. If the hon. member has something that's germane to the tabling of this report, he may put it to the House.

Mr. Reid: I do have a few such comments. Because of the shortness of time, we weren't able to meet more than a dozen times, I

believe, in the fall session. There are matters that we did not have time to pass motion on. I would hope that those matters would be referred to the public accounts committee and that the new one in the February session would be able to deal with those matters, particularly dealing with OHIP.

STANDING GENERAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. Gaunt from the standing general government committee reported the following resolutions which were read as follows and adopted:

Resolved: That supply in the following amounts and to defray the expenses of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications be granted to Her Majesty for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1978:

Ministry administration program	\$ 28,555,000
Planning, research and development program	28,478,000
Safety and regulation program	32,032,000
Provincial roads program	391,567,000
Provincial transit program	62,006,000
Air program	2,516,000
Municipal roads program	341,761,000
Municipal transit program	174,479,000
Communications program	1,758,000

Resolved: That supply in the following supplementary amount and to defray the expenses of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications be granted to Her Majesty for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1978:

Planning, research and development program	\$ 9,200,000
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Resolved: That supply in the following supplementary amount and to defray the expenses of the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs be granted to Her Majesty for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1978:

Intergovernmental Affairs program	\$ 500,000
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ELECTRICAL BULK METERING

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Mr. Speaker, in June 1976 the select committee of the Legislature investigating Ontario Hydro recommended that all new multi-unit residential buildings be individually metered for electricity and that existing bulk metered units be retro-fitted.

In response to this recommendation, my predecessor, the Hon. Dennis R. Timbrell, accepted an undertaking by Ontario Hydro, the Ontario Municipal Electric Association and the Association of Municipal Electrical Utilities of Ontario to investigate the ad-

vantages and disadvantages of banning electrical bulk metering in Ontario for new construction of multi-unit dwellings.

I am tabling today the final report of the tri-partite committee on electrical bulk metering. The committee's findings and recommendations are the result of the most comprehensive and exhaustive study ever conducted on the subject of electrical metering. It involved communities of all sizes across Ontario, a total of 1,111 apartment buildings and 48,632 suites. I know members will be interested in the findings of this committee. [3:30]

In addition, as part of my consideration of these recommendations, I am sending copies of the report to a number of interested groups and individuals across the province and inviting their comments on the recommendations. I have requested that the comments be returned to me by the end of February. Subsequently, I intend to bring forward policy recommendations to cabinet.

Unfortunately, the report is not finally printed as yet, but because I wanted to take this earliest opportunity to table its contents for the members' benefit before the Christmas recess, I am providing copies of the document to each party today and to the press gallery. Printed copies will be available next week.

STANDING SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. Villeneuve from the standing social development committee reported the following resolutions:

Resolved: That supply in the following amounts to defray the expenses of the Ministry of Northern Affairs be granted to Her Majesty for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1978:

Ministry administration program	\$ 3,963,000
Northern communities assistance program	37,584,000
Regional priorities and development program	79,081,000

Resolved: That supply in the following supplementary amount and to defray the expenses of the Ministry of Northern Affairs be granted to Her Majesty for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1978:

Regional priorities and development program	\$ 5,590,000
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STANDING ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE COMMITTEE

Mr. Philip from the standing administration of justice committee presented the com-

mittee's report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your committee begs to report the following bill with certain amendments:

Bill Pr36, An Act respecting the City of Thunder Bay.

Mr. Philip from the standing administration of justice committee also reported the following resolution:

Resolved: That supply in the following amounts to defray the expenses of the Ministry of Correctional Services be granted to Her Majesty for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1978:

Ministry administration program	\$ 7,349,000
Rehabilitation of adult offenders program	110,143,000
Rehabilitation of juveniles program	36,379,000

STANDING MEMBERS' SERVICES COMMITTEE

Mrs. Campbell from the standing members' services committee presented the committee's report which was read as follows:

Your committee recommends that its terms of reference be amended as follows:

That the members' services committee be empowered to act as an adviser to Mr. Speaker and the Board of Internal Economy on the administration of the House and the provision of services and facilities to members and to make recommendations to this House on matters of special consideration.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak to this. On the invitation of the members of this committee some of us who serve on the Board of Internal Economy met with members of this committee. This matter was discussed. My only point is that as a matter of courtesy we should perhaps discuss it with the Board of Internal Economy as the Board of Internal Economy. Personally, as I indicated to the Chairman and other members of the members' services committee, I have no objection to utilizing the advisory capacity of this committee. I am wondering whether or not it would be proper simply to move the adjournment of the debate to provide us with an opportunity to review this with the Board of Internal Economy, all of the members of which were not at that meeting that particular day.

Mrs. Campbell: May I address myself to this matter? I think it has been quite clear that this committee has been labouring under grave frustrations and difficulties for some time. We did invite all of the members of the Board of Internal Economy to

our meeting and we regret very much that all could not be there.

The reason for the urgency—and it was not meant as any calculated discourtesy—was we did feel there should be a further meeting of the committee following the meeting with members of the Board of Internal Economy, since it would be the last meeting of this committee as presently constituted. We were of the opinion that it was important that we take a step which would be of assistance to the new committee so that it could start off on the right foot and be able to get into dialogue with the Board of Internal Economy, otherwise we would go through the kinds of procedures we did go through in recommending the appointment of the parliamentary librarian. Without that kind of liaison between us, particularly as so many matters before the committee involve the expenditure of moneys, we were of the opinion that we should follow the procedures of the opposite number committee in Ottawa, a committee which is working very well and which has this jurisdiction.

I would hope that the recommendation of this committee and its report would not be blocked at this time; or should the House leader of the government feel that there should be an opportunity for full discussion, I would hope there might be some preparation for some sort of amendment of this nature to be brought in when the committee is reconstituted so it doesn't flounder as we have been doing during this period of time.

Hon. Mr. Welch: I don't know what the rules are as to the number of times you can be involved. I think it is a bit unfortunate to even hint that anyone is trying to block the motion. I think the spirit of the meeting, to which I have already made reference, was excellent; I really, personally, feel we have got to find some way for this particular standing committee to feel very much a part of the responsibilities which they have been asked to carry by the House.

As we know, when the next session of this Parliament meets, we will in fact be reconstituting the standing committees of the House. It was my thought, after I left that meeting, that we in fact would have to give some consideration to an amendment to the terms of reference of that standing committee; and that perhaps rather than—and I only speak to the point of having had no notice until now—that perhaps the most convenient way would be for us to take some time to make sure we capture something of the spirit of this and have it in its proper form. I am

not taking any objection to the principle, I am just wondering whether or not, if the hon. member and the members of her committee would be satisfied at this time with that understanding, that we would attempt to reflect this—following consultation on all sides of the House—reflect this concern in the terms of reference which would be agreed upon by the House at the time of the constitution of the standing committees of the next session.

Mrs. Campbell: If I may, I was asked a question by the minister: I have looked at the members of my committee. I do not see the mover of the motion in his place, but his colleague has nodded in the affirmative; the member for Middlesex (Mr. Eaton) has nodded in the affirmative. It would appear that our committee is quite prepared to accept the undertaking, as I take it to be, that some such phraseology will be used in reconstituting the committee.

On motion by Hon. Mr. Welch, consideration of the committee's report was adjourned.

STANDING RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. Havrot from the standing resources development committee reported the following resolution:

Resolved: That supply in the following amounts and to defray the expenses of the Ministry of Natural Resources be granted to Her Majesty for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1978:

Ministry administration	
program	\$20,892,000
Land management	
program	\$87,255,000
Outdoor recreation	
program	\$53,886,000
Resource products	
program	\$53,396,000
Resource experience	
program	\$ 9,217,000

Resolved: That supply in the following supplementary amount and to defray the expenses of the Ministry of Natural Resources be granted to Her Majesty for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1978:

Land management	
program	\$ 4,000,000

Mr. Havrot from the standing resources development committee also presented the committee's report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your committee recommends that the estimates of the Ministry of Natural Resources for 1978-79 be dealt with early in the Second Session of the 31st Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: Is there adoption?

Mr. Havrot: No.

Mr. Foulds: I was mover of the motion that arises in this report.

Mr. Speaker: There is really no motion; it's the tabling of a report.

Mr. Foulds: Regarding the recommendation arising in the report, I'd like to point out that because of the stringencies of time in this short session, we were not able to examine the last two votes of the Ministry of Natural Resources at all, and they contained two issues most contentious and important to the people of the province. They are the mineral and the timber products votes.

It seems to me we should therefore have the review of those estimates very early in the coming session so that we can get those issues discussed fully within the next six months.

MOTIONS

STANDING COMMITTEES

Hon. Mr. Welch moved that notwithstanding the prorogation of the House, the standing administration of justice committee shall continue for the purposes of examining Bill 59, An Act to reform the Law respecting Property Rights and Support Obligations between Married Persons and in other Family Relationships; and the standing resources development committee shall continue for the purposes of examining Bill 70, An Act respecting the Occupational Health and Occupational Safety of Workers; such committees to sit consecutively.

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Speaker, if I might speak to the item, might I suggest to the government House leader it might therefore be opportune to remove resolution 5 presently standing on the order paper, so that there will be no confusion and we'll be quite clear as to the plans and the manner in which those two bills will be dealt with?

Mr. Roy: I just want to say, Mr. Speaker, on the motion itself, that we of course are in agreement with the motion and are very supportive. We've been waiting anxiously for some time to deal with that family law bill, and those of us in this party are in full agreement that we follow the most expeditious way possible to deal with that bill.

LAW REFORM BILL

Hon. Mr. Welch moved that notwithstanding the practice of the House and notwithstanding the prorogation of the House, Bill 59, An Act to reform the Law respecting

Property Rights and Support Obligations between Married Persons and in other Family Relationships, shall remain referred to the standing administration of justice committee for clause-by-clause examination to be completed not later than Friday, January 27, 1978; and upon the commencement of the Second Session of the 31st Parliament, the bill shall be deemed to have been introduced and read the first time, be deemed to have been read a second time and referred to the standing administration of justice committee.

Motion agreed to.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY BILL

Hon. Mr. Welch moved that notwithstanding the practice of the House and notwithstanding the prorogation of the House, Bill 70, An Act respecting the Occupational Health and Occupational Safety of Workers, shall remain referred to the standing resources development committee for clause-by-clause examination to be completed not later than Friday, February 17, 1978; and upon the commencement of the Second Session of the 31st Parliament, the bill shall be deemed to have been introduced and read the first time, be deemed to have been read a second time and referred to the standing resources development committee.

Motion agreed to.

[3:45]

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTIONS

Hon. Mr. Welch moved that the following substitutions on committees of the House be made:

On the select committee on company law; Mr. Warner for Mr. Laughren, Mr. G. E. Smith for Mr. Grossman, Mr. Hodgson for Mr. McCaffrey.

On the select committee on Inco and Falconbridge layoffs; Mr. Wildman for Mr. Germa; Mr. Wiseman for Mr. G. Taylor; Mr. Sweeney for Mr. Reed; Mr. Conway for Mr. Peterson.

On the select committee on Ontario Hydro; Mr. Belanger for Mr. Handleman; Mr. McNeil for Mr. Lane.

Further, that the following substitutions be made on standing committees:

On the standing resources development committee; Mr. Davidson for Mr. Charlton, Mr. Lupusella for Mr. Bounsall, Mr. Laughren for Mr. Samis, Mr. Martel for Mr. Ziemba, Mr. Mancini for Mr. Bolan, Mr. Hall for Mr. Reed, Mr. Baetz for Mr. Hennessy, Mr. Eaton for Mr. Lane, Mr. Johnson for Mr. McNeil,

Mr. Rowe for Mr. Pope, Mr. Sterling for Mr. Yakabuski.

On the administration of justice committee; Mr. Bounsall for Ms. Gigantes, Mr. Swart for Mr. Lawlor, Mr. Ziemba for Mr. Warner, Ms. Bryden for Mr. Lupusella, Mr. Johnson for Mr. Cureatz, Mr. Rowe for Mr. G. Taylor, Mr. Turner for Mr. Handleman, Mr. Havrot for Mr. Williams.

Mr. Deans: Before the member for Ottawa East gets up and makes a fool of himself again, I want to—

Mr. Roy: I am still cheering for him for the leadership.

Mr. Kerrio: You could do that sitting down.

Mr. Speaker: Are you addressing yourself to the motion that is before the House?

Mr. Deans: I'm trying.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to make sure the House understands that even though these standing committees will be sitting during prorogation, there will be the power to substitute.

Mr. Roy: That's important. We'd have missed that, you know, if he hadn't picked that up.

Mr. Deans: Yes, you would have missed it.

Mr. Martel: You wouldn't know the rules.

Mr. Deans: You wouldn't even understand it.

Mr. Speaker: Is that understood?

Hon. Mr. Welch: Yes. I understand from the clerk at the table that power is already given to the committees.

Motion agreed to.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

LABOUR RELATIONS AMENDMENT ACT

Mr. Williams moved first reading of Bill 126, An Act to amend the Labour Relations Act.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Williams: Mr. Speaker, the bill requires a trade union to provide additional information about its financial affairs to members and to the Ontario Labour Relations Board. The union must prepare a statement of salaries, expenses, fees and commissions, and a statement of investments to be provided to its members. An audited financial report must be filed annually with the board and the members of the trade union may obtain copies of the statement from the union upon request and without charge.

In addition, the bill limits the amount of union funds provided by Ontario members

that may be transferred outside of Canada, and requires that investments made of union funds be of a type authorized by the Trustee Act and the Pension Benefits Act.

Mr. Warner: Extend that to Inco; and send a message to George Weston.

MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. McMurtry moved first reading of Bill 127, An Act to amend the Municipal Act.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. McMurtry: There are two main purposes to this proposed bill. One is to extend the existing powers of councils and municipalities to pass bylaws to regulate and control the so-called body-rub parlours.

Mr. Foulds: It says "adult entertainment parlours" in the explanatory note.

Hon. Mr. McMurtry: The other purpose of the bill is to confer new powers on municipalities to license, regulate and control establishments which are not in the business of operating body rubs but in which sex-oriented activities are carried on or sex-oriented goods are sold.

Mr. Conway: You are a brave man given the present headlines.

Mr. Foulds: What does this do to the drug stores?

Hon. Mr. McMurtry: Perhaps I can comment very briefly on the history of this legislation. In 1975 amendments were made to the Municipal Act to permit municipal councils to pass bylaws for licensing, regulating, governing and inspecting body-rub parlours. The experience of some municipalities, particularly the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto—in the two years since the legislation was enacted would indicate that existing legislation does not go far enough in giving the municipalities the powers they need.

My ministry and the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs have received requests from the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, city of Toronto and others for legislation granting of further powers. The municipal bodies concerned have been consulted at each stage in the development of the legislation and have concurred in its form and content.

Mr. Foulds: Mr. Speaker, I draw to your attention the definition section of this bill should become a best seller.

LANDLORD AND TENANT AMENDMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. McMurtry moved first reading of Bill 128, As Act to amend the Landlord and Tenant Act.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. McMurtry: This bill is complementary to the amendments to the Municipal Act which I have just introduced. It provides that in every tenancy agreement involving commercial premises there shall be an implied term that if the tenant operates a body-rub parlour or an adult entertainment parlour without a licence for himself and his employees as required by municipal bylaw the landlord may re-enter the premises and terminate the tenancy.

LEGISLATIVE PAGES

Mr. Speaker: Before the orders of the day, and in view of the fact that sooner or later this session will come to an end, we would like to recognize the very great efforts of the group of young people, our pages, who have served since the House came back in October.

As is the custom, I will read their names into the record for posterity and will send them a copy of Hansard when that is printed.

We have: Peter Atkins of Markham, Terrie-Ann Butler of Port Severn, Erin Code of Perth, Andrew Cortens of Dryden, Americo Dean, III, referred to as Mark, of Belle River, Evan Ewasko of Sarnia, Kent Frame of Woodbridge, Douglas Dow Gibson of Sudbury, Lisa Gregson of Oakville, Robin MacKay of Freelon, William Marchant of Georgetown, Martin Maurer of Coderich, Catherine Purser of Lakefield, Leslie Sims of Whitby, Darryl Hannington Stauth of Mississauga, Lisa Stirling of Cobourg, Karyn Stock of Windsor, Cathy Strickland of Willowdale, Jay Swanborough of Burlington, Evelyn Ten Cate of Brockville, Susan Wandless of Toronto, and Wendy Wilson of Oakville.

Mr. Ruston: Just before the orders of the day, I would like to mention as a note of interest that Mark Dean's father was a page boy here a few years ago.

ANSWERS TO WRITTEN QUESTIONS

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I wish to table the answers to questions 68 and 69 standing on the notice paper. (See appendix B, page 3045.)

ORDERS OF THE DAY

CITY OF SAULT STE. MARIE ACT

Mr. Lane moved second reading of Bill Pr9, An Act respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

Motion agreed to.

The bill was also given third reading on motion.

CITY OF THUNDER BAY ACT

Mr. Hennessy moved second reading of Bill Pr36, An Act respecting the City of Thunder Bay.

Mr. Foulds: This is one of those rare and pleasant occasions when in spite of political differences, the member for Fort William (Mr. Hennessy) and the member for Port Arthur agree. I commend the bill for quick passage by the House.

Motion agreed to.

The bill was also given third reading on motion.

CONCURRENCE IN SUPPLY

Resolutions for supply for the following ministries were concurred in by the House:

- Ministry of Transportation and Communications;
- Ministry of Transportation and Communications (supplementary);
- Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs (supplementary);
- Ministry of Northern Affairs;
- Ministry of Northern Affairs (supplementary);
- Ministry of Correctional Services;
- Ministry of Natural Resources;
- Ministry of Natural Resources (supplementary).

STANDING PROCEDURAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

(concluded)

Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for adoption of the November 15, 1977, report of the standing procedural affairs committee.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, when this report was submitted we felt it would be wise to provide some time for all three parties in the House to give some consideration to the provisional rules. This is basically a motion which extends the provisional rules for the next session of this Parliament. I think now that everyone has had the opportunity to consider the provisional rules, it will simply

be a routine matter to adopt this report. It will have the effect of extending the provisional rules.

One or two things perhaps should be said very briefly at this time with respect to our understanding of the situation. Although not necessarily related to the motion itself, the following things have generally been agreed:

First, in the selection of estimates in the next session, the estimate choice will be by policy field, that is within the policy fields.

Secondly, we will extend to the next session the ballot which has already been completed as far as this session is concerned so that members will maintain their order. We will simply carry on next session with the balloting order already determined, with one exception; namely, we will provide for a ballot at the beginning of the next session for those who did not take advantage of the ballot for this one. That order will be determined and they will be added to the already agreed upon list of private members.

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Speaker, just with respect to that; I thank the government House leader for those comments about the two agreements which were reached. As I recall, we would have the opportunity, as we are dealing generally with the rules, to refer to an additional item I believed he was going to speak to. With respect to the bills that are standing in committee and were considered to be private members' bills, I understood these would stand over, with the opportunity that committees might be able to deal with them in the next session. If the minister would like to speak to that now, then I think that will complete all the outstanding items.

[4:00]

Hon. Mr. Welch: I thank the hon. member, actually I had my fingers set to cover three points, but I missed that one.

The third point was that insofar as private members' public bills are concerned—is that the proper reference to them?—on private members' public bills presently on this order paper, it's understood that if the movers of those bills so desire, at the beginning of the next session we could go through whatever formal steps are necessary at that time to place the private members' public bills in the same position on the new order paper as they now bear.

Mr. Breithaupt: That will include, I trust, the two items which we may discuss today if they proceed.

Hon. Mr. Welch: That's correct, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Conway: Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the government House leader for

that point, particularly about the balloting procedure, which I see as a very useful and positive change. I would ask, realizing I have not discussed this with my friend from Kitchener, whether or not there will be an overhauling of that procedure to more formalize the balloting procedures and to remove the rather anomalous conditions that exist at present.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Once the provisional rules have had an opportunity to work for a full session I think there will be a number of us in the House who might have a considerable amount to say about them. In fact, the clerk and others at the table, as they watch the working of the rules, will have some advice for us, and indeed we'll have ample opportunity to go through this.

Motion agreed to.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS ELECTION AMENDMENT ACT

Mr. Breithaupt moved second reading of Bill 116, An Act to amend the Election Act.

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to have the opportunity to make some remarks with respect to Bill 116, as it includes a number of areas in which I have been particularly interested. In the notes that are in the front of the bill, members of the House will be able to see that we deal with a number of particular themes.

The first theme, of course, is to some extent a repetition of the opportunities we had to deal with a certain item when the Municipal Elections Act, Bill 98, was before the House just last week. That suggests that the term "or other British subject" should be removed from the qualifications for voting in provincial elections.

This matter has been discussed in the House on a number of occasions. Back in May, 1972, and again in May, 1974, amendments to the Municipal Elections Act were brought forward and this general theme of citizenship as a qualification for voting was discussed by the House at that time. I might refer the House to the remarks which I made then, on page 2435 of Hansard on May 24, 1974. The comments and the principles were to some extent repeated in the opportunity to debate the recent changes which this House referred to as Bill 98, but there are just a few things that I feel are worthy of repetition on that particular theme.

We believe, Mr. Speaker, that Canadian citizenship should be the only criterion on which a person should have the right to vote within an Ontario election. I suppose that over the years, and we have made these arguments

when the bills have been brought forward from time to time, there were the historic reasons, because of our traditional immigration patterns, that would have led us to believe that persons naturally familiar with our election procedures and practices, since they came from the British Isles, would be able to fit into the Ontario scene perhaps more easily than those who came from other countries of the world.

However, that historic pattern of immigration has substantially changed, and now we find that we are, in fact, benefiting some persons by maintaining that phrase and we are discriminating against certain others. The amendments have been dealt with from time to time, as I have said, and in May, 1974 we were even at the stage where the minister charged with piloting the bill through the House, was prepared to change the Municipal Elections Act in order to remove the phrase, "or other British subject."

Obviously cooler, calmer or other heads prevailed when this matter came to the cabinet, and in the next week the amendment was withdrawn and the bill was not changed.

Last week we again had the opportunity to deal with that bill at the municipal level, but the House decided that was not satisfactory at that time.

I suggest the first thing we should do in this circumstance is to look at the federal election law. There we find that Canadian citizenship is the only criteria for voting in federal elections. There was a five-year period of grace granted in which this procedure could take place so that no one would be disenfranchised; but as of June 26, 1975, any subsequent elections was to be open only to persons who were Canadian citizens. As a result, the federal election, which we may expect in the coming year, is going to have Canadian citizens as the only group of persons who can vote.

This is surely an important decision. It is one that has not been entered into lightly; but it is one of which every immigrant to Canada since that time is aware, and which has been put in in a manner to allow persons who have come to Canada to complete their immigration requirements and become citizens. Surely there can be no rational reason for any other alternative for voting in federal elections; similarly, there can be no rational reason for any other criteria to be in place in Ontario in 1977 for voting in provincial elections, other than being a Canadian citizen.

There can be, I suggest to you, no middle ground on this point. The federal election

law has been changed; the citizenship requirements have been changed; and yet we are advised there are persons from some 40 nations in the world who, by coming to Ontario, can vote in the Ontario elections.

These people are from states within the Commonwealth, all recognizing Her Majesty as the head of the Commonwealth, but probably not recognizing anything much else in common.

Remember the tradition of the British Empire. That tradition was a most honourable one; but indeed at the present time the phrase "... or other British subject" really has absolutely no meaning, because the phrase is no longer "British subject;" the phrase is now, "Commonwealth citizen." Obviously we must welcome Commonwealth citizens and others into our communities and encourage them to become Canadians.

I recall, Mr. Speaker, just recently an occasion in Kitchener where some 63 Ugandan refugees became Canadian citizens. They were very pleased at the opportunity and at the welcome which they had received. They had come here as refugees from Uganda, from difficult times and from a country whose recent history has been a most unhappy one. They have now stepped forward and have become Canadian citizens. They are, of course, proud of their background and history; many of their parents or grandparents had come to Uganda originally from India. They have now decided to become Canadian citizens, and that is of course the kind of encouragement which this bill would bring forward.

I suppose it's really all summed up in an editorial which appeared in the Sault Daily Star of November 23. I'd like to just read a portion of that editorial for you:

"The legislation covering federal elections restricts the right to vote to Canadian citizens and there seems no reason why the provincial and municipal elections should not be confined to Canadian citizens.

"The right to vote is an important one, but it should be conferred only to those who are committed to this country to the point where they have embraced Canadian citizenship. Most Canadians would accept this qualification for voting. Equally important, it is probable that most people living in this country who are not Canadian citizens would accept the stipulation that they not have the right to vote in elections in this country unless they become Canadian citizens."

I realize it may be difficult for some members to support this particular amendment. I can only encourage them to stand up and put their responsibilities as Canadians first.

I do believe that this amendment brings forward an idea whose time has come and I hope that members will be able to support it.

My bill has another important theme which I hope will be supported by all members of the House. That theme deals with the accessibility and the general rules that cover those persons in our society who have physical handicaps or who are in hospital at the time of elections, or who may happen to be blind. The Chief Election Officer is by these amendments, given authority to set standards for convenient access to polling places by persons who are physically handicapped. In addition, the bill provides that so far as is reasonable, all polling places should be, and all advance polls must be, accessible to persons who are physically handicapped. In addition, those persons who are physically handicapped are permitted to name voting proxies up to and including the date of the election.

Finally, the restriction which presently exists that allows a blind person to be able to have a friend, but only one friend, vote at an election is removed. You will recall in the debate on Bill 98 the parliamentary assistant had suggested that this was a matter that could be open to abuse where one friend might vote separately and be the proxy for a number of blind persons. I don't think there will be any abuse if this does take place. I believe that one person could most honourably be able to vote and follow the instructions of a number of blind persons.

I hope the House will be able to see some reason, therefore, to support those amendments which deal particularly with the difficulties that handicapped persons have within our society. We obviously must encourage the voting and the active citizenship of these persons as well as of those of us who are able to move more easily to polling stations in order to exercise their own franchise.

There are three other changes which I am suggesting as improvements to the Election Act.

The first is that the political affiliation of candidates would be shown on the ballot. The second is that campaign material would be prohibited from being brought into or placed near a polling station on election day. The third is that the procedure for establishing the qualifications of a voter, commonly known as "vouching," that exists in rural areas would also be extended to urban polls.

The major importance for this last point lies in the difficulty of enumeration, particularly in the large apartment buildings where we hear from time to time of a whole build-

ing being missed at an enumeration, or of a floor in the building being missed; or indeed possibly even a block within an urban area being missed by the persons who are charged with preparing the voters' lists.

As a result, people who through no fault of their own have been missed would have the opportunity of having their names placed on the voters' list and being able to vote on election day where they are vouched for by their own neighbours whose names would be on the voters' list. I do not think it's a matter which is going to be open to abuse. Indeed I suppose the original legislation was probably put into place because it was thought that good rural citizens could vouch for their neighbours but one might well have to watch the city slickers who could be up to some tricks in encouraging voters who were not qualified or were not resident within that poll.

Mr. Conway: That's why those farmers in Prince Edward-Lennox are still trying to figure out who their member is and where he came from.

Mr. Breithaupt: That may well be the reason.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: They are not as dense as you are. They all know and they are quite happy with him.

Mr. Warner: They want you to resign, they keep sending me letters.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order.

Mr. Breithaupt: I suggest that the opportunity has now come to deal with this theme at this time so that we will be able to encourage more qualified citizens to vote easily, particularly where they have been missed and where the procedures at the present time do not allow them to vote on election day.

[4:15]

Therefore, there are three themes, I have referred to the first, the matter of citizenship; I have referred to the second, the matter of accessibility and convenience for our blind and handicapped persons; and thirdly I have mentioned particular items, especially the one of vouching. I suggest if the members of the House wish to encourage a greater involvement of people on election day, the passage of these amendments will have that beneficial effect. I hope all members of the House will be able to support this bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Does the hon. member for Kitchener wish to reserve any time?

Mr. Breithaupt: No, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Warner: I rise in support of the bill, an Act to amend the Election Act, put forward by the member for Kitchener. I wish to say

at the outset that throughout the debate which took place last week, despite the difference of opinion which existed, the concern which the member expressed was evident and appreciated. We may differ on points, but I always think it is very healthy when we see a concern and have it expressed in the way in which it was expressed by the member for Kitchener.

I would hope members of the House could appreciate that there really is a difference between municipal elections and provincial elections, as to what matters they address and why we perhaps should have different rules apply to each. It seems to me we should be moving to expand the franchise at the municipal level, while seeking to amend it in the way which is suggested here for provincial elections.

Municipal elections deal with those items which are immediate and close at hand, such as water, sewers, garbage collection, the school system and so on. It makes good sense to me that anyone who has resided in a community for at least two years has evidenced a concern and some connection with the community and should have the opportunity to vote, regardless of citizenship. I think that is extremely important.

When we come to provincial elections, however, I think we are dealing with matters which are not quite so immediate and quite so direct. They often deal with a wider scope of measures, and voters really should have a greater kind of commitment, that is to say, Canadian citizenship, which now fortunately is available after three years. I have for some time been hoping they would reduce the number of years, and they have, from five to three; that's applaudable. Now we should conform in provincial legislation to say that the rules which apply for federal elections will apply here.

I have a caution in all of this. I would ask the mover of the bill to consider seriously the date of implementation. The experience, as he knows from the changes which were made in 1972 with respect to federal legislation caused problems because the federal government, unfortunately, did not deal with the situation very well. People were not informed, and suddenly, at election time they became aware their franchise had been removed.

I went through that experience very directly, as I was a federal candidate in the election of 1972. I remember meetings were there were hundreds, literally hundreds of people who were having their franchise removed and who were very annoyed and angry about it. The federal government had

not informed them what was taking place. It seems to me there are several things that need to be done.

If we are going to change the rules, that should be made apparent through the information that is handed out in Canadian immigration offices, both here and in other countries, so that before someone contemplates coming to Ontario they know through the immigration office in their country of origin that the rules in Ontario are that you must be a Canadian citizen before voting in a provincial election.

I think also that the province should make sure that the information is disseminated to the community information offices—we have a large number of those in Metro Toronto—and in many languages, so that the citizens who are now residing in our city are well aware of what's required. That wasn't done in 1972 when the federal government decided to change the rules. Surely we can do things better.

Other things mentioned here are also an improvement over the present situation. The proxies for physically handicapped persons; I cannot underscore too heavily that the present system is inadequate. It poses great problems for the people who wish to vote and are physically handicapped to the point where they cannot leave their residence. I recall vividly in two elections, in 1975 and in 1977, the same two people residing in a house in my riding had enormous problems in trying to conform to the rules and in actually getting to vote. In one case we did manage to get a proxy vote for them; in the other we were too late, it didn't work. It's a problem and it should be overcome and it can be overcome.

I'm concerned about the location of polling places. Witness my own riding with 150 polls; in an area with a population of 75,000 we have 49 polling locations. In the one particular area where we have 8,000 people, we have one polling location, the remainder of the people must travel close to half a mile to vote, and these people live in high-rise buildings. Under the present legislation, before locating a polling station in an apartment building you must obtain the permission of the owner. We have a lot of apartment buildings where there are absentee landlords and where the property management people just don't seem to be particularly concerned about locating a polling station in their building.

I would like to see, if this passes and goes to committee, that we amend the bill to say that the decision about locating a polling

station in apartment buildings be left to the tenants of the building; that they decide whether or not they wish to have a polling station located in their building, provided there is at least a minimum number of voters; and we can establish a minimum number for the building.

I like the idea of placing the party affiliation to the ballot. I think that would be helpful. Some members may actually lose votes by that, but it might be a good way to get rid of some Conservatives.

Mr. Sargent: Wouldn't you like to put Liberal after your name, David?

Mr. Warner: I have a greater sense of pride than that, Eddie.

The present rules for voting really do make it quite difficult for handicapped persons to actively take part in the voting process. One of the things that needs to be done, of course, as the member suggests, is to make sure that our polling places are accessible to people who are handicapped.

Beyond that, what really needs to be done is quite obvious. The building codes need to be changed and the courses of instruction for architects and others need to be changed as well so that we design our buildings from the outset to accommodate people who are handicapped. It should not be an after the fact process, which is what we do now. I think that's essential and we just haven't done it up until now.

In conclusion, while I support the bill, I would hope—and I know the member has foregone any opportunity to respond at the end of this debate—that he would very seriously consider the date of implementation, particularly if this bill is passed and goes to committee. We're not going to deal with that until the spring, so everyone can be properly informed and we won't have the same fiasco which occurred in 1972 when the federal government decided to change its rules.

There are reasons for having a differentiation between municipal elections and provincial elections. At some point this government really does need to expand the franchise at the municipal level, but first we need to change these rules as they apply to the provincial elections. Hopefully that process will begin today when all members in this Assembly will support the legislation put before us.

Mr. G. Taylor: Mr. Speaker, may I address myself to Bill 116 and the member for Kitchener? I am very pleased to see such a bill come forward. In my own opinion of what private members' legislation should

be, this bill is one that fits that category entirely. It is one that is bringing attention to complications in the Elections Act and is bringing to our attention the complications that people have in exercising their franchise in this province.

Let me first deal with the physically handicapped. Although he has put a definition in his bill of the physically handicapped, and I may comment upon that later, he has not defined what those physical handicaps might be.

Even today I am labouring under a physical handicap, a cold, but I am sure we would not include that, Mr. Speaker. He has a type in mind, and when and if this bill comes to committee would he put forward possibly a greater definition of those who might be physically handicapped? Many of us have the concern that it could be extended to maybe a meagre hang-over in the morning, rather than those whom we know have genuine physical handicaps.

The other thing on that same topic of the physically handicapped is that it says "physically incapable of attending a polling place."

There again, I express the same comments; that might apply where one might be physically incapable of attending a polling place, but might not be physically handicapped. I know the member has not reserved time for rebuttal on that, but he might explain that at some future date in committee, whether it is inclusive of both of them or one excludes the other, because one might genuinely have a physical handicap but it might not include that of being physically incapable on the day of voting.

It might particularly apply to those who are immediately hospitalized, and that happens frequently. As you are coming up to the voting date, you might not always know that you will have to attend hospital on an emergency basis, but you might still be physically incapable of attending, yet capable of voting. There again, the proxy situation that he puts forward at a later time is very laudable.

Also, the designation of the physically handicapped using the international symbol is of great assistance. Many of our buildings, be they public or otherwise, do not have this on them and are not built that way and constructed to take care of the physically handicapped. It is becoming more and more a manner of construction, indeed the symbol is becoming more and more common throughout our public areas.

But we must keep in mind when we put forward this idea, when we give that power

to the Chief Election Officer to set the standards, and those standards do go down to his designations as the election comes forward, that because indeed the Chief Election Officer could not view all these places the standards should not restrict the use of many buildings which are presently available to us today, such as schools, community buildings, arenas, apartments and homes.

If the regulations were to be applied too stringently, or the standards set too stringently, we might disenfranchise many voters just because the distances are too great. Those who might be physically handicapped may not want to travel the distances to a polling booth that was located in a building that met the standards of the Chief Election Officer, should those standards be too stringent and not enough buildings available.

As to the proxies, Mr. Speaker, I think this is a very excellent idea. We have had great difficulties in the past with proxies. Although he is reducing the requirement as set out in the Act in its present form, where you get a medical practitioner vouching for the physically handicapped, I do not think he needs to go that far on the proxy. Maybe just to keep the checks and balances in our voting system would be enough, because some people do play free and easy with the voting when it comes time, what with their zeal and their anxiousness for their particular candidate or their party. We might just leave that in there. Then when it comes time at committee stage there might be a greater safeguard for the proxy, rather than just somebody saying he is physically incapable by way of affidavit or some other oath. So a medical practitioner may be sufficient safeguard on that and perhaps we do not need that section repealed.

[4:30]

Again, speaking on the very excellent portion dealing with Canadian citizenship, we have come a long way since the days when British subjects were the original colonials, many of our forefathers came from the British Isles and a British subject was a label that meant, as the speaker for the bill has said, he was attuned to our political background and to our political ways and traditions.

When we get to Canadian citizenship I think that is a very prime concern and one of mine. I think if a person is interested enough to be putting forth his effort for this country, he or she should become a citizen. One should not be able to vote for the type of government we have in this province, both federally and provincially, without being a Canadian citizen. I'm sure if the member for

Renfrew North (Mr. Conway) were speaking today he would go back through the history of how between the First and Second World Wars we were gaining independence. This was also true even during the wars—when our forces fought under our own flag, as one unit, not under the paternalism of the British forces.

It would appear that some would like to continue that paternalism now by leaving the term British subject in legislation. I feel we have come a long way in getting ourselves out from under that paternalism and out of that puberty and into adulthood, where we can put forth our mandate on our own as Canadian citizens, not being hampered by "or British subject."

I would definitely support his section on the British subject part of the Act, I think it should coincide with the federal legislation. I don't think all our provincial legislation should necessarily coincide with federal legislation, but in this case it does give some conformity to our electoral procedures so that one knows he is a Canadian citizen.

I am sure those who are British subjects who live in countries other than the British Isles, if we went to many of their jurisdictions surely the fact of citizenship is one of their most prime concerns in voting in their country. Surely not just an itinerant person who happens to be passing through under the label of a British subject or a British passport should be able to vote for the government of this province or of this country.

Some of the other features of this bill I am sure can be corrected in the committee stage; some are redundant in that they have been taken care of in the original legislation. The mover of this bill has added words to it and he has amplified it, but I think by the time it reaches the committee stage it will form a very good addition to the Election Act. I am sure if it does not come to its final reading that the government and the clerk, who I understand in putting forth some suggestions for amending the Election Act itself, will give great consideration to these features in the changes in that Act if this bill does not become legislation.

Mr. Conway: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I am very pleased to rise in support—not only in support of Bill 116 but perhaps with equal enthusiasm in support of my colleague from Kitchener, who has, I think, over the years made somewhat a personal crusade of improving our election process in this province. I certainly want to commend the hon. member for Kitchener for a very impor-

tant focus on an extremely sensitive area of our political process.

I must say, Mr. Speaker, that having gone through two provincial elections I have been impressed generally by the degree in which our electoral process works in positive terms. The system really does seem to work, by and large, with great effect. I can well recall a friend of mine being involved in a disputed election and in the recount procedures and the like, and expecting to find many sinister things. He was able to comment when it was all over that, really and truly, the electoral process in this province is a credit to the people of the community.

I speak as someone from Renfrew county where elections and the process which surrounds them has probably got a special flavour. One of my good Conservative friends in the most recent election was reminiscing one day about how someone had once told him that the tradition in our area had been on election day one voted early and voted often.

But there are some disturbing trends in modern elections and I suppose in modern provincial elections. For example I was looking at the return from the records, which of course is that sessional paper published after each election in this province, which gives among other things the statistics on voter turnout. It disturbs me, because I think surely the principle that is most important in Bill 116 is, as my colleague for Kitchener has so eloquently put it, that we must make the process as available and as accessible as possible.

When I look down the list and see, for example, in the recent provincial elections of 1963, 1967, 1971, 1975 and 1977 that we have had voter turnout of only 63.5 per cent in 1967; 66.2 per cent, 1971; then 73.5 per cent and down now to 65.6 per cent. I think those are, in a sense, alarming trends for me, that only two-thirds of the electorate are participating. I know there may be some here who feel that is relatively speaking—

Mr. Foulds: There aren't two-thirds of the members in the House today.

Mr. Conway: —a good turnout because I realize that in recent American presidential elections the turnout has really been shockingly low. At least I think that in the 1976 case it was lower than it had been on many occasions.

Looking at the individual constituencies, Mr. Speaker, I am sure, like all members here, you are alarmed to realize that on June 9, 1977, less than 60 per cent of the good burghers in Chatham-Kent turned out to re-

elect our friend the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough).

Looking down the list there are a number of constituencies where the turnout was significantly less than 60 per cent. That is a trend, I think, that has some alarming implications about it, and I think Bill 116 as it seeks to make the process more accessible and make the participation greater than it has been, is for that purpose eminently laudable.

I think, as the member for Kitchener has said, that surely there is a responsibility for those of us in this chamber, at least in the electoral process to unify and make uniform the qualifications of voting for all citizens in all elections in this province, whether they be municipal, federal or provincial.

That, of course, takes me to section 5 of the bill, which seeks to remove the British subject qualification. I don't intend to review the very excellent debate of a week ago to which there has been reference made by my friend the member for Simcoe Centre (Mr. G. Taylor) and also the member for Scarborough-Ellesmere (Mr. Warner). I want to say that I think the comments made by the member for Simcoe Centre are extremely appropriate. I know they are comments shared and felt by all members of all parties.

I was impressed, Mr. Speaker, to receive from my good friend, the member for Brant-Oxford-Norfolk (Mr. Nixon), a written submission from the Treasurer in response to an order paper question tabled by him some days ago which was an inquiry of the ministry to the effect: "For the purposes of the municipal and the provincial elections Acts, what countries are included as the homelands of British subjects?" The review that was provided makes, I think to say the least very interesting reading. It seems to me, if my conversations have been accurate, that what is really being told to us by various officials is that as it presently stands, the "British subjects" category is quite unenforceable and basically meaningless.

Mr. Foulds: What does that mean?

Mr. Conway: We're simply told it cannot be enforced, at least that was one of the implications. But to the extent it can be, I want to review for the member for Port Arthur some of the homelands of British subjects in terms of provincial elections. Three of the countries listed, I think, are very interesting: South Africa, the Republic of Ireland, and Rhodesia.

I see that as a very significant concern for members of this Assembly, at least for any member here who would feel obligated to defend that principle, because quite frankly

all of us, I think, have probably, from time to time expressed in private or public serious concerns about what is going on in at least two of those jurisdictions, South Africa and Rhodesia. I think it's the ultimate hypocrisy to allow a provision which would make it possible for South Africans and Rhodesians to vote in our provincial elections. I don't think that's something we would want to allow.

I think because the British subject provision is non-reciprocal it's certainly not relevant in the modern context; and I've been led to believe by certain members that it is basically unenforceable in terms of the election process. For those, and many of the reasons expressed by my friend from Simcoe Centre it certainly should be allowed to lapse.

Section 6, Mr. Speaker, deals with the provision that the ballot shall contain the names of the candidates and their political party affiliations. I speak with very positive vigour in support of that, because I had a personal experience in 1975 which I think would make me want to support that for personal reasons. In my first run at elective office in that election, there were basically three new candidates whose names were in order on the ballot: Conway, Sean; Cotinam, Robert; Cox, Robert. For the average citizen in the constituency, who really didn't know any of us outside of the brief period of the election campaign, that was a very confusing ballot. I am sure that had the—

Mr. Martel: That's why you won it.

Mr. Conway: —party affiliation been identified, I would have won by—

Mr. Nixon: A landslide.

Mr. Conway: —considerably more than 183 votes that were afforded me on that occasion.

Mr. Nixon: The people who know quality knew.

Mr. Conway: I want to say that I would strongly support that particular provision from my own personal experience.

Mr. Martel: You would never have made it if they knew you.

Mr. B. Newman: They've selected quality.

Mr. Conway: Section 10 which seeks—

Mr. Foulds: They would not have voted for you if they knew you were a Liberal, no way.

Mr. Conway: Mr. Speaker, I don't know why whenever I try to speak in reasonable and moderate terms I am incessantly heckled by members, particularly of the left.

Mr. Nixon: Good question.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: It is the only time they exercise good judgement.

Mr. Conway: Section 10 deals with the provision that no persons shall bring or place near a polling place any campaign material displaying the name of the candidate or any political material. I don't know whether other members faced what I did in the June 9 election in 1977, but I distinctly recall, in a great number of polling stations which it was my considerable privilege to visit on that famous day, the government candidates having these extraordinarily expensive election-day kits which were festooned in those elaborate and unforgettable colours now symbolic of that failing attempt—red, blue and white, and emblazoned on the scrutineer's book was something like, "Your future, Your choice"; and then a few other things. I thought, "You know if I'd been following the campaign I might have been influenced by that." Perhaps that was a contravention of the Act as it was. I saw a great deal of that and I wondered if indeed that was a proper thing. I would strongly support this particular section.

Finally, I feel very strongly that the proxy provisions deserve tightening. I don't know whether other members faced difficulties with university students, for example, in the June 9 election. They really found themselves, rightly or wrongly, in that neither fish nor fowl category. The election was called when the universities were breaking up and the vote was taking place when many of them were far distant from both their universities and the residences of their parents.

In summation, I want to say I feel very strongly that this is an eminently recommendable piece of legislation, deserving the support of all members in this House to not only make the election process in this province uniform—

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. member's time has expired.

Mr. Conway: —but certainly to make the process most accessible so that we can truly have, in that famous Liberal phrase, an honestly participatory democracy.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I would like to inform the members of the House that this debate must conclude at 4:55. The member for Beaches-Woodbine.

[4:45]

Ms. Bryden: This bill is a bill which gives members schizophrenia because it has eight different major proposals in it, all of which really require debate at considerable length; yet we have less than one hour to deal with all eight of them and only a very few members can participate in that time. It is not the same as a second reading of government bills, where any member who wishes to participate in second reading does have an opportunity,

if he disagrees with parts of the bill, to inform the House as to why he disagrees and why he is voting one way or the other.

I think also a private member's bill of this sort is really an abuse of the system of private members' bills. The idea is to allow discussion of new proposals, new legislative ideas and new principles the government hasn't seen fit to embody in its legislation so far. If we're going to do that seriously, we have to deal with one principle at a time. It is unfair to members and incorrect use of the private members' hour to ask members to try to make up their minds whether on the eight items presented they are for five and against three, or for three and against five, and then decide to vote.

Fortunately, I'm in the position where I'm able to say which ones I support and which ones I oppose, but most of my colleagues are not because time does not permit that. They're going to have a very difficult time, I'm sure, weighing up how to vote on this bill. I don't think the vote will mean that much for that reason.

Let me just give you my box score on the bill, Mr. Speaker.

I find that I'm for three clauses without much change. I support the two that deal with increasing access for the handicapped, which is certainly something that we must arrange. Some of the ways of arranging it have been mentioned by the other speakers. Also, I support the one about putting party labels on the ballot. In fact, I can't understand why the government has never done this in its 34 years in office. It must be ashamed of that Progressive Conservative label and afraid the voters might not vote for them if they saw the label there.

Those are the three clauses I would support without very much argument.

There are three other clauses I would support, but with some modifications perhaps of a minor nature. One is the one regarding proxies for handicapped persons. In principle it's good, but I wouldn't suggest a person can come into the polling booth and say: "John Jones out there who is on the list is handicapped and unable to come to the polls. I have his signature saying I can vote for him. I will sign a proxy for him and vote for him." The returning officer has no way of knowing whether John Jones has a bad cold or whether he is really physically disabled. I think we have to have some form of verification of the handicap otherwise we're just opening it wide to abuse.

The same applies to the question of blind voters. If you allow one person to vote for any number there is a danger that somebody

will come in representing all the residents, say of an institution for the blind and vote for them, when it should be a very personal matter between the blind person and a friend.

Then on the question of literature being in the polling booth or near it, there doesn't seem to be any real definition of what "near" means. That's something that would have to be changed. We certainly don't think there should be any literature in the polling booth, but whether it can be across the street from it or on the next lot is a question that must be defined.

My score so far is for three and for three more with modifications. The other two present even more problems.

The one about allowing urban voters to have the same rights as rural voters in establishing their qualifications when they have been omitted in error, is something which requires a great deal of further study. This apparent discrimination was definitely put in because conditions are very different in urban polls where people don't know each other as well and where there are much greater opportunities for abuse. We would have to look at all the possibilities and ways of avoiding any abuse before we could adopt or even endorse the principle of that particular clause.

Finally, on the question of British subjects, while I support the principle that citizenship should be the criteria, we also have to look at the need for a grandfather clause or some sort of provision whereby people who have been accustomed to having the franchise for years, who are British subjects and who have been here for a long time, should not be disenfranchised immediately or should not be disenfranchised at all if they have been here for a very long time. Our citizenship courts are very overloaded right now, especially since the number of years required in order to obtain citizenship has been dropped from five to three. We should not completely or automatically disenfranchise all British subjects who have been here for a considerable time, but we should notify new immigrants coming in that they will be required to obtain citizenship before they vote, regardless of where they come from.

So, Mr. Speaker, I am, as I say, schizophrenic on how to vote on this bill, because I'm for it and against it at the same time. I hope in future private members will not try and cover eight principles in one bill.

I also hope the government will take cognizance of the fact one should amend Election Acts as soon after the last election and as long before the next election as possible in order to give ample time for changes to

be known and to be debated. I hope we will see government legislation implementing some of these principles as soon as possible, giving us an opportunity to debate them more fully.

I also hope the government will look at the companion piece of legislation, the Election Finances Reform Act, and bring in long overdue amendments to that Act. I understand the Commission on Election Contributions and Expenses has recommended very substantial changes in that Act to this government several times and the government has never brought them in, which must indicate perhaps it isn't interested in seeing that bill improved. It's a new bill and it stands to reason it needs improvement after operating for the few years it had been in effect.

So, Mr. Speaker, I will have to ponder my schizophrenia between now and the vote as to how I am going to support this bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The member for Durham East has about one minute.

Mr. Cureatz: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and I must thank the hon. member for giving me such a long length of time to express my views on the member's bill.

Mr. McClellan: Fifty-nine seconds too much.

Mr. Cureatz: With a minute left, I won't have the opportunity of examining each section phrase by phrase. Let me say I am in partial support of Bill 116. There are a number of specific sections in the bill that do attract me, but there are a few other sections which do not attract me. Unfortunately, as was previously expressed, I cannot divide myself equally on all the sections and I am torn. What am I to do in this situation?

Mr. McClellan: Vote against it.

Mr. Conway: We hear you had quite an election down there on June 9; maybe that's why you are torn.

Mr. Cureatz: The electorate were torn too, I might add.

To highlight some aspects of the bill: The citizenship item certainly worries me in regard to retroactively or immediately cutting off those franchised; I hope that possibly a grandfather clause might be appropriate.

I do compliment the member in regard to the handicapped. In our present day society we have gone a long way in helping handicapped people to ordinary access to public buildings, libraries, museums and the like. Further access to polls, is complementary. The one major concern, though, is giving the Chief Election Officer—

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. member's time has expired.

Mr. Cureatz: —a very wide discretion in regard to access to polls. As the situation stands in the bill, unfortunately I will not be able to support it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That concludes the time for ballot item 17; it is deferred now until 5:50 p.m.

THE FAMILY BENEFITS AMENDMENT ACT

Mr. Martel moved second reading of Bill 54, An Act to amend the Family Benefits Act.

Mr. Conway: I wish to welcome back the hon. member for Sudbury East.

Mr. Martel: Thank you, it is nice to be back with this august body.

Mr. Conway: Do you want Uncle Paul here for this?

Mr. McClellan: Let the record show the yak is absent.

Mr. Martel: No, I'll try to restrain myself tonight.

The purpose of the bill is very simple; it is to remove references to the sex of the parent, so that either parent, be it the mother or the father of the child will be eligible to obtain benefits. It is really aimed at one particular bit of discrimination which presently exists against the father-led single-parent family.

I might say in over four years as critic of the Ministry of Community and Social Services, I have repeatedly made the effort to have this bit of discrimination removed. Over the years we simply got the answer that it's very complicated and very complex, and we had to study family law before we in fact could remove it. I have never been able to get anyone to take it beyond that and explain to me what all the complication is about.

In the final analysis, why the government, I believe, didn't want to bring in the bill was simply they felt too many men might stay home and they would have to support them, and that wasn't cricket. I think that's the only reason the government failed over the years to respond, despite telling us over and over again—as my friend the member for St. George (Mrs. Campbell) knows—that it was a very complex matter and we didn't understand it. No one ever told us what it was we didn't understand. I suspect the reason is the one I have just given.

The problem is a simple one. If a father, for any number of reasons, chooses to raise the children on his own, he cannot obtain financial assistance to raise the children properly as he sees fit. He might get short-term benefits in the form of general welfare for three months, but in fact he cannot get or

qualify for family benefits. Even that is a misnomer, because he can qualify if he raises enough Cain. I'll come back to that in a few moments.

Now if he chooses to raise the children for the following reasons: "Who is a single parent with a dependent child and who is a widow or a widower"—that is what we want in the Act now removing the discrimination that exists in the other Act; "Whose spouse has deserted the family for three months or more; whose spouse is a patient in a sanatorium, hospital or similar institution; whose spouse is in prison in a penal institution and at the date of the application has a term of imprisonment remaining to be served of six months or more; who is divorced from the parent of the dependent child and has not remarried; or a mother whose dependent child was born out of wedlock."

It seems to me it isn't just in the event of the death of the mother, but there are a whole series of reasons for which a father might attempt to qualify in order to raise his children as he sees fit. Yet as simple as that might be, this government has failed to move on it over the years.

It has been very interesting. A number of years ago I think there were seven orders in council passed. My colleague tells me the score is now eight. In each of those instances I guess what had to happen was the government said, "Well, special circumstances." The special circumstances, really, have been that if the fellow who was looking for benefits could raise enough Cain; if he could get members of the Legislature to speak out on his behalf; if he could get television coverage; if he appeared on the Ombudsman show; in any variety of ways he could qualify for benefits. It wasn't really the "special circumstances," in my opinion, that led to granting these benefits, but in fact the old Tory game. And that is what you do is you take those few who are raising Cain and you grant them the family benefit allowance by order in council. You silence them and don't endanger the thing by going beyond one case at a time. It limits the amount of pressure that might be exerted on the government. Over the years we have now managed to get eight fathers, I believe, to receive family benefits.

[5:00]

Hon. Mr. Norton: Twenty-five.

Mr. Martel: Twenty-five? My, we're really moving.

Mr. McClellan: Isn't that wonderful, 25. Lucky 25, big 25. What a generous minister.

Mr. Martel: I'm glad the minister corrects me. I appreciate being corrected and now know that there are 25 fathers who qualify—

Hon. J. A. Taylor: What do you want, to put every father on it?

Mr. Martel: —for family benefits under the Act; not really under the Act but who have special circumstances and qualified by order in council. It's interesting that we have one former ComSoc minister here and we also have the present minister; maybe they can tell us how complicated it is.

What really bothers me is that we talk about privacy for people to obtain those benefits but in the cases I've seen there has been less than privacy in order to obtain the benefits necessary to raise the children. They've really had to put themselves out on a limb.

I recall the famous Currie case, the gentleman from Penetang whose story appeared in the press. The question was raised in the Legislature and it went to the Ombudsman. Mr. Currie was attempting to look after the children. In fact there wasn't, in his opinion, anyone he felt he could trust with the children at that tender age, no one to raise the children in the manner he wanted. After the case got a great deal of flak and after all kinds of people got involved, the government knuckled to the pressure and it passed an order in council.

I ask members: What does that do, first to Mr. Currie; second to his children; and third to men as a whole who under certain circumstances are forced into a position where they must raise the children? Heaven forbid; I stayed home a couple of days to look after the kids and I want to tell you I was so glad to get out of the house it wasn't even funny.

I say that giving respect to the women who have made it their business to stay home and look after children. I sometimes wonder how they can stand the pressures when the fathers who stay home for two or three days are absolutely delighted to get out once the circumstances which have caused them to stay home have gone by. I just give the mothers credit. I give fathers credit who have chosen to look after their children because of the departure or the death of a spouse, I give credit to those men.

In our society we really don't look at it that way. The ministry's approach over the years has been just the opposite. They don't give them any credit. What we hear from back-benchers is that they're lazy and they don't want to go to work. That's nonsense. Some men have chosen to raise their children in the type of atmosphere they want.

There was a second case in 1974-75 and it too came to the Legislature. I don't want to mention this gentleman's name. He didn't want it raised then, I don't expect he wants it raised now. But he was attempting to educate himself, and his wife left him and went off to another country. He couldn't get her to come back. He ultimately had to drop out of school. He could have finished, and has since I understand, and is not only paying back to society—because he has a good job—far more than he received, but at the same time he has raised the children who were left with him when the wife departed.

The ministry had—I don't want to use the word but I will—a hooker in that one too. It said that because the wife had visiting rights, that he and she in fact had signed a separation agreement and therefore he wasn't eligible for benefits. Really, it was just any old thing you can hang your hat on by the Ministry of Community and Social Services to not give the head of a father-led family the benefits by which he could raise his children.

It seems to me to be really backward in this day and age. I think we should be encouraging more fathers, should the need arise, to look after their children, rather than put them in a type of foster situation. It's much more preferable, I think, that the father do the job—particularly in the formative years—rather than some outsider or a series of outsiders who might have to stay with the children while the father is working afternoons or if he's on shift work or working weekends. Very often, when the children should be with someone like the natural father, they are with a total stranger. I don't think that's proper. Surely the father should have the option. I don't think it is going to escalate. As I said earlier, most fathers are absolutely delighted after three or four days, to get away from having to look after three or four children.

I want to wind up, because I understand the minister is going to take part in this debate later on. I am waiting to hear what he has to say. I hope he is going to support the principle as I hope members from both sides of the House will support the principle. It is a very simple principle. It is simply to remove discrimination in yet another place in this ministry. I would prefer to see it come in holus-bolus and remove all of the discrimination in all of the Acts which pertain to people in the province, rather than do it piecemeal. In the final analysis it would make it a lot better if we did it that way. But I am hopeful that I will get the support necessary to give this bill second reading.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Does the member wish to reserve any time?

Mr. Martel: Not really, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Baetz: It is difficult to oppose the objectives of Bill 54. Good legislation should reflect the prevailing values of the society which it governs. It is almost trite to say that a predominant value, although admittedly still an emerging value in today's Canadian society, is that of equality of the sexes.

The Family Benefits Act, by excluding male heads of one-parent families, is outdated in that it reflects the values of a now bygone period and a lifestyle where men generally were the sole breadwinners of the family. The difficulty, of course, is to translate these desirable objectives into practical measures through Bill 54. I am sure the Minister of Community and Social Services (Mr. Norton) will be pointing to some of the administrative and practical difficulties, and I am sure he will also be referring to some of the financial implications. But financial expenditures, substantial as they might be, are by no means formidable in my view.

Although provincial expenditures would rise if heads of one-parent families were included under the provincial Family Benefits Act, the cost to municipalities would decline. This is because quite a number of these families now do receive, under special arrangements and in a somewhat hit-and-miss way, some short-term help from some municipalities under a shared cost municipal-provincial arrangement.

I think too, in estimating the net costs of Bill 54, we should take into consideration that expenditures are now being carried by the Children's Aid Societies which frequently must care for children where a father has been deserted or widowed and who simply cannot cope either financially or otherwise by himself.

The unit cost of keeping these children in care in a Children's Aid Society is likely to be higher than if the cost of that child were covered by a reformed Family Benefits Act.

I am also convinced that the new family support legislation under Bill 59, sponsored by the Ministry of the Attorney General, will keep costs down if fathers are to be included under the Family Benefits Act as Bill 54 proposes. The reason for my optimism is that under Bill 59 mothers who have deserted their husbands and dependent children in future, unlike today, can be ordered to help support financially their husbands and children if it can be proved that they can afford to do so. Because of the high rate of par-

ticipation by women in the labour force, many will be able to afford to do so.

No one can predict with 100 per cent accuracy how many deserted fathers with dependent children would, as a result of their inclusion in the Family Benefits Act, quit work and rely on the public Treasury for the support of themselves and their children. My own hunch is that very few do so, even if in many cases their payments from family benefits might be as high or even higher than income which they could earn through employment. We know there are thousands of families now, the so-called working poor, where this is the case.

To sum up, I am not only in philosophical agreement with the objectives of Bill 54 but I am also convinced that the financial implications would not be formidable. What does bother me very much however, is that once again we are dealing with a private member's bill which is clearly a money bill. This is the second time in as many weeks I have debated a private member's bill which is clearly a money bill.

Mr. McClellan: You never act on these things.

Mr. B. Newman: All bills are money bills.

Mr. Martel: It's not a money bill.

Mr. Baetz: Last week, if you will recall, we debated Bill 109 on special education which had vast financial implications. We keep dealing with private members' bills such as Bill 54 which are money bills, even though the opposition members know full well they are clearly inappropriate.

Mr. McClellan: Let the government bring in some bills then. They have been talking about this for five years.

Mr. Baetz: The fourth report of the Ontario Commission on the Legislature, September 1975, dealt at length with the role of private members and private members' bills and made a number of recommendations which have been accepted. That commission noted, and I quote:

"For a private member, two major constraints are in operation. He may not introduce any bill whose passage would result in the expenditure of public funds since, in the parliamentary system's view of responsible government, the ministry must retain control of the purse strings."

Mr. Bolan: That's the point. Responsible government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order. Order, please. I think the member is straying from the bill.

Mr. Baetz: The report also noted a further constraint that has been placed on a private

member's bill by the convention or tradition which has developed in this Ontario Legislature and which precludes the taking of a vote during private members' hours. Because we are operating on the basis of that commission's recommendations, I wonder what we are doing debating Bill 54 or, for that matter, any other private members' bills with money implications. I wonder if it is to give opposition members a public platform to grandstand, or to recite sanctimoniously in this House, their deep sense of humanity and wisdom about all that is wrong with society in Ontario.

Mr. Roy: What do you think you're doing?

Mr. Baetz: When we on the government side support the objectives and principles enunciated, but then raise the practical financial questions which sometimes lead to our opposing the measure, we are angrily accused, as I was last week by the leader of the NDP, of the worst sort of double-talk and hypocrisy.

Mr. Bolan: You don't want to legislate; we have to do it through private members' bills.

Mr. McClellan: You got the patent on that.

Mr. Baetz: The old adage says, "Make me a fool once, shame on you. Make me a fool twice, shame on me."

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order.

Mr. Roy: You are out of order.

Mr. Baetz: As much as I support the objectives of Bill 54, I will not allow myself to be tricked into what might appear to be double-talk.

Mr. Martel: That isn't what you told me last Friday.

Mr. Baetz: I will, therefore, oppose Bill 54 and will join those who will rise to veto it today. I am doing so not to hinder the objectives of Bill 54 but, on the contrary, to facilitate the earliest implementation of those objectives.

Mr. Kerrio: That's 35 years you've had. You've been at it 35 years.

Mr. Martel: He was supporting it on Friday.

Mr. McClellan: You're a Fascist.

Mr. Baetz: But the route to that goal, I suggest, is not the dead-end road which leads to the inevitable distinction of private members' measures with money implications. There are other ways to achieve implementation of Bill 54—

Mr. Martel: How?

Mr. Baetz: —which I could support and will support.

Mr. McClellan: What a sell-out you are.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: It doesn't cost anything. What are you worried about?

Mr. Baetz: One way, as I am sure the legislatively battle-scarred veteran from Sudbury East (Mr. Martel) knows, could be to introduce a resolution in this Legislature, because a resolution is not financially restrictive.

Again, to refresh our memories, I quote from the Ontario commission report:

"A member who wishes the House to consider an action with financial implications can circumvent the prohibition on money bills by introducing a resolution calling for House to endorse the action."

Alternatively, therefore, if the hon. member for Sudbury East wishes to pursue the objectives of Bill 54, he should introduce a resolution, which I would support, to refer the matter to a standing or select committee for study and report.

Mr. Martel: Oh, that's a red herring.

Mr. Kerrio: Weak argument.

Mr. Martel: Last Friday you were supporting it.

Mr. Baetz: Finally, another route—and the most appropriate one—would be for the government itself to introduce legislation amending the Family Benefits Act, which it should do, along the lines proposed in Bill 54. That would bring family benefits legislation into harmony with our new family law legislation and make it more consistent with this government's commitment to enshrine in our laws the principle of equality of the sexes.

By refusing to support Bill 54 in any way, shape or form, I hope to contribute to a decision we must take, that during the next session we will cut out this farce, the futile charade of debating private members' bills with money implications.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Speaker, after more than 35 years of neglect of this legislation—

Hon. J. A. Taylor: More than 39 years? You are only 39 today, it was said in the House.

Mrs. Campbell: All right, 39—however long it is.

Mr. McClellan: Bring back Louis P. Cecile. [5:15]

Mrs. Campbell: When we come to a statement which means we cannot introduce in any appropriate way—a resolution doesn't achieve what the member is suggesting—anything to try to shame this government into eliminating discrimination, perhaps we have to forgive the member. He hasn't been here long enough—

Mr. Baetz: I have read your report.

Mrs. Campbell: —to face the frustrations which we have faced in trying to measure up to the problems of discrimination.

Mr. Pope: Oh, yes. We're all frustrated.

Mrs. Campbell: Of course I endorse the principle of this bill. I endorse it fully because I have spent my lifetime fighting discrimination wherever I see it. When a person says to me there is discrimination but it would cost too much money to correct it—that's what the minister told me in the estimates—

Mr. Baetz: That's not what he said.

Mr. Martel: The hon. member for Ottawa West has found another red herring.

Mr. Roy: I didn't think he would come up with a phoney excuse like that.

Mrs. Campbell: —then it's time we stood up as opposition members to declare that we do not subscribe to that theory.

Mr. Martel: They whipped the hon. member for Ottawa West into shape, didn't they?

Mr. Samis: It didn't take long either.

Mr. Roy: The hon. member for Ottawa West won't get in the cabinet if he's going to buck the government.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Speaker, I have only one regret to express, and that is that the member for Sudbury East, who has fought vociferously indeed for this amendment, has neglected other areas of discrimination in this bill. I see now we are simply playing a game, because they're going to veto it. Let them also veto this one. Section 7(1) of the Family Benefits Act provides for disability allowances. That bill does not create discrimination. In the casual kind of way in which we deal with regulations under Acts, I submit the government has brought in a regulation that is illegal under the Act, because the regulation creates the discrimination. The regulation states that whereas a dependent male spouse may apply for disability pension, a dependent female spouse may not.

That is provided not in the Act, but by regulation. I'd like the member to realize this, because that is the sneakiest way to create discrimination I can possibly contemplate. I challenge that regulation and I trust the committee will take it under advisement and throw it out. I submit that you cannot provide for discrimination under a regulation when the section does not provide discrimination. Were it to go to committee, I suppose I could bring in a resolution. The Tories could then not veto it, but they could bury it, as they've buried every attempt we've made, certainly since I've been in this House.

I referred to the fact that this minister—and I understand; he's faltering, bumbling—hasn't taken over his ministry and he doesn't know what's going on in it. But in estimates when this came up he said he recognized this was an anomaly but it would cost too much money to give equality to the women under this bill.

Mr. Roy: Same excuse as the member for Ottawa West.

Mr. Martel: The member for Ottawa West should be ashamed of himself.

Mrs. Campbell: That is the minister's answer and all his protestations are not going to win a thing when the minister takes that position.

Mr. Roy: The member for Ottawa West is hiding behind a red herring.

Mrs. Campbell: Perhaps if we had a new and enlightened minister such as the member who has just spoken we might have more hope.

Mr. Roy: You're phoney.

Mr. Pope: What about the public accounts committee?

Mr. McClellan: Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join this debate in support of Bill 54, which I had the honour to second.

I want to start by making some comments about the incredible performance of the member for Ottawa West. He was the director of the Canadian Council on Social Development and he came to this House with the reputation of that organization, the voice of social justice in this country attached to him.

Mr. Baetz: I still have the same commitment.

Mr. McClellan: But for two weeks in a row he has given us an apology for discrimination and injustice, which is a simple disgrace. It's totally inappropriate, and a complete sellout of everything he has professed to represent.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Shame on you.

Mr. Roy: What caused the member for Ottawa West to change his mind since last Friday?

Mr. Baetz: I want us to reach an objective.

Mr. Martel: It got to him.

Mr. McClellan: I understand that on Friday the member for Ottawa West indicated support of this bill. So much for that.

Mr. Baetz: It is a dead-end approach. It leads to extinction.

Mr. Roy: As long as he is in the cabinet he's got to toe the line. You know that.

Mr. Baetz: That's the name of the game.

Mr. Martel: The member for Ottawa West should be ashamed of himself.

Mr. McClellan: The bill before us is not a money bill. What this bill does is eliminate discrimination and injustice which is outmoded and intolerable.

Mr. Martel: That's all.

Mr. McClellan: The member for Ottawa West chastises the opposition for bringing in a private member's bill. We've been fighting on this issue for at least six years. I've been the critic for two years. My colleague was the critic for four years prior to that. Each and every year we have demanded that this discrimination and injustice be eliminated by successive ministers. We stand here in 1977 and we're no farther ahead today than we were six years ago. And the member for Ottawa West has the gall to criticize the opposition for trying to bring about a remedy of this injustice and discrimination. That's simply intolerable.

Mr. Martel: By calling it a money bill.

Mr. McClellan: His job is to support this bill. We heard reference earlier this afternoon to the number of single-parent fathers who had been granted family benefits by order in council, by the benevolent paternalism of the Tory cabinet—a grand total of 25 in the province.

There are thousands and thousands of single-parent fathers in this province. Many of them are impoverished and many of them are on general welfare assistance, where they get second-class treatment and second-class benefits; they're subject to the harassment and whims of general welfare assistance administrators. They do not have the stability or security of obtaining an income so they can look after their children if they so choose. This bill would end that.

This bill would make it possible for single-parent fathers to receive a stable income in order to assume a child-care responsibility. They would still have to qualify, as all recipients would, under the legislation. There are 25 single-parent fathers and 45,000 single-parent mothers on family benefits in this province.

I want to point out something that may be a surprise to some of the members of this House. The Conservative government in the province of Alberta has already wiped out this double standard that's still in the Ontario legislation. In the province of Alberta benefits are paid by the province to single parents, regardless of sex, if they are supporting children. This is in the Conservative province of Alberta. I quote from the Deputy Minister of Social Development and Health in Alberta, Mr. David Stolee. He

says that in his province "a father is entitled to the same benefits as a mother." He doesn't know how many single male parents are receiving such benefits but he thinks it would be very few. He goes on to say:

"There are other cases where the single father is working and, because he earns low wages, the province supplements his income to help pay the cost of hiring homemakers."

It's too bad we still have such a reactionary government in this province. It's a shame they are unwilling to allow even this small amendment to be voted on; and if it were voted on, I have no doubt whatsoever that it would pass.

The time is right for this amendment. There is an understanding that the legislation operates unfairly and unjustly; that the legislation is forcing children into unnecessary institutional care; that the legislation forces single-parent fathers who have assumed responsibility for child care onto an unstable and inadequate form of income support, general welfare assistance; and that this small amendment would wipe away many of those inequities.

We are faced with something fairly sad if we are seeing the government reverting to the practice of guillotining private members' bills, as the member for Ottawa West suggested the government is prepared to do on this one. I think that would be a sordid performance and I hope it doesn't happen. I hope the Tories will have the courage and the decency to allow minority government to express itself and to allow the members of this House to decide on this matter and live by the results. That's what democracy is all about. It's not about the government vetoing legislation that removes discrimination.

Hon. Mr. Norton: Mr. Speaker, I wish to address some remarks to the bill that is before the House and I will try to keep them brief. I am sure it's a matter we could discuss far beyond the 10 minutes that is allocated to each of us.

First of all, I would like to make it very clear that I support the concern which I am sure motivates the hon. members who have moved and seconded this bill; that is, a commitment to the equality of our citizens before the law and the equality of access to the programs and benefits that are made available to the residents of the province of Ontario.

I recognize that in addition to the specific area of bias that has been addressed by this legislation, there are, as the hon. member for St. George has indicated, a number of other areas as well. It's at least worthy of note

that these biases are not restricted by any means—and I am not using this as an excuse—to the legislation of this province. In the last short while I have also consulted with other provinces, including Alberta—and I acknowledge what the hon. member has said about that province. But even in provinces where the legislation itself does not reflect the bias, if one looks at the practice, the application of that legislation in most provinces of this country unfortunately still reflects a bias of the type addressed by this legislation by imposing things like work availability tests and so on which are not applied equally to both spouses.

As I indicated to the hon. member for St. George and others during the course of the estimates when this matter was being discussed, I have directed a review of legislation within my ministry—

Mr. McClellan: You said that last year. You will be saying it next year and the year after that.

Hon. Mr. Norton: —with a view to singling out or bringing forward any instances of such discrimination or such bias that exist. I can assure the hon. members that is well underway under the co-ordination of our legal services branch.

[5:30]

I think it is also important to point out that our government in this province has clearly indicated its stance on the equality of the sexes, and that is evident from the pioneer work that is being done in the area of family law reform. That commitment continues and that commitment remains.

I also want to caution the hon. member for Sudbury East that his bill may not redress the concern that I believe he has. If the bill should pass second reading, I believe it would be imperative that it go to committee; there are a number of amendments that ought to be added to it to ensure that it does what he would hope it do. There are things like definitions which are inconsistent as a result of this amendment. There are a number of other things within the bill. I don't think this is the appropriate time to discuss them. There are other amendments that would have to be made to ensure that it accomplishes what he is suggesting.

Mr. Martel: I have no objections to all of that.

Mr. McClellan: That is all we are asking.

Hon. Mr. Norton: Although I share the concern—and I indicate now, as I have before, an intention to pursue this matter—I think we must also bear in mind that it is not

always possible to approach change on a wholesale basis. I share the desire for that; I share the same impulse that was expressed by the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. McClellan). I think there are times, when one is charged with this responsibility, that one must approach it from the point of view of establishing priorities. That is one of the things I would hope to do following the review of the legislation which is underway at the present time in the ministry.

Mr. McClellan: This is a tiny step. This is not wholesale change.

Hon. Mr. Norton: For example, I would suggest that there may be other areas, such as the one the hon. member for St. George (Mrs. Campbell) has cited.

Mr. McClellan: You are not dealing with that either.

Hon. Mr. Norton: In fact, if we have a limited amount of money with which to proceed at a given time, it may be a higher priority than this. I am not passing judgement on that at this point until I have had a chance to assess all of the areas in which change ought to be effected. But to approach it without establishing those kinds of priorities is something less than responsible, if we know there may well be a shortage of funds with which to effect all of the changes at the same time.

The other matter to which I would like briefly to address some remarks, reiterating that I do share this concern and it is my intention to pursue it, is my concern about the principle that was touched upon by my colleague with respect to the implications of bills—in this case, a private member's bill—which, although perhaps not technically a money bill in the sense that it specifically directs the raising or levying a tax—

Mr. Martel: It is not a money bill at all.

Mr. Kerrio: Then you can stand against any bill we put.

Hon. Mr. Norton: —it clearly calls upon the government to expend moneys—

Mr. Kerrio: Don't go through the hypocrisy of the private members' hour.

Hon. Mr. Norton: —to redirect or reallocate moneys whatever.

Mr. Martel: Ah, that's different.

Hon. Mr. Norton: That may be different, but if it is really being done responsibly, I would like the hon. member sponsoring this bill, on the assumption that the additional funds may not be available, to tell me from where they would effect the transfer.

Mr. Kerrio: Wintario.

Hon. Mr. Norton: Would they, for example, do it in the area of day care? Would they do it in the area of children's mental health? Or would they tighten the regulations upon single mothers?

Mr. McClellan: How about the funds in your ministry? How about the \$37 million you didn't spend in 1976-77?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order. The member for Bellwoods had a chance to speak previously.

Hon. Mr. Norton: The reason they haven't done that is they know clearly that would be a money bill. By avoiding that aspect of the responsibility, they are saying it's not really a money bill.

Mr. Martel: We can't play that game.

Hon. Mr. Norton: I want to make one thing very clear to my colleagues across the House. The task we have before us is sufficiently complex in terms of establishing priorities, in terms of trying to ensure the most effective allocation of the resources we have at our disposal, that I can say this: As long as I am charged with this responsibility, I will resist efforts to skew the priorities that we are working upon or that we have established.

Mr. McClellan: Horatio at the bridge.

Hon. Mr. Norton: There is an avenue open to the hon. member if he is not happy with those priorities or if he is not happy with the way in which I am attempting to approach these within my ministry.

Mrs. Campbell: Not when you muzzle debate on them.

Hon. Mr. Norton: The hon. member has only to introduce a motion of no confidence and support it. That avenue is open to him if he wants to change the priorities on this side of the House.

Mr. Martel: You have really gone to pot.

Mr. Gaunt: Stop posturing.

Mr. Cunningham: That is a silly statement.

Mr. Makarchuk: Who do you think you are, Mohammed Ali or something?

Hon. Mr. Norton: Otherwise, my friends opposite are trying to change the whole constitutional tradition of parliamentary democracy through the private members' legislation. They know that's not a legitimate way in which to do it.

Mr. Makarchuk: Throw down the gauntlet.

Mr. Martel: The minister can't even find the right section in that bill. There is not even a money section in the bill, and he knows it. He brings a red herring into it.

Hon. Mr. Norton: It is not a red herring. It is an essential element of responsibility and one that my friend is ignoring.

Mr. Makarchuk: What colour is it? It is a blue herring then?

Hon. Mr. Norton: If the member wants me to do these things, then let him tell me where we're going to get the funds and where we are going to reallocate.

Mr. Makarchuk: No matter what colour it is, it smells.

Hon. Mr. Norton: Let him stand up and tell the people of this province he is going to take money away from existing programs. Let him take that responsibility upon himself. It is a critical challenge he is facing.

Mr. Foulds: Did you ever think of expanding your revenues? Bring back the member for Prince Edward-Lennox (Mr. J. A. Taylor).

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. minister has one minute.

Mr. Martel: He is not for real.

Hon. Mr. Norton: That responsibility, that same challenge, I would extend to the hon. member for St. George.

Mr. McClellan: Let the record show the minister is laughing.

Hon. Mr. Norton: It's one thing for her and the other member to stand up and abuse my colleague here. But it's quite another matter to abuse my colleague about his convictions and his commitment to the social concerns of the people of this province. I'm not going to stand for that either.

Mr. Foulds: Wipe that smile off your face, you young pup.

Mr. Martel: You don't have any convictions.

Hon. Mr. Norton: It's easy to be irresponsible, but let the member stand up and tell the people of this province precisely how he proposes that it be implemented and I will support it.

Mr. Foulds: What year?

Hon. Mr. Norton: Until then, I will continue to resist it. When I come in with my proposals as a result of the review I have implemented, I hope the member for Sudbury East and the member for St. George will have the good grace to support the efforts we will be making then to redress this particular problem.

Mr. Foulds: How long, O Lord, how long?

Mr. Martel: The member for Ottawa West (Mr. Baetz) was supporting it last week until they got to him. He sold his principles down the drain.

Mr. Kerrio: I rise to support this bill in principle. I don't have any problem or any question about the validity in placing this bill as such.

Hon. Mr. Norton: Obviously not.

Mr. Kerrio: I have one very grave concern; that is, that private members' hour has degenerated to what we see here. We've had some stonewalling and now we have a couple of hatchet men. I think that term is very able and well put in this particular instance. That's all it amounts to.

Mr. Mackenzie: He is not very good at it.

Mr. Kerrio: For the government members to have interpreted this as a money bill is really reaching in the sense that any bill put to this House could be interpreted at any time as a money bill.

Hon. Mr. Norton: What is \$5 million, eh?

Mr. Kerrio: We know it and the minister knows it.

Mr. Foulds: It costs money to print the damn thing.

Mr. Kerrio: If the government members don't want to stick to debating the principle of the bill, they should just say so. They shouldn't beat around the bush and attempt to twist the facts. I think the member for Ottawa West is still hurting, and very justifiably so, from the kinds of comments that were made by the leader of the third party on a bill of such significance that it would be very difficult to have anyone stand on the floor of this Legislature and oppose it.

Mr. Pope: Did you look at the bill at all? Do you know what you are talking about?

Mr. Kerrio: The government members are really reaching in order to bring the arguments forth that have been brought here today and in order to go against two bills for which they know very well the people of the province have waited for many years. They have told us we're going to have a resolution and they have put forward an argument that the only reason they can't support it is because it's a money bill.

Mr. Foulds: A specious argument.

Hon. Mr. Norton: There is an issue of priorities and things too.

Mr. Kerrio: Minority government certainly has wrought some wonders in this House. The government members had better learn to reassess the whole kind of concept they have about Tory government. Private members are elected from all parts of this great province. We stand and tell the government what the people need and what the people want. For government members to turn a very important and significant bill into arguing the merits of whether it is just a money bill instead of addressing themselves to what the bill is intended to do is surely abrogating their responsibility to the people who elected them.

If they are demanding how the people on this side of the House would find the funds to support this very able bill, we could tell every minister who sits on that side, one at a time, and in every one of their ministries, where we can bring out some of the money.

Mr. Pope: So it is a money bill.

Interjections..

Mr. Kerrio: They talk about priorities.

Hon. Mr. Norton: Tell us. Where?

Mr. Kerrio: The minister is asking where and I will tell him a place. The government gave a 15 per cent increase to the Arts Council of Ontario—\$1.5 million on a \$10-million budget. There's where they throw their money.

Mr. Foulds: The member goes too far. We have to have food for the soul and the mind as well.

Mr. Kerrio: There's \$1.5 million. I tell the government, with respect, it doesn't have priorities on that side. We could go right through that whole area over there and find the money if it's needed.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: The member doesn't know what he is saying.

Mr. Kerrio: I happen to think that the responsibility we are talking about is already taking place. We are talking about better management and acknowledging the fact that in some special cases the man would stay at home and look after the children. Are the government members suggesting to me now that we are not looking after them and that it is not costing anything? What we are suggesting is that to keep the family together is to do something meaningful on that side.

Don't tell us it is just a money bill. The government has had many years to do it and it hasn't done it. We are putting the pressure on the government now. They ask us where the money will come from. There is a great deal of money being put into very bad projects on that side. There's a lot of money that could be brought to bear.

Mr. Martel: Why doesn't the government sell Minaki Lodge?

Mr. Wildman: And Edwardsburgh.

Mr. Makarchuk: Sell the Cayuga town-site.

Mr. Kerrio: They know it and we know it. They are hatchet people. If that is the only kind of an argument they have, I feel very bad about what they are going to do when to apply themselves diligently to do something about the matter we are con-

cerned about. If that is all they are going to think about, then they are not going to do anything about it. We know that and they know that.

In conclusion, the bill is well put.

Mr. Walker: Well put where?

Mr. Kerrio: We all understand what the bill is about. I can't believe there is money needed of any consequence to talk about in putting this bill in place. If there are moneys needed, that government wastes more money in a short space of time than could be put to this very good use.

Interjections.

Mr. Kerrio: It's time they realize on that side they are going to be put to the test more and more as the realities of minority government become known to many of them on that side.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: Tomorrow is the member's chance. There is a vote tomorrow.

Mr. Martel: Another veto. He has already said it.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The member will have to wait and see.

Mr. Mackenzie: The member for Ottawa West wasn't very good on that last week. He was up and down like a top.

Ms. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, this bill is so long overdue it has whiskers. It must be at least four times that the member for Sudbury East has introduced it. It was in 1972 that the word "sex" was added to the Ontario Human Rights Code so that it now reads: "It is public policy in Ontario that every person is free and equal in dignity and rights without regard to race, creed, colour, sex, marital status, nationality, ancestry or place of origin."

I do not see how the minister can stand up and admit he is willing to continue to be in contravention of the Ontario Human Rights Code by refusing to change the legislation.

Mr. Martel: Did the Minister of Community and Social Services hear that? Does he want me to send him a copy of that?

Mr. Mackenzie: It doesn't bother him in the least.

Ms. Bryden: I understand in the estimates committee the minister has said he has set up a committee to study what he calls the gender bias in the Act. I don't quite know why he is afraid of sex.

Mr. McClellan: What has he got against it?

Ms. Bryden: That is going to take a long time and it might be delayed because he may have to decide whether he can afford to bring justice into his legislation and to adhere to

the Ontario Human Rights Code. This is simply not acceptable. Surely we do not measure justice in terms of dollars. It is not a great expenditure we are talking about. It is an expenditure that will bring justice to a particular small segment of the community which is being discriminated against at present. That is the purpose of the bill.

[5:45]

When the minister suggests he is prepared to meet a want-of-confidence motion on this, he is suggesting that he is willing to spend \$25 million on an election, and yet he cannot spend a small amount of money to bring justice to single male parents.

Therefore, I would challenge the minister to stand up and vote for his principles to show that he is interested in changing this legislation. The question is, when?

Mr. Martel: Mr. Speaker, I have decided to take the last few minutes with your indulgence—

Mr. Speaker: If there are no other members who wish to speak, I will hear the hon. member for Sudbury East, who I understand did not reserve any time.

Mr. Martel: That's right. I apologize. You see, Mr. Speaker, what happened is my friend from Ottawa West came to me last Friday—

Hon. Mr. Norton: Don't abuse him any more. Address the principle of the bill.

Mr. Martel: —and he said: "This is such a good bill, I'm going to support it." But, in fact, someone has got to him since last Friday, because it is not a money bill.

Hon. Mr. Norton: Address the principle. Stop discussing personalities and convictions.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Speaker, the bill simply removes the discrimination against males. They will still have to go through the taking of an application as they do now for family benefits. We are not suggesting anywhere any type of favouritism. If they don't qualify under the terms of the Act as it exists, they will not obtain the benefits that they would have received if it had been a woman who applied.

Mr. Warner: Straight money bill.

Hon. Mr. Crossman: Resign.

Mr. Martel: Now the minister says to me, "Where will I get the money?"

Mr. Makarchuk: Sell Cayuga.

Mr. Martel: As the member for Ottawa West himself said, "If you take a child and put him in a foster parent home, the cost is much higher in the foster parent home than it would be if the child stayed with the natural father."

Mr. Makarchuk: The Tories never see the economics anyway.

Hon. Mr. Crossman: Knock it off.

Mr. Martel: If you have three children in their teens or much younger in a family setting, and they have to be removed and put in a foster home, the cost would run about \$425 to \$450. A single-parent father looking after three children on his own would not receive any more than that. I say to the minister that all of the prattle he made this afternoon is a determined effort not to grant to single-parent fathers the right to look after their children on their own.

Hon. Mr. Norton: That's not what I said at all. The hon. member is distorting what I said. What has he got to say about the hon. member for St. George, about her concerns?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member has one minute.

Mr. Martel: For the government to come in here—and as the member from Ottawa said a few moments ago they're going to veto the bill; he gave it away. He was supporting it last week but they're going to veto it. I tell the House leader for the Conservative Party, for them to predetermine what they are going to do as a party with bills is certainly a destruction of the whole intent of the private members' hour. Poor Reuben shouldn't have told us that was what you were going to do, but he did. You are destroying the intent, Mr. Speaker, through you to the House leader, you're destroying the intent of the private members' hour.

Mr. Speaker: Order. Will the members take their seats.

Sufficient members having objected by rising, a vote was not taken on Bill 116.

Sufficient members having objected by rising, a vote was not taken on Bill 54.

Mr. Speaker: That discharges the order of business.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE OMBUDSMAN

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, before the supper hour perhaps we could share some understanding with respect to the format of the discussion this evening on the 15th order.

It was felt advisable, and therefore we have attempted to respond in this way, that the ministers or their parliamentary assistants referred to in the report would in fact take the early part of the discussion in order to respond to the particular recommendations of the select committee making reference to them or their ministries.

So from a time point of view, the first hour, from 8:00 to 9:00, was to be divided equally between those cabinet ministers or their parliamentary assistants who would, in fact, be responding to the specific recommendations contained in the reports being considered by the House tonight.

Mr. Conway: Since you ruined the private members' hour, why should we give you a cabinet ministers' hour, you hypocrite.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Withdraw, withdraw.

Mr. Van Horne: You ought to be ashamed.

Mr. Speaker: The member for Renfrew North doesn't have the floor.

Mr. Kerrio: Too bad.

Hon. Mr. Welch: The remaining time, from 9:00 to 10:30, would be divided equally among the caucuses to discuss the report, and they would have the advantages of the responses which the members of the cabinet had made earlier in that debate.

Mr. Bolan: You don't deserve it.

Mr. Kerrio: Give it to us again.

The House recessed at 5:52 p.m.

APPENDIX A
(See page 3016)

STANDING PUBLIC
ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Mr. Reid (Rainy River) from the standing public accounts committee presented the committee's report as follows:

Your committee held nine meetings during the fall session but due to time constraints was unable to give full consideration to several matters before it.

In particular your committee had intended to inquire into certain financial matters pertaining to Browndale Homes and had directed the Provincial Auditor to provide the necessary information for that purpose.

The Provincial Auditor reported, however, that all relevant documents were in the possession of either the Attorney General (Mr. McMurtry) or the Ontario Provincial Police and the matter was before the courts. Your committee was therefore unable to proceed.

It is hoped that this and other matters will be discussed by the committee in the next session.

Your committee, after review of documentation filed with the committee and a full discussion with the minister and officials of

the Ministry of Revenue, is of the opinion that the ministry did not fully ascertain all the pertinent facts before recommending the exemption from payment of the tax by Ronto Development Company under the Land Speculation Tax Act, 1974, and therefore recommends:

1. The ministry should establish minimum basic guidelines to be followed in all subsequent applications for exemption of the tax payable under the Land Speculation Tax Act, 1974;

2. The ministry should explore the legality of rescinding Ontario regulation 340/76 and if legally possible assess the tax payable on the sale of Brantford property by Ronto Development Company to George Wimpey (Canada) Limited.

Your committee further recommends:

That the Minister of Health (Mr. Timbrell) appoint suitable lay persons with financial backgrounds to be members of the inspection team of the Medical Review Committee as envisaged under section 43 of the Health Insurance Act; that these people deal only with the financial aspects and accounting procedures of the doctors.

APPENDIX B

(See page 3022)

Answers to written questions were tabled as follows:

68. Mr. Nixon—Inquiry of the ministry: For the purposes of the municipal and provincial Elections Act, what countries are included as the homelands of British subjects? [Tabled December 9, 1977]

Answer by the Treasurer and Minister of Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs (Mr. McKeough):

For the purpose of municipal elections, Canada aside, the following are considered to be homelands of British subjects:

United Kingdom (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales and the borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed), Australia, Republic of Botswana, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Ghana, Republic of India, Republic of Kenya, Malawi, Malta GC, Nauru, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda,

Bahamas, British Honduras, Brunei, Christmas Island, Fiji and Pitcairn Islands, Gibraltar, Leeward Islands, Papua and New Guinea, St. Helena and Ascension Islands, Swaziland, Western Pacific High Commission Territory, Eire (Republic of Ireland), Channel Islands, Isle of Man,

Barbados, Gambia, Guyana, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mauritius, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic of Singapore, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Trinidad and Tobago, Republic of Zambia,

Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Island, Falkland Islands, Hong Kong, Norfolk Islands, Seychelles, Tonga, Turks and Caicos Islands, Windward Islands.

This list was developed in 1971 through consultation with federal officials of the citizenship branch and with the British High Commission. The list is used for reference only.

For the purpose of provincial elections the following are considered to be homelands of British subjects:

Australia, Bangladesh (Peoples Republic of), Bahamas (the), Barbados, Bermuda, Botswana, Ceylon, Cyprus, Eire (Republic of Ireland) Fiji, Gambia (the), Ghana, Guyana, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Kenya,

Lesotho, Malawi, Malaya, (Federation of), Malaysia, Malta (Colony of), Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria (Federation of), Nyasaland (Federation of, and Rhodesia), Pakistan, Rhodesia (Federation of, and Nyasaland), Sierra Leone, Singapore (State of), South Africa (Republic of), Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland, Tanganyika, Tanzania (United Republic of), Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom (including Northern Ireland), Western Samoa, Zambia.

The above list was compiled as of March 1975 from information provided by federal officials in the citizenship branch. Citizens of these countries are deemed to have the status of British subject for the purposes of the Canadian Citizenship Act.

69. Mr. Ziemba—Inquiry of the ministry: Will the Minister of Revenue table all relevant information on RWI Holdings Limited regarding any exemptions from land transfer tax [Tabled December 12, 1977.]

Answer by the Minister of Revenue (Mrs. Scrivener):

With reference to the member's question, no such exemption has been granted.

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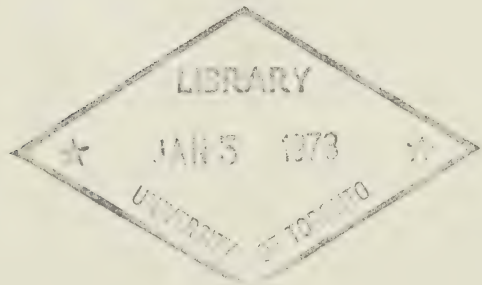
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Evening Sitting

Speaker: Honourable John E. Stokes

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1977

The House resumed at 8 p.m.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE OMBUDSMAN

Mr. Speaker: We are dealing with the third report of the select committee on the Ombudsman. It's my understanding the first hour will be shared by cabinet ministers who wish to engage in the debate. I recognize the hon. Minister of Labour.

(Applause)

Hon. M. Stephenson: Oh, come on, fellows, we really don't need that.

As the minister through whom the Workmen's Compensation Board reports to the Legislature, it is my privilege to present this evening the responses of the board to the recommendations made by the select committee on the Ombudsman, based upon his second and third report. Since many of the recommendations contained in the third report were duplications of those in the second report, I think it advisable that I include both of the reports in my remarks.

In the second report, the select committee made several recommendations which I shall outline to you briefly, Mr. Speaker. The first recommendation made was that the Legislature require the Workmen's Compensation Board to print the board's pamphlet entitled "Information about the Appeals Procedure," in the same five languages as its claims information booklet. I'm pleased to say that the board has prepared this booklet which describes the appeals procedures in five languages. A copy of this booklet has been filed with the committee by the board and a new five-language pamphlet has also been prepared to describe the revised appeals system, which I think is important in so far as some later recommendations are concerned.

The next recommendation made by the select committee's review of the Ombudsman's report required that the board prepare a separate booklet or information circular in the same five languages to be forwarded to all claimants at the time they receive the form H(1) letter, which is the letter notifying a claimant that his claim has been received and is being processed. The committee felt the receipt at that time of a booklet containing

a description of the board's appeal process would inform the claimant more fully about his rights under workmen's compensation. That pamphlet has been prepared. It outlines in five languages the entire process of the claims procedure, including appeals, but the board has some concern about the recommendation that this booklet be distributed along with the form H(1).

In an added response to the recommendations the board revised the form H(1) letter, which indeed was a pretty cold document originally. The new one is a great deal warmer in tone, more informal and, I think, much more informative, not only on the face of the letter but on the obverse, in which the procedures to be followed in the establishment of a claim are outlined completely, albeit in English only. The booklet, however, has not been sent out routinely with this form letter because the board felt it might have a distressing psychological effect on the individual workman who is being notified, perhaps for the first time in dealings with the Workmen's Compensation Board, that his claim has been received and is being processed, but who is also being told how to appeal whatever decision has been made when no decision has been made.

The board feels it would be much better to release that booklet more widely and more generally to those individuals for whom there is a fairly long procedure as far as a claim is concerned or where there may be an appeal process. That booklet, however, is ready and it is in the five languages as requested.

The committee recommended as well that the booklet or information circulars should contain a clear and obvious statement that if the claimant does not understand any matter of the process or the procedure, he or she should communicate with identified individuals within the board itself. I am very pleased that the revised pamphlet in the five languages does give the claimant that kind of specific information about the claims counselling service which is available at the board. It also includes the specific phone numbers of the workmen's advisers, of the registrar of appeals, and it includes the registrar's phone number as well.

The next recommendation which was made by the committee related to its policy regard-

ing disclosure of its file to a claimant personally, with a view to amending the policy of complete and full disclosure to the claimant. This policy has been reviewed previously, and is at the present time being reviewed by the Workmen's Compensation Board. It is of such import that the board has sought outside legal opinion on the potential effect of such disclosure.

The main problem with such disclosure is that if the claimant were to see the file, the rules of natural justice which govern all administrative tribunals such as the workmen's compensation appeal process would demand that all other parties to the claim, such as the employer, could be given full access to the file as well. Therefore, the issue of disclosure probably transcends the individual information problem and becomes one of disclosure of very sensitive medical information particularly in the area of psychological evaluations, which frequently must be made in the event of terminal illness situations, and having that information revealed to third parties.

The board has advised the select committee on the effect of such disclosure and has, at the same time, taken steps to ensure there is full discussion of the potential effects of such disclosure with the relevant health associations, physicians' groups and others including the Health Disciplines Board. At the present time, meetings are being held between the board and such groups in order to discuss in particular the impact on the quality and the substance of the medical reports which might be provided if their contents were routinely to be made freely available not only to the patient, but also, through natural justice, to third parties.

The Health Disciplines Act gives the patient the right to demand information from his or her physician and that right, of course, should be exercised. But the information is released at the doctor's discretion and the doctor present can interpret or assist the patient in the understanding of those reports. The board's strong feeling is that the decision to disclose full medical information to a claimant should be the decision of the physician involved rather than a decision for the Workmen's Compensation Board to make.

I might mention that there has been a fair amount of representation from organized labour to the Workmen's Compensation Board opposing the concept of full disclosure of the file. Organized labour apparently feels the present summaries that the board produces are really adequate and they are very concerned about the possibility of employer access to those files if the claimant is given such access.

However, the board is again examining in depth, its position on the granting of access to files to qualified representatives and to bona fide representatives and others. It will be making its recommendations known to this House through the minister who represents the board in this House.

Further recommendations made by the select committee were those related to the development of discussions for the purpose of arriving at mutually satisfactory working relationships between the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Ombudsman and to making available Workmen's Compensation Board documents and individuals for the purpose of providing information relating to any matter which is being investigated by the Ombudsman.

It pleases me to report to this House that the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Ombudsman have worked out such a procedure. They have, through agreement, adopted a mechanism and an arrangement whereby the information required by the Ombudsman and those individuals the Ombudsman feels would be most appropriate to the provision of such information, will in fact work together in a reasonably happy arrangement to solve the problems which arise.

In the third report of the Ombudsman, and in the select committee's recommendations based upon that report, there was further recommendation regarding the information circular I mentioned earlier. This was expanded in the third report, as a matter of fact, to suggest the multilingual booklet giving the comprehensive description be distributed to all claimants immediately. I suggested before, the board had some reservations about this.

On second sober thought about that booklet, further reservations were added to the board's position. They discovered the cost of such wide distribution of that booklet. Since there is probably something in the order of 150,000 to 170,000 claimants per year, and the cost of producing the booklet in five languages, I can tell you, is approximately \$50,000 for 100,000 copies, it is obvious this is not going to be an inexpensive kind of activity.

The board is, as I said, deliberating about the most appropriate way in which to distribute this booklet which it feels is important for the purpose of those individuals who eventually may have to appeal a board decision.

The board is also considering whether indeed, if it accepts fully the recommendation

which I have just mentioned, it should cease and desist from the distribution of its booklet entitled "Claims Information for Employers and Employees." I guess when the decision is made about the distribution process for the previously mentioned booklet, the decision will follow about these claims information booklets as well.

At the present time, the board is attempting to consider the next recommendation of the select committee, which required that the board complete as quickly as possible its review of the policy regarding disclosure of files to the claimants. I have outlined earlier the concerns the board has expressed. Those concerns remain. Some of the information collected as a result of their discussions with other groups serves to substantiate the kinds of apprehensions which were mentioned by board members in their discussion of this subject.

Another recommendation of the select committee was that the board consider and report regarding the appropriateness of the amended appeal system, and report whether it would serve to satisfy the substance of the objectives intended by the board study group, that is, the one-level system which was recommended.

The board will certainly consider and report to the select committee on whether the revised appeal system will satisfy those objectives. The study did recommend the adoption of a one-level appeal system. Of course, the board has rejected that on the basis of their own deliberations, as well as on the basis of strong representation, primarily by organized labour. Organized labour felt a one-level appeal system was totally inadequate for the purposes of claimants to the Workmen's Compensation Board. As you know, a revised system has been developed, but it is a two-tier system.

A further recommendation is that the board, in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour, cause an amendment to be tabled in the Legislature to the Workmen's Compensation Act, specifically authorizing the board to recover or write off, as the case may be, overpayments made to workmen. At the present time, the board is considering this. When it has deliberated, it will be discussed with the Ministry of Labour. I would have to report at this time, the board is of the opinion it does have the power to recover overpayments. I believe the select committee agrees with this belief of the board.

The board also believes it has the power to write off overpayments, and I believe the select committee disagrees with that belief of the board. However, the board is on record

as not opposing an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act in order to ensure that for purposes of clarification it would be amended to ensure that they have the right to that write-off procedure. That will be discussed in the not-too-distant future.

[8:15]

The final recommendation of the select committee was to the effect that changes in procedures for the recovery of overpayments should be made and that those procedures should contain provisions wherein the particular circumstances of the workmen be considered in the arrangements for repayment of moneys, so that the repayment can be tailored to the specific workman's particular ability to repay. I'm pleased to report the board has already changed its procedure for recovery of overpayments and that such changes were effected immediately after the select committee hearings.

Mr. McClellan: Could you detail those changes?

Hon. B. Stephenson: The new procedures are tailored to the ability of the individual recipient of overpayment to repay the board as recommended by the committee. If this is required in detail, I shall most certainly have the details prepared, ready for the members of the Legislature.

There were two subsequent recommendations made by the select committee and they were directed specifically to two decisions made by the Workmen's Compensation Board in reference to complaints 135 and 136 of the Ombudsman's report. In both instances, the board was requested to reconsider the decisions under section 75 of the Act. The board is doing that in both cases. I am pleased that the board has complied, I think almost totally, with the recommendations made by the select committee on the Ombudsman's report and it pleases me very much to be able to state so in this Legislature.

Mr. Warner: The committee certainly cleaned up that mess. It actually made that board human.

Mr. Kennedy: In the absence of the Minister of Education (Mr. Wells) I am pleased to join in this discussion this evening. There was a complaint of an injured child contained in both the second and third recommendations of the Ombudsman's report. The second report on pages 562 and 563 gives details of it. A child at school had lost parts of three fingers and badly damaged a fourth.

The complainant was aware there was no negligence on behalf of the board. Unfor-

tunately, the policy that is provided on a voluntary basis and made available to all students was not in place and so this coverage did not exist in this instance. This was the basis of the complaint. It was subsequently referred to in the third report of the Ombudsman as a follow-up. That's the background of this one report that involves the Ministry of Education.

The Ombudsman suggested the ministry meet with the insurance industry and discuss the possibility of expanded insurance. I'm not quite sure what was meant by this, whether it meant a form of universality, paid for through taxpayers' money through public funding, or an expansion of existing policies to provide for broader coverage. Certainly I don't support the concept of another intrusion into the public sector for the funding of such coverage.

Mr. Makarchuk: Don't be so hung up about it.

Mr. Kennedy: It is announced each fall or prior to the start of the school year that this coverage is available in three types of policies. One is just during school hours, one is a portal-to-portal situation, and the third is all-encompassing coverage. This is available.

The specific recommendation of the Ombudsman as stated on page 57 of the third report suggested that "a policy be considered that would provide very substantial accident benefits on a lump sum basis, reasonably consistent with the kind of award that might be given by a court."

They also recommended that the Ministry of Education pursue discussions with the insurance industry and other interested parties for the purpose of developing an appropriate indemnity insurance contract at a realistic premium which would adequately compensate a pupil for injuries sustained in the case of an accident as a result of participation in shop classes or organized athletic activities. This was taken up with the industry and the result was as we could forecast. There would be a significant cost either to the public Treasury or to the parents taking out the policy. In addition, this would not limit the right of parents to claim against the board of education through litigation.

In fact, a case such as this did occur in our Peel board, where there was an accident and the parents of the child sued the board for negligence because, as I understand the evidence, the child fell on a mat in the gymnasium and was injured. The child was covered and there is OHIP and medical coverage as well, but they went to court

alleging negligence against the board and were awarded a sum of \$64,000. This at the moment is under appeal. The board denies negligence, saying the equipment was of a standard approved, and this type of thing. Perhaps I'm slightly in the area of sub judice but the fact the award was made and is under appeal is, of course, public knowledge.

If this is an effort to move toward socialistic measures of insurance coverage I am certainly opposed to it. The private sector is doing a good job in this area.

Mr. Lawlor: Of suing the people.

Mr. Kennedy: No, they are not.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, they are.

Mr. Kennedy: They are doing a good job in this area.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, they are.

Mr. Kennedy: There is a good relationship with boards of education. One of the things which happened as a result of these discussions is—

Mr. Lawlor: Except for those horrendous premiums.

Mr. Kennedy: —that they can re-examine this and determine if they want to go on broader coverage. But there is no way we want to go along with what you fellows would suggest and have everybody looked after out of the public purse because this is totally unrealistic.

Mr. Lawlor: You said that before.

Mr. Makarchuk: It's a ripoff.

Mr. Warner: We don't expect you to be progressive.

Mr. Germa: You are living on the public purse, what's wrong with that?

Mr. Kennedy: Another point, Mr. Speaker, I would like to make—

Mr. Germa: You are living on the public purse yourself.

Mr. Kennedy: The incident from which this complaint arose was an issue between a board of education and parents. It's doubtful to me whether it's within the area—

Mr. McClellan: They have colleges for ripoffs.

Mr. Kennedy: —of the Ombudsman's jurisdiction. As I understand it, though he can make recommendations to government in I presume many areas, this incident was between an insurance company and the parents of children.

Mr. Makarchuk: Just because it's a grey area is no reason why we shouldn't try to solve it.

Mr. Kennedy: It is not very grey. The case is very, very clear. There was no insurance coverage other than the medical and hospital expenses and so on being paid. There was no coverage.

Mr. Warner: You just send the insurance companies, go right ahead.

Mr. Kennedy: What I do suggest, Mr. Minister, is if in some board areas there is logic or reason to beef up or increase the awareness of parents and guardians of the availability of this coverage, this should be pursued. This is the response to this incident which was very unfortunate, and could impair the child's future earning power.

Mr. Lawlor: That isn't much of a response. You talk about \$64,000 in one breath and you talk about the exorbitant premiums in the other.

Mr. Kennedy: That's right. We know what court awards are likely to be and the suggestion here is that coverage be provided reasonably consistent with the kind of award that might be given by a court. This is a bit unrealistic. We should ensure that each parent or guardian knows what is available. The insurance companies should re-examine this to see if people or parents would be interested in broader coverage.

Mr. McClellan: You should take a lesson from the Minister of Labour and co-operate.

Mr. Baetz: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the Attorney General (Mr. McMurtry)—

Mr. McClellan: He's never here.

Mr. Baetz: —I rise tonight to speak to those portions of the select committee's report that concern the Ministry of the Attorney General. Only two of the committee's recommendations made reference to this ministry—

Mr. Lawlor: Two too many.

Mr. Baetz: —and our response will therefore be relatively brief.

[Applause]

I like to hear that. Thank you.

Ms. Gigantes: You have to come from Ottawa to know what "relatively" means for Reuben.

Mr. Warner: You have to do something Reuben, earn your extra five grand.

Mr. Speaker: I hope the interjections are equally brief.

Mr. Baetz: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you for your support.

Mr. Makarchuk: Here comes a \$5,000 speech.

Mr. Baetz: Are you listening with your ears or your mouths?

Mr. Warner: Both. Which are you talking with? Would you stop talking with your feet.

Mr. Baetz: Mouths, okay.

Mr. Makarchuk: Oh, you hit home, Reuben.

Mr. Baetz: The first recommendation was set out on page 89 of the report and it proposed: "The Ombudsman and his office define more precisely appealable decisions from governmental organizations, provide as many examples thereof as possible from the experience of the office to date to the Ministry of the Attorney General and thereafter conduct meetings with the Ministry of the Attorney General."

The Ombudsman had recommended on page eight of his second report that the government should study cases where an appeal is permitted from a decision of a government organization, to ensure citizens are properly informed of their appeal rights. He suggested that legislation should be introduced requiring government organizations that make appealable decisions to inform citizens of those rights of appeal.

Although this idea may be seen by all of us as a laudable one, the select committee felt the recommendation was premature, because it presented certain difficulties.

Mr. Roy: That's typical Tory. It's "premature" if it's difficult.

Mr. Baetz: Very practical and to the point. Not pie in the sky. Get down to the nitty-gritty.

Mr. Makarchuk: What word would you use if you didn't have "premature"? No wonder Roy isn't here.

Mr. Elgie: Menopausal, that's what it would be.

Mr. Baetz: Roy's okay. He's a good man. For example, in some cases it may be difficult to decide what is an appealable decision.

Mr. Makarchuk: If it's got skin it's got to be appealable.

Mr. Baetz: I am sure members opposite could immediately define that. Was the Ombudsman's recommendation intended to cover decisions of organizations governed by the Statutory Powers Procedure Act? The select committee asked the Ombudsman's office to define the recommendations more precisely.

At the select committee hearings, the Deputy Attorney General expressed his willingness to co-operate with the Office of the Ombudsman on this matter. Once the Ombudsman has developed his recommendations and provided further examples from his office's experience, the Ministry of the Attorney General stands prepared to meet

with the Ombudsman to discuss thoroughly this proposal.

Mr. Lawlor: In other words, we don't know what is appealable and what isn't.

Mr. Baetz: We have finished with that. We are going on to the second point. You are a little bit behind here.

Mr. Makarchuk: You can't slough it off like that. Don't you know?

[8:30]

Mr. Baetz: You can read it in Hansard tomorrow.

The second recommendation of the select committee's report concerned the suspension of licences for non-payment of fines. Recommendation 14 reads as follows: "That the Ministry of the Attorney General effect a centralized scheme whereby licences that have been suspended for the non-payment of fines may be immediately reinstated upon the payment of those fines."

Mr. Kerrio: Is the hatchet man at it again?

Mr. Baetz: An interministerial committee has now recommended specific policy and systems changes designed to facilitate the speedy reinstatement of licences suspended for non-payment of fines. That is Progressive Conservative action.

Some hon. members: Boo.

Mr. Bradley: The member wasn't even a Tory until the election.

Mr. Baetz: The member had better check that one out.

Mr. Bradley: We know. A closet Tory, then.

Mr. Conway: He read Marion Dewar's speeches.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order.

Mr. Kerrio: Mr. Speaker, you shouldn't have to buy that kind of stuff—I won't say it; you play it with dice anyway.

Mr. Baetz: An implementation plan has been formulated for the development of a central control and collection of fines unit within the Ministry of the Attorney General. This plan envisages the automation of files at the unit and the capacity in the unit for access directly to the automated drivers' licence registration system at the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Mr. Kerrio: Does the Minister of Correctional Services believe that?

Hon. Mr. Drea: Yes, I designed it.

Mr. Baetz: That again is progress. As soon as the requisite policy approvals have been received, the implementation plan will be put into motion.

Mr. Makarchuk: Is that the new economic policy?

Mr. Baetz: It will be a complex exercise.

Mr. Lawlor: Terribly complex.

Mr. Baetz: Maybe some members opposite would never be able to cope with a complex exercise.

Mr. Lawlor: Perfectly right, too complex.

Mr. Baetz: It will be complex, calling for a high degree of interministerial co-operation.

Mr. Warner: We're used to dealing with simple things like the member.

Mr. Baetz: The end result will be the removal of existing major impediments to speed reinstatement.

Mr. Makarchuk: As opposed to speedy reinsertment.

Mr. Baetz: That's progress.

Mr. Lawlor: A pox on progress. Is this sometime in the future?

Mr. Baetz: No.

Mr. Kerrio: In the fullness of time.

Mr. Warner: You move swiftly like a herd of running turtles.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order. The member for Ottawa West has the floor. Would he please disregard the interjections?

Mr. Baetz: We hasten with people in diligent steps.

Mr. Kerrio: He didn't make any more sense the last time he had the floor.

Mr. Baetz: The Attorney General has said he hopes to be in the House later, but in his absence he wanted me to say—

Mr. Kerrio: Merry Christmas and a happy new year.

Mr. Baetz: —how much he has enjoyed the excellent relationship with the Ombudsman's office and his staff. He looks forward to a continuing good relationship in the interests of the public as a whole. He wishes everyone a Merry Christmas and all a good night.

Mr. Kerrio: We finally concur.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order. The hon. member for Durham West.

Mr. Bradley: The minister of municipal affairs.

Mr. Conway: How can the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough) top this?

Mr. Ashe: I rise to speak on behalf of one recommendation contained in the third report of the committee. It is known as recommendation 34. It is relatively brief and I would like to read it. It recommends: "The

Audit Act and the Financial Administration Act be amended to provide that when the Ombudsman, after all necessary and appropriate requirements of the Ombudsman Act have been adhered to, makes a recommendation to a governmental organization for the payment of a sum of money in the absence of any other express legal authority, and when the recommendation is entirely accepted by the governmental organization, a 'lawful authority' is created for such money to be paid by the governmental organization out of the consolidated revenue fund."

We're very surprised that kind of a recommendation would come from an elected committee of this Legislature. As we perceive this recommendation, what would be happening is there would be an authority between two bodies that have no input or approval of this elected body or representatives on behalf of this elected body to pay out sums of money. We really feel there was a possible misunderstanding of what this recommendation was intending to do.

It would really go beyond and away from the established machinery. The elected representatives vote sums of money for particular purposes and the Treasurer of Ontario who, of course, has control over the consolidated revenue fund, makes disbursements. He reports back to this Legislature on those disbursements, and all of the control over these disbursements is directly and indirectly controlled by this elected body.

Mr. Kerrio: Hardly anyone has control over the consolidated revenue fund.

Mr. Ashe: Because you're not involved in the approval process and you want to move away from your elected duties.

Mr. Kerrio: What concerns me is the gallon of red ink you use.

Mr. Ashe: That's your problem.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order.

Mr. Ashe: I would suggest most members of this elected body are very involved in the process and the expenditures of funds.

Mr. Kerrio: To spend the way you do, you'd have to have a lot of people involved.

An hon. member: Including Idi Amin.

Mr. Kerrio: How could anybody do it on their own?

Mr. Ashe: We have to have a lot of people involved, because we handle the taxpayers' funds so excellently.

Mr. Sweeney: You mean you've got a lot of shovels over there. Even the Girl Guides don't believe you.

Mr. Haggerty: The hon. member for Durham West should get serious.

Mr. Cunningham: Is this the Treasurer's night to play badminton?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order.

Mr. Ashe: There is no doubt at all there was also reference within this particular recommendation related to the mechanism to create this lawful authority where, in fact, let's say the minister, on behalf of this elected body, does not concur with the settlement that may have been reached between the ministry and the Ombudsman.

Mr. McClellan: Read the recommendation.

Mr. Ashe: What this recommendation would say is that without any approval whatsoever, a sum of money from the consolidated revenue fund could be disbursed and, in fact, there would be no action or reaction on behalf of any elected person.

Mr. McClellan: That's a complete distortion of the recommendation.

Mr. Ashe: I don't think that's really what was intended, but that's exactly what it says.

Mr. McClellan: Read what it says.

Mr. Ashe: That's exactly what it says.

Mr. McClellan: No, you can't read.

Mr. Ashe: If you can't read it, I can. It does say if there is concurrence on both sides between a ministry and the Ombudsman, that authority would be deemed to have been approved to pay over moneys that may be involved. That does not say an elected person, in the case of the ministry, a minister, or the Treasurer on behalf of the consolidated revenue fund, would have any approval and, hence, recourse to this Legislature.

Mr. McClellan: There's nothing about the minister there.

Mr. Ashe: There is no doubt that in the legislation that set up the operation of the Ombudsman, it was recognized there should be a procedure through the elected body.

If you recall, within section 22(4) of the Act, it is speaking to the fact that if it is felt on behalf of the Ombudsman a satisfactory and prompt reaction is not forthcoming from a particular ministry, there should be recourse through the Premier (Mr. Davis) and, in turn, if not satisfactory, through the Legislature itself. Obviously, the supreme beings in this regard are to be through the elected bodies.

Mr. Sweeney: Supreme being? Who's claiming that? Who's claiming they are supreme beings?

Mr. Ashe: I am speaking of this body right here, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Warner: He picked that up in Pickering in the same place as the Attorney General.

Mr. Sweeney: It was suggested but never claimed before.

Mr. Ashe: I might even point out that the select committee itself has recognized that the Ombudsman's office has, from time to time, not taken the recourse through the Premier's office. As a matter of fact, on page 36 and 37 of its report, the select committee did somewhat chastise the Ombudsman for not taking that due process recognized within the authority establishing the Ombudsman's operation.

Mr. Kerrio: The Ombudsman's taking a page out of the government's book by operating just the way you are.

Mr. Ashe: We are responsible back to the elected body and to the people who elect us. It is quite obvious the people of Ontario recognize their expenditures are in good hands, have been for a long time, and will continue to be so.

Mr. Kerrio: No they don't. You're not responsible.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, please. Would the member for Niagara Falls constrain himself and would the member for Durham West address his remarks to the Chair and ignore the interjections?

Mr. Kerrio: It's easier said than done.

Mr. Ashe: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I am always one to try to keep to the subject but it's very difficult, when one keeps getting some of those interjections from across the way, not to react and give the truth from this side.

In summary, I would suggest to this House that on behalf of the Treasurer, as far as this recommendation 34 goes, we totally reject it. It is completely at odds with the parliamentary principle that money is only appropriated upon the recommendation of a minister and the Crown and with the concurrence, either before or after the fact, of this elected Legislature. On that basis, there is no doubt that another procedure within the existing legislation can be worked out and recognized that where a financial settlement has been agreed to by a ministry and the Ombudsman's office, normal appropriations through Management Board or through a presentation of cabinet can effect that particular agreement and no amendment should be enacted to the Audit Act or to the Financial Administration Act.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. member for St. Andrew-St. Patrick.

Mr. Cunningham: Tell it like it is, Larry.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I always do. I always do. Mr. Speaker, I have a few hundred thousand words to say on the general topic tonight—

Mr. Sweeney: You usually do.

Mr. Mackenzie: Why don't you try something new?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —but I have chosen to restrict myself to the comments made in the second and third reports of the select committee on the Ombudsman with regard to my ministry. Those reports raised issues of concern to my ministry and I want to inform the House of the action taken to date on these recommendations and to assure the hon. members of the House of the continued concern of my ministry.

At various times, the ministry has made its position clear on the issues raised. I would like to summarize the commitments we have made to the recommendations outlined in both the recent third report and the earlier second report of the committee which I was pleased to sign, I might add.

One major set of recommendations concerns changes to the Vital Statistics Act. My ministry has indicated it will proceed with amendments to the Act to allow for sex designation changes and also to allow parents the choice of order for hyphenated surnames for their children.

Mr. Kerrio: You will never catch up, Larry.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Be careful what you are saying tonight. You will be sorry tomorrow. We feel this flexibility will deal with the concerns raised by the report and will assist individuals in having the records they desire.

Mr. Conway: Your tie is louder than your voice.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: You will be sorry for what you said this afternoon.

A second area of recommendation concerns the provision of seven-year waiting periods for retention of credit information. Although we agree with the Ombudsman that the hardship was not sufficiently evident to change the Government Reporting Act, we will watch this matter carefully to ascertain whether or not this will prove to be a growing problem. We have made the commitment if it becomes a significant hardship, we will study the provision of the seven year waiting period with a view to adjusting it.

The final area of recommendation concerning this ministry relates to the safety of chil-

dren in apartment buildings. The Ontario fire code advisory committee in addition to its regular duties, is looking into all aspects in this area that fall outside the national fire code and the Ontario Building Code, which came into effect at the start of 1976. The ministry has asked the committee to develop recommendations for mandatory installation of devices for buildings built before January 1, 1976. Until this committee's recommendations are submitted early next year, this ministry supports the encouragement to municipalities by the very fine Minister of Housing (Mr. Rhodes) to utilize their existing powers of authority to require the safety devices.

In all of the above areas, the ministry is adapting its policies and legislation to help meet the needs of the people concerned and will continue its monitoring role.

Mr. Kerrio: Great stuff, Larry. Where did you get that?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. member for Scarborough Centre.

Mr. Warner: At least this minister wants cheaper coffee, even if his buddy doesn't.

Mr. Eakins: Tell us about the \$10 million, Frank.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The member for Scarborough Centre has the floor.

Hon. Mr. Drea: In fairness, don't ask me, because it's now up to 12.

An hon. member: Frank for leader.

An hon. member: I think you might pay off that deficit at \$1 million a month.

[8:45]

Hon. Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, in the response of the Ministry of Correctional Services to the report of the committee, I would like to point out there were only two recommendations, and, quite frankly, were one to read the report of the committee, both of the recommendations were about 90 per cent solved by the time the report was written, and that is noted on earlier pages.

To be specific about them, one is concerned with the temporary absence program, or TAP, and the second concerns the internal discipline that occurs after there is disruptive behaviour. In the case of the latter, that has been absolutely resolved. In the case of the former it has been absolutely resolved as well. However, as I have frequently said, this is a ministry not like other ministries, because we do operate under the parameters of federal legislation.

Mr. Roy: And you're a minister like no other minister.

Hon. Mr. Drea: You're absolutely right.

Mr. Conway: He read the Catholic Register like the rest of us.

Hon. Mr. Drea: I would find it extremely amusing if a number of people on my side of the House were reading the Catholic Register as weekend material.

Mr. Conway: How many votes do you think that's worth? The centrefold in the Catholic Register?

Hon. Mr. Drea: It wasn't the centrefold, it was the front page. You see, there's always an area where a dumb reporter can make good.

Mr. Conway: You must shine in that cabinet.

Hon. Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, just before I go on, last night in the—

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I would like to remind the member that we are discussing the report.

Mr. Warner: Give him leeway, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Drea: Mr. Speaker, I have already told the House, through you, that both matters have been resolved absolutely. However, I want to go on. I want to anticipate what next year's report probably will have to contain because I have instituted new programs.

Those new programs, quite frankly, reflect upon the efficacy of recommendation 21, which is the temporary absence program. The introduction of the work inmate program is going to put new pressures upon the office of the Ombudsman. Until now within the system, the inmate was confined, the inmate was in an institution, the inmate, whatever the grievance, real or imagined, was in a location and a structure whereby the grievance could be examined impartially within the fullness of time.

With the fact that I have introduced the road gang to Ontario, many inmates are going to be in a position where they are out of the institution, in small groups, with one correctional officer.

Mr. Kerrio: You better put strings on the inmates.

Hon. Mr. Drea: That is going to put new strains upon my ministry because, quite frankly, it means that when we come down to a complaint or a grievance that is filed with the Office of the Ombudsman, it is going to be much more difficult for the Office of the Ombudsman to cope and to make an impartial evaluation as to the efficacy of that particular grievance. That is why I point out that the temporary absence program is not one where you have 10 firm guidelines.

The success of the temporary absence program in this province, as compared to the

relative lack of success in other jurisdictions, is because the control of the decision concerning the TAP is left with the local institution, the superintendent and the on-line correctional officer.

As there are different areas in the province, there are different attitudes and there are different resources available in differing areas of the province. We intend to have as flexible a program as is possible within the limitations—and the very proper limitations—the public puts upon us. The most basic of those is the protection of the public.

Therefore, it becomes exceedingly difficult as a ministry which is obligated, unlike other ministries—and I emphasize that—to respond publicly to the Office of the Ombudsman. Because there is a similar institution in the parallel jurisdiction, which is that of the federal government, and it is very clear within the Penitentiaries Act, which is a federal piece of legislation—

Mr. Roy: You're right there, Frank.

Hon. Mr. Drea: —that the reports must be within that jurisdiction made public. Unfortunately, their jurisdiction extends—

Mr. Conway: Blistering analysis.

Hon. Mr. Drea: —into ours because at the local jail level you certainly have alleged federal parole violators, who are being held while a hearing is being had as to what their ultimate disposition will be. You have other federal prisoners such as deportation holds, again, awaiting a determination by the proper authorities. You also have federal prisoners who are being boarded with us. I have about 35 of them in our system. They're there for a reason.

Mr. Bradley: In your caucus.

Hon. Mr. Drea: They are going to testify in criminal proceedings against other inmates in the federal institution where they were committed.

Mr. Sweeney: That's terrible.

Mr. McClellan: Put the back-benchers in the chamber.

Hon. Mr. Drea: The reason we have them in the Ontario system—and being paid for entirely by the federal government—is for the protection of the individual—

Mr. McClellan: What's this got to do with the report?

Hon. Mr. Drea: —so that the court hearing will be able to go on by virtue of the fact that there is a witness alive and willing to testify as to what went on.

Mr. McClellan: Is this in order, Mr. Speaker?

Hon. Mr. Drea: Really, I don't mind interjections, but when I want to talk about a very serious matter that affects a great number of people, and their rights as Canadian citizens, I don't really think that I have to put up—

Mr. McClellan: Make a ministerial statement.

Hon. Mr. Drea: —with the rather strong abuse—

Mr. McClellan: No, you don't.

Mr. Roy: Abuse?

Hon. Mr. Drea: —of certain commodities that are available for sale in this province. I would just like to continue uninterrupted for a moment, while I make the point.

Mr. Conway: You'd better explain that last part.

Mr. Sweeney: What commodities?

Mr. Roy: I apologize, Frank. I'm sorry. He doesn't have to put up with such—

Hon. Mr. Drea: The difficulty in responding in this situation, in an absolute manner, is that we have to take into account within our ministry, the flexibilities and the impositions that are imposed upon us from other institutions, or other jurisdictions, and from places over which we have no control. It may be that the bench—over which we have no control—may very well impose a stricture, as a part of a sentence, that a temporary absence will not be granted.

Mr. Deans: They can't do anything about that, can they?

Hon. Mr. Drea: The bench takes the convenient way out that it is only a recommendation, even if the five-letter word "order" is used. That makes it extremely difficult for us, because people only pass into our custody and our control, at the direction of the bench. It makes it exceedingly difficult in terms of a temporary absence to have to deal with it.

Mr. Roy: You could change the law.

Hon. Mr. Drea: As I said, the difficulty—and really the comparison between ourselves and the federal institutions—is that we, fortunately, are flexible in the TAP because it is locally controlled by the superintendent in the particular institution upon the recommendations, or the lack of recommendations, by the on-line staff.

In the federal jurisdiction it has become so rigid that it is virtually automatic, you either get it or you don't after a certain period of time. This has led to the gravest of difficulties within that system. It has led to complaints by the public that it is too rigid a procedure,

that it is being followed by rote regardless of the individual or the special circumstances surrounding the inmate, the institution or the particular community where the inmate will go on a temporary absence program.

With the introduction of the mandatory work programs for sentenced inmates, which again come to this ministry beyond our control, the federal government has chosen to change the Penitentiaries Act. There is no more statutory remission. It is now earned remission.

There is going to be, and quite rightfully so, a concern as to who decides just how productive the inmate has been at his work, just how rightfully the achievements or the productivity of that work program have been recognized by the parole board. We are dealing with a very fundamental issue in this because it is remission. That means the door is opened earlier for some than for others.

Certainly in our society the ultimate penalty, indeed, is the loss of freedom. The restoration of freedom, therefore, becomes the greatest incentive of all. What I am saying to you, in essence—and I am reminding the committees of the future, perhaps I am forewarning them—is that as long as we had a structured institutional ministry, determinations on such things as temporary absence programs and other concerns of inmates and staff and the public were relatively easy to determine, to put through the legislative model that has been established for the Office of the Ombudsman.

But with the full support of this Legislature and with the full support of the public we are moving into different areas. It is going to be difficult to assess. The time factor is not with us because I deal with short-sentenced inmates. We are not dealing with the 25-year man. We are not dealing with the four-times-life for four-times-murder man. There are decisions that are going to have to be made almost overnight. They are going to have to be made on the basis of the information available, quite rightfully. If there is a complaint it is going to have to be judged by the Office of the Ombudsman and forwarded to the ministry and ultimately to the Legislature, and it, too, is going to have to be done almost overnight on the basis of the information available.

What I have been trying to point out, Mr. Speaker, is that I can give a guarantee under recommendation 21 on page 94 that within the existing structure—and that is all I can speak for at the moment—this concern of the Office of the Ombudsman has been met and settled absolutely and finally. But what I am also saying, Mr. Speaker—and I am also

warning the Legislature, the future committees, and indeed, the Office of the Ombudsman—with the new change in structure we are going to have to develop new models, new evaluation procedures, and that what is absolute today because the structure is in place today will not be absolute tomorrow. The structure very simply, after the first quarter of next year—by the fact that the laws have been changed, and not by me, and not by this Legislature, but by the House of Commons—this whole structure will have been changed.

It has always been my policy that the Office of the Ombudsman is extremely essential to the one ministry that does have direct, absolute and total control over human behaviour far more than anyone else. I welcome their comments. I welcome their positions before the committee. I also welcome, at any time, the concerns of the committee of the Legislature because without it there cannot be any public participation, any public protection in an extremely sensitive field concerned with human beings, and that is correctional services.

[9:00]

Mr. G. I. Miller: It gives me great pleasure to rise tonight and speak on behalf of one of the members of the select committee on the Ombudsman, which was selected last July 20. When the committee was struck, I thought it was an insignificant committee and that it perhaps would be a dull summer. It proved otherwise, and has come to be very controversial, to say the least.

It has been an experience, in my short political career, to be part of this committee. We have many good members, such as our chairman, Michael Davison, and Marg Campbell, John Eakins, Robert Elgie, Patrick Lawlor—he took the place of Jim Renwick whom we certainly hated to see resign because of health conditions; he was a valuable member—Ross McClellan, myself, George Taylor, John Turner, and Ossie Villeneuve. It has been a good committee to work with, and it has been a real experience. John Bell was counsel for the committee. He, along with our clerk, Alex McFedries, has done a tremendous job.

I would like first to point out that we had a report to the standing general government committee, and at that point I was a little disappointed in our chairman. He gave a report which in my opinion, was not representative of the feeling of the committee as a whole. I would like to put that on record at this time. Any chairman of a committee should represent the feelings of the committee as a whole. He presented figures to

the committee that we did not have access to, and he presented his view. But he didn't present the views of the committee as a whole. I am concerned with that, because I think he indicated we were split. I don't know if we were split or not; I don't think we were.

We were concerned with the expenditures of the Ombudsman. We were concerned they were escalating to a degree we should show some concern about. Consequently, we felt recommendations should go in to this effect: he was dealing with problems not within his jurisdiction. With all due respect to the Ombudsman, he indicated he was going to use and give advice wherever possible.

I respect the Ombudsman. I respect what he is trying to do. I respect his staff. I have volume three—"Details of expenditures for 1976-77 for Ontario." It gives all the staff wages for every ministry. When you look closely at it you see the wages paid to each individual on the Ombudsman's staff don't compare with any other ministry. I want to make very clear that, for the calibre of people he has to provide, he is not overpaying his staff. I would like to come to his support in that he is trying to do a job. He is dealing with highly paid staff who are very professional. I would like to make this point clear in the very beginning.

We went over the report very thoroughly. We spent many weeks debating it. But the Ombudsman's select committee really does not have any authority. We can make recommendations to the House but that is as far as it can go. I would like to think, and I know we recommend strongly, that the Ombudsman should be separate from the political aspect. He should have the right to operate without political interference. He was set up to assure the average citizen he had some place to go to get justice.

There's nothing wrong with the principle. When the Ombudsman was selected, he was supported by all three parties because it was felt he was needed. In my humble opinion, he was needed because we've had a Conservative government for 35 years.

Mr. Van Horne: That's 36 too many.

Mr. G. I. Miller: No, I will give them credit. They've done a good job over the years, although I would question that fact during the last X number of years. It's important that we make the democratic system work in Ontario, to get a government that's responsible to the needs of Ontario.

Mr. Bradley: This must be your Christmas generosity.

Mr. G. I. Miller: In the last election on

June 9, the Liberal Party had the philosophy, but the people of Ontario weren't ready to accept us or trust our philosophy. Consequently—maybe that's getting a little political and I don't really want to do that.

Ms. Gigantes: Heaven forbid.

Mr. G. I. Miller: I'm ready here to put forward my views as a member of that select committee on the Ombudsman. I want to speak on his behalf because we've had the opportunity to look closely at his operation, although we've only been in operation since July, not even six months.

Mr. Bradley: You're being watched, Gordon. You'd better be careful.

Mr. G. I. Miller: Okay, I'm being watched. But I still want to be responsible to my people in my riding of Haldimand-Norfolk along with the rest of the people in Ontario, and it's a serious concern, in my opinion.

As far as my use of the Ombudsman is concerned, I have had to utilize him in my riding of Haldimand-Norfolk on a major occasion, perhaps one of the most expensive. It had to do with the Ministry of Natural Resources. The fishermen in my riding, particularly Port Dover and Port Maitland, but perhaps all the fishermen on the lake were concerned they weren't being used fairly. They'd been to the ministry and in their opinion they weren't able to get a fair decision.

Consequently, they went to the Ombudsman and he not only dealt with my area, he also dealt with the ones of my colleague, the member for Essex South (Mr. Mancini) at the other end of the lake because he had concerns. He came back to us with a report, which in my opinion, could affect the industry as a whole; it could affect the harvest of that lake for many years to come. He came back with a detailed report, with some recommendations that are going to affect the future of that fishing industry for many years. I thank him for that.

When he got into that, of course, he didn't realize what it was going to cost. He had no idea. It cost more than he anticipated because the Ombudsman has only just been set up. This is his third report and he hasn't been in operation three years. It's difficult to come up with a budget. There's no one in this House more concerned with the expenditure of funds than I am because we have to be responsible to the taxpayer. We have to be responsible to the people of Ontario. We want to have value for our money.

Another instance was the Pickering housing situation. We had many people who weren't satisfied with the settlements they received. They came to the Ombudsman for help and

consequently, investigated it and went to the Minister of Housing. They haven't come up with a solution yet, because I don't think the Minister of Housing really wants to come to a final solution.

It's important that we have an answer, because when North Pickering is dealt with, we have another problem in South Cayuga, which happens to be in my riding where people are dissatisfied with the purchase of that property. They would like to have a hearing and he is dealing with that situation. Until he gets the Pickering problem resolved, how can he go on and resolve the problem in South Cayuga for the people concerned there?

Again, it points out very clearly to me: how can you estimate the cost? How can you estimate what it is? If the minister doesn't want to co-operate, you can prolong the hearing. It all costs money. So how can you project and budget?

I think that's where the Ombudsman's committee can come up with a recommendation. Again, it should be set up in such a way that it's as non-political as possible, particularly with the minority government. It can be set up that way. With a majority government, of course, it's going to be more difficult. That is a problem we have to find a solution for so we can keep the political aspect out of his function as much as possible.

Again, I think concern was pointed out in the standing general government committee. We had a hostile debate. I don't know where all the television and media people came from that morning but they certainly cropped up. They must have sensed something was going to develop because there was a real discussion. I think, again, our chairman supported it as he had every right to do, because he is elected as well as I am. He had a right to project what he felt was right but he was expressing his own concerns. They weren't mine.

I indicated to the Ombudsman that Arthur Maloney is capable of taking care of himself. He had to answer to the criticism. I think he's capable of doing that. Hopefully, he's clever enough, and he's a very clever man. I think he's clever enough to sense that maybe he is overspending.

There was an article in the Toronto Star on Sunday, December 11, if I'm not mistaken, which was very critical of his function. He did go first class. But criticism does not hurt anyone and if he is functioning properly, he will react to the press. They can influence and, hopefully, the Ombudsman will take into consideration what we are trying to say, and what the public is trying to say. He will take those expenditures

into account so we are assured, and the people of Ontario are assured, our money is being spent wisely and well and justice might prevail, as far as the average individual is concerned.

Mr. Bradley: You're going to be assured of a job if you ever leave the Legislature, if you keep up those compliments.

Mr. G. I. Miller: As I said, I don't know where my friend, the hon. member for Brantford (Mr. Makarchuk) is tonight. He indicated to me one night, when I had a chance to speak and there weren't many in the House, I only spoke about the fishermen. I might look a little sleepy, but I'll say I'm here to represent the people of my riding. I'm here to represent the people of Ontario, to the best of my ability and I intend to do that.

Mr. Conway: Do you mean you're not going to talk about the yachtsmen?

Mr. Germa: It put me to sleep the last time he spoke.

Mr. G. I. Miller: I know we only have a certain amount of time and there are nine or 10 members on the committee. They all want to speak tonight, and I want to give them that opportunity.

I want to leave with these thoughts. I think the Ombudsman is effective. I think he is especially well talented for the job but he has to listen to the people.

Mr. Davison: Mr. Speaker, I would rise to offer, if I might, some small contribution to the debate as chairman of the select committee on the Ombudsman.

The House has before it what I consider to be a most excellent report from its select committee. I think the report before the House stands as evidence of the desire of all parties in this House to make the office of the Ombudsman work as well as it possibly can for the benefit of all the people in Ontario.

I think the report of the select committee shows what men and women of this House, with goodwill, can do. Sixteen of the recommendations of the 42 referenced in this third report of the select committee addressed themselves specifically to the Ombudsman's office. They are, I believe, strong, sound and constructive suggestions to the Office of the Ombudsman, which if implemented by the Ombudsman will serve to improve the service he gives to the people of the province of Ontario. A number of the recommendations were addressed to the various ministries of this government and tonight we heard responses from a number of those ministers.

[9:15]

I would suggest to the ministers and parliamentary assistants who participated in the debate this evening that if they could expand somewhat on their replies in a written fashion and give them to the committee, it would help the committee a great deal in its future deliberations. I would also suggest that replies are especially needed from the ministries that were unable to, or did not, respond tonight, particularly the Ministry of Government Services, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Housing. I think those would be invaluable reports to the committee.

In regard to the parliamentary assistant to the Minister of Education and his comments, I would remind him in connection with the question of jurisdiction that he may find it of some interest to consider the implications of recommendation 36 of the select committee report which refer to the position of the ministry on a question of jurisdiction. It might be a useful thing in the future for your ministry to bring up jurisdictional questions earlier in the process.

Mr. Kennedy: Page 36?

Mr. Davison: No, recommendation number 36 in the select committee's report. I think you will find it interesting.

In regard to the parliamentary assistant to the Treasurer, who has since left the House, what the select committee was trying to do was to facilitate natural justice and to provide some sort of legislative rationale for a process of payment. In response to his criticism or answer to the committee, I would say to him, with the greatest of respect, that the minister is, in fact, the person of the ministry and the minister has the kind of authority we have talked about.

In regard to the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, I hope the minister, when he responded favourably to recommendation number 18, understood the committee's concern about the proposed legislation and the possible consequences of creating a third category of people in the province. When he responded favourably, I hope he responded with that in mind.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Have we ever let you down before?

Mr. Davison: In response to the Minister of Correctional Services (Mr. Drea), I very much appreciated his response to the committee in regard to the temporary absence program.

There was another recommendation of some concern to the committee, and that was recommendation number three which dealt with the Ombudsman's Correctional

Services report. I guess because the minister didn't raise that recommendation with us tonight, it might not be unfair for me to assume that in keeping with his earlier statements on the issue, he will indeed make the report public as soon as he receives it and, therefore, it can come before the committee.

I would like to thank the Minister of Labour (B. Stephenson) most sincerely for her response to the nine recommendations of the committee in regard to the Workmen's Compensation Board. It seems there's still work for the committee to do in convincing the minister of some of them; but on the whole I think the minister made a fair response, and I believe that some of those recommendations, when they are adopted, will provide for injured workers in the province of Ontario a better service from a more sensitive Workmen's Compensation Board.

The select committee's first recommendation, to which the government has not responded tonight, concerned North Pickering, as my colleague the member for Haldimand-Norfolk (Mr. G. I. Miller) pointed out. It is a situation that concerned the members of the committee deeply, as I think it concerns all of us in this House.

The select committee put forward this recommendation as the only viable alternative we could see that would provide all the parties involved with some justice. We believe the present commission looking into North Pickering, simply because of the events of the past year, cannot possibly write a substantive report that will be of any real assistance to the House or to the government in solving this problem; we therefore have made this recommendation. I would, as a personal note, urge the government to respond, and to respond favourably and quickly, on that recommendation, so we can get on with North Pickering.

Six of the committee's recommendations dealt with the question of the management study. It is a study, I believe as an individual, that is badly needed for the Ombudsman's office. I think members should recall the board did, in fact, ask the select committee to look into this and make some appropriate recommendations; this the committee did.

I think it was unfortunate in the extreme that the board went ahead and made its decision without having the benefit of the committee's recommendations, because I believe the recommendations are well thought out. I would urge the board to reconsider the question of the management

study from the point of view of the six recommendations of the select committee.

The select committee also recommended that its orders of reference be expanded. It had two recommendations. One would allow the committee to sit concurrently with the Legislature. Because of the ever-increasing workload of the committee, and because of the extended and longer sessions of the Legislature, it is more and more difficult for the committee to find time to deal with this important task before us.

The second was the estimates of the Ombudsman be transferred to the select committee on the Ombudsman, and that the select committee on the Ombudsman have the authority to make recommendations in regard to those estimates. While that may not be a perfect solution to all of our problems, I think it will go some distance in solving the kind of problems, those that perceive at any rate, with the current process for handling the estimates of the Ombudsman.

I must say that it was an honour and a privilege to table this report for consideration in the Legislature. I would like to associate myself with the comments of my colleague the member for Haldimand-Norfolk in regard to the other members of the committee and the staff of the committee for all of the hard work they did. I would like to thank all of the people who played a role in making this report the fine report it is.

Finally, the recommendations and comments in this report speak to real issues, issues that have substance. I am very pleased I had the opportunity this evening to participate in a debate which could perhaps bring substantial change to the way things operate in Ontario.

Mr. G. Taylor: I would like to concur with my colleagues on the other side of the House who have suggested this is a fine report and that we have worked many hours in producing it; that we have.

Mr. Peterson: The hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Hennessy) can stop banging his head on the desk; it will hurt the desk. Don't bang your head on it.

Mr. Conway: I thought for a moment there was a television camera spying on the hon. member for Fort William.

Mr. G. Taylor: It is unfortunate we do not have a longer time to debate this subject which is such a controversial one. We have now had two reports from the Ombudsman and three from the select committee. It is unfortunate we do not have longer than two and a half hours to discuss and debate the

issues contained in the reports; to put this matter on at the nadir of this session is unfortunate scheduling.

However, I compliment the House leaders that we did at least get two and a half hours of this Legislature's time to discuss it. Possibly, it could be of prime concern to the House leaders, come the spring session, that this be given further time for discussion.

The Ombudsman has made this office second to none in the world inside of two years. He has done a fine job, and his staff is an excellent staff. We were able to associate with them and hear from them during the select committee's duration. The one area that has perplexed me is the area of jurisdiction. Over 64 per cent of the complaints the Ombudsman's staff deal with are outside their jurisdiction. The Ombudsman himself is looking for increased jurisdiction. He bases his theory on the fact that these areas need to be served. In the debates in the House when the Office of the Ombudsman was set up, it was said he should not leave anybody unserved and that he will guide and work for those people until he is guided otherwise by this Legislature. He is asking this Legislature for assistance.

Mr. Kerrio: Give him a couple more years and he'll have enough staff to serve everybody in Quebec too.

Mr. G. Taylor: He is looking at such areas as municipalities, universities, in some respect private individuals, the courts, the judges, the federal government and bodies financed wholly or partly by provincial funds. That would be an enormous increase of jurisdiction; it would give this Legislature a great deal of concern to give him that jurisdiction.

Mr. Peterson: Why not just give him a blank cheque?

Mr. G. Taylor: What I found throughout many of the cases we studied was that because of the lack of guidelines for the Ombudsman he would try to interpret the statute as best he could and would also exercise discretion and expand his jurisdiction at the most opportune times.

Take the situation of the Correctional Services institutions. That was probably the largest single area in which the Ombudsman worked. It started out with a few trivial complaints and some very serious complaints, but it has developed into a full-scale study of the Correctional Services system of the province of Ontario. If one extends the definitions in the Act and gives it broad definition, one might be able to extend it to that full latitude, however I do not believe when the office was set up in this Legislature that on

his own motion, arising out of a few complaints, the whole Correctional Services system should be studied.

Again, on the South Cayuga land assembly, which will appear in the report; he wanted to embark there on a very large-scale investigation. Many pieces of correspondence went between the Ombudsman and the Premier (Mr. Davis) and other people concerned and it was decided he would follow the normal manner of investigation. That is the one complication with this present Act, has he followed the normal manner?

There is a prescribed statute, the Ombudsman Act, which is a code, in a sense, on the way he should be conducting his office. Similarly, if he's investigating the government there are certain prescribed rules, regulations and administrative policies that he must follow. If he is going to investigate them, he and his staff in the Office of the Ombudsman must also follow the prescribed code set out in the statute creating that office. Recommendation 24 of the select committee is asking for increased jurisdiction and there is to be a further study on that as to whether there should be increased jurisdiction.

I will take a few more examples from the report. The parliamentary assistant has commented upon case 47 involving the Ministry of Education. It was a situation where the local board of education had an insurance problem. The Ombudsman could not investigate it because it was outside his jurisdiction, it was a local board situation. However, having been sent a letter by the person saying he was not covered by insurance, the minister dealt with it, therefore making it a provincial matter and extending the jurisdiction to cover an area which was not covered directly. Again, indirectly he had a jurisdiction where he did not have it directly.

Then there was the Ministry of Housing, case 81. The Ontario Home Renewal Program, administered by the province, gave jurisdiction to the municipalities so that they could deal with the funded money. There was a complaint that had something to do with a municipality, yet it was investigated thoroughly by the Ombudsman, albeit extending his jurisdiction again outside what was prescribed by the statute.

To give an example of the stir those complaints cause to the ministries involved when they do go outside the jurisdiction, a 17-page report was put together by the Ministry of Housing explaining why they lacked jurisdiction and why this could not go further. So when the Ombudsman extends his jurisdiction, it increases the work load of the province of Ontario and the government of Ontario.

[9:30]

The member for London South (Mr. Walker) spoke of the situation in Kingsville, another case where the extension of jurisdiction was carried out. Out of a suggestion by the fishermen in the area that they were being harassed by the Ministry of Natural Resources when actually the ministry was applying rules and regulations that had been in existence for some time, came the third largest report the Ombudsman created, studying the entire fishing industry of Lake Erie and the Kingsville area, to the point that it was most likely a duplication of the program already embarked upon by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Similarly, where we get down to the Workmen's Compensation Board, case 132: There were overpayments to recipients under the Workmen's Compensation plan. It was discovered, as a result of investigation that there were many overpayments but he did not bother to find out why these overpayments were not recovered. Indeed he did not go further into the Workmen's Compensation Board and say here is a very difficult problem, and we should make recommendations that no overpayments be countenanced. So it works both ways; if he is going to investigate those where somebody is oppressed surely where the government is spending large sums of money illegally or without jurisdiction he should proceed there. But again, it was not proceeded with.

This increased jurisdiction again comes up where you have governmental organization, a very wide and broad term which can include anything. Therefore the Ombudsman can again investigate anything. I would suggest when the statute is looked at, and this is debated further, that the jurisdiction should be defined to set out precisely those governmental organizations which the Ombudsman can investigate and should work under.

Municipalities I am sure are not concerned to have the Ombudsman deal with them. Most of the municipalities I canvassed in my riding do not want the Ombudsman in their jurisdictions. Primarily, they feel the aldermen, being very close to the situation, the mayor and the councillors at those local municipalities, can handle the situation quite precisely without the need of an Ombudsman.

Again, we had another problem on case 91 involving the Ombudsman and the Human Rights Commission. There it was resolved because of the comfortable working relationship between the Human Rights Commission and the Ombudsman. They would not define what the legal position was of the Ombudsman, whether he was superior to the Human

Rights Commission or the Human Rights Commission was superior to the Ombudsman. That is not good enough for two bodies that are created by statute. They must define who is paramount, who can investigate which body, or indeed the comfortable relationship should not continue because depending who the participants are it could become uncomfortable.

There is also another problem, Mr. Speaker, with what we might consider to be informal recommendations or suggestions, a very loose relationship albeit at times convenient, between the ministries and the Ombudsman. I would suggest that these loose, informal recommendations or suggestions should not be proceeded in the future by the Ombudsman because it confuses both ministries and Ombudsman. The matter should be precisely set out in letters so that both the ministry and the Ombudsman know what they are reacting to and the problem that has resulted in a complaint.

Again, Mr. Speaker, there is one area that would help the Ombudsman greatly, and that is his blueprint. It was promised in the first report. It was promised in the second report. It still is not there, yet the Ombudsman comes forth asking for a management study, which was not proceeded with because of the Board of Internal Economy and its financial requirements. If this blueprint is prepared, it should form the basis of that management study, should it ever be proceeded with. Without that, the Ombudsman cannot increase his jurisdiction.

I differ with the suggestion made by the chairman of our committee, in that I would not like to see the Ombudsman's estimates go before the same body that is reviewing the report of the Ombudsman—that is the select committee. I believe it works as a very good checks-and-balance system now. It probably could be improved upon, but the select committee dealing with just the report and the functions of the office make it far superior to one that is going to deal with both the money and the report.

In conclusion, the Ombudsman and his staff have done a superior job in the short time they've been there. They have come before the select committee to ask for guidelines and this Legislature should give them. We should set upon the task early in the spring session, because the Ombudsman and his staff are looking for those guidelines. After two years, the fledgling operation should now be given some permanence and structure, so he knows where his limits are, the Legislature knows where his limits are, and his staff know where they are.

Mr. Bradley: Sounds like the Globe didn't make a mistake, George.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Speaker, in rising to address myself to this report, I would like to point out that an important aspect of the overall report is that it has been objective. I believe this is the function of the Ombudsman's committee: to view the operation overall, to make recommendations, to commend where commendation is indicated, and to be critical of those procedures which are not up to what we believe the operation ought to be, within the meaning of the Act.

I am rather saddened tonight that once again on a Thursday night, we see so few of the cabinet in the House. I would like to commend those who have appeared and taken an interest in discussing the report. The Minister of Labour gave a very comprehensive answer, and I was rather pleased with the way in which she chose to review the situation.

As far as the Minister of Correctional Services is concerned, I have only to commiserate with him, because he is going to have to review his procedures, having in mind the legislation in Ottawa over which he has no control. But within those restrictions, in my opinion he answered very well.

One of the things we felt in this report is that Pickering, perhaps by reason of the fledgling operation at the time, did not proceed with the type of investigation we feel is important in such a major issue. You will note, Mr. Speaker, the recommendations with reference to the establishment of the commission, the commission itself and the fact that this committee is of the opinion the government should seek that report as quickly as possible, since the surrounding circumstances caused it to be largely abortive as a fact-finding body.

It is very important, as we see it, that the Ombudsman should operate within the meaning of his Act, and that he should spell out clearly, as we have said, what the complaint is and what his recommendations are in precise terms in the section 19(1) letter to the ministries, or to those agencies which come within his jurisdiction. It is difficult for the ministries to respond when the recommendations are vague and general in their wording; and I would like to say that I feel that the ministries, by and large, have responded, have tried to respond even to informal recommendations, and I would commend them for that attempt.

I am somewhat saddened when I hear a ministry raising the point of jurisdiction at a late stage in the proceedings, and I was

interested in what was said on behalf of the Ministry of Education tonight when there is a question of jurisdiction with reference to the case which was under discussion. It seems to me that if the ministry felt that way they should have raised the issue ab initio and not at such a stage as this.

It is important that we give guidelines to the Ombudsman, and as you are aware this is part of our function. In this report we have indicated the areas of our concern and the way in which we are leaning, at this point in time, in trying to accommodate to those guidelines as we see them.

It is impossible for me to proceed with the kinds of comments I would like to make since we are very circumscribed as to time for the discussion of this, to me, very important report. There is no question that every member in this House supported, and supported strongly and warmly, the establishment of this office, and for the reasons which were quite apparent. It is important, it seems to me, that all members of the House review this report with care, and that they understand the processes which the select committee are going through in trying to come up with guidelines which will not inhibit the work of the office unduly, but which hopefully will indicate areas where there can be great improvement.

There is no doubt, of course, that there is a concern in the Ombudsman's operation about the purpose for which the office was initiated. We have not, in this report, recommended at this time the enlargement of jurisdiction, and it is important to understand that this is not a suggestion of trying to inhibit the work. But when the Ombudsman himself has asked for a management consultant, notwithstanding what was done by the Board of Internal Economy, there is a strong indication that we should at least pull together the operation as it is and ensure that it is working efficiently before we move further in a direction of increasing jurisdiction. It only seems to me to make very good sense.

[9:45]

I hope the members will review the report and that we can work together in the future to try to effect those necessary changes while still giving to the Ombudsman's office the full opportunity to exercise his purpose for his function.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. member for Bellwoods.

(Applause)

Mr. McClellan: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. You're all very kind.

Mr. Conway: It sounds like a call to leadership.

Mr. Bradley: Are you running now?

Mr. McClellan: I'm pleased to join the debate this evening. I want to speak briefly on the report and make a couple of observations. I don't intend to take very much time.

I thought the first hour of the debate was enormously interesting. I think a theme or a process seems to be emerging, having to do with the attitude of government towards the Office of the Ombudsman which I think is quite fascinating. It's clear to me that there are some ministries in the government that take the Ombudsman's office as seriously, I think, as most of us do on this side of the House. They take it seriously; they treat recommendations of the Ombudsman with respect to their ministries seriously and they make an honest and serious effort to respond to those recommendations.

Mr. Haggerty: Can you name one?

Mr. McClellan: Yes, I will.

On the other hand, there are other ministries that are quite deliberately obstructionist with respect to the Ombudsman's office.

Mr. Haggerty: Can you name one?

Mr. McClellan: I will name names. For the first time since I was elected, I want to compliment the Minister of Labour. I was enormously pleased with her response here this evening to the recommendations in the third report.

Mr. Deans: She obviously thought about it.

Mr. McClellan: She obviously thought about those recommendations seriously, took them seriously and is making an honest attempt to deal with them. I think all of us are enormously pleased with that kind of response.

Let me contrast that with the attitude of the Minister of Housing (Mr. Rhodes), who didn't even deign to shown up tonight.

Mr. Deans: He is an arrogant man.

Mr. McClellan: His ministry is the subject of the first recommendation of the report. His ministry is the subject of the North Pickering issue. I see a certain consistency in the attitude in the Ministry of Housing, by way of illustration or example, that speaks to an erroneous and regrettable attitude towards the Office of the Ombudsman.

Mr. Warner: He should resign, he really should.

Mr. McClellan: I would hope that he would take an object lesson from the Ministry of Labour, or perhaps even from the Ministry of the Attorney General, which indicated a desire to co-operate with the Ombudsman.

Mr. Bradley: Where is the chief government whip (Mr. Maeck) when we need him most?

Mr. McClellan: I can't remember who else; maybe it is a short list of ministries that are interested. The Ministry of Correctional Services, let it be said, has been quite consistently co-operative with respect to the Ombudsman's recommendations.

Mr. Haggerty: He's saving \$1 million a month.

Mr. McClellan: Yes, \$10 million a year.

I want to dwell on the North Pickering recommendation. I must say, it is a source of some regret to the committee and we have said it, that because of the failure in the early stages of the Ombudsman's operation to adhere rigorously to the requirements of the Ombudsman's Act, their investigation was not adequate. I myself feel their conclusions were probably solid, but because of the failure to adhere to the requirements of the Act and to follow each of the stages set out in the Act, it is probably fair to say the first North Pickering report of the Ombudsman would not have stood up in court as a bona fide report of the Ombudsman.

That has been the source of an enormous difficulty ever since. If there is any consistent theme to the deliberations of the select committee since I have sat on it, it has been a fairly tough-minded insistence on the part of the select committee to the Ombudsman that he and his staff adhere in the most rigorous possible way to the requirements of the Act in the course of his investigation and the development of his recommendations.

I have every confidence this will be done. It's unfortunate that the royal commission that was appointed on North Pickering took the course and the shape that it did. It was a royal commission with a commissioner who lacked certain graces, let me say, and who refused to appoint commission counsel. A royal commission without commission counsel is no royal commission. What is the point of a royal commission when the commissioner acts as though he were a judge, rather than as one who is investigating all aspects of the situation in coming to a determination on his own?

Because of the refusal of the commissioner to operate in the traditional manner of a royal commission and because of his manner and of his procedures, we made the recommendation we did that an additional inquiry has to be established, consistent with the order in council and consistent with the order in council as interpreted by the court of appeal.

I would have thought the Minister of Housing would have had the decency to show up here tonight and indicate to us his position.

Mr. Kerrio: He was here, he has gone.

Mr. McClellan: I don't think he was here.

Mr. Warner: He was never here tonight.

Mr. McClellan: I am not sure whether he was at the press gallery at the Christmas party or not, but I do not recall seeing him here in the House.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: He was here earlier when the member was at the press gallery.

Mr. McClellan: Before the session ends, I hope the Minister of Housing or his parliamentary assistant will indicate to us what his intentions are with respect to the first recommendation of the third report of the select committee.

I would like to take a swipe, in passing, at the Workmen's Compensation Board. It remains the largest source of cases, not only for us as MPPs but also for the Ombudsman. There was some initial reluctance on the part of the Workmen's Compensation Board, I think, to co-operate with the select committee and with the office of the Ombudsman as well. I detect a significant change, a significant evolution in the attitude of the Workmen's Compensation Board towards both the office of the Ombudsman and to the select committee. I am pleased to note that development and I hope that evolution continues in the current direction. In recommendation 11, of the third report of the select committee, we have included a fairly detailed recommendation with respect to the manner in which we would like to see the Ombudsman make his report on cases to the select committee. I want to draw attention to that.

We spent an enormous amount of time in committee trying to determine, through questioning, the various stages and processes undergone in the course of an investigation of a complaint by the Ombudsman's office. It is our feeling that there needs to be a different format by the Ombudsman for reporting cases to the select committee.

The format up to this point has been something in the order of a public relations format, which hasn't been all that useful in enabling the select committee to work through the complexities of issues involved in each particular case, and to come to a determination or conclusion with respect to any particular recommendation of the Ombudsman.

I think all of us on the select committee hope very much that the procedure under recommendation 11 is adopted by the Ombudsman's office. We think it will enable us as a committee to be more effective in working with the Ombudsman with respect to recommendations, or illustrations of his work, that he brings to the committee.

I want as well to focus on recommendation 41, the recommendation that the estimates of the Ombudsman's office be brought to the select committee. One of the sources of difficulty that has plagued us with respect to the Ombudsman's office over the last couple of weeks has been the jurisdictional confusion surrounding the office of the Ombudsman. I suppose that is natural. The office is still evolving and each of us in the Legislature is trying to work out procedures on what is largely uncharted ground. The Ombudsman's jurisdiction has been split among the select committee, the Board of Internal Economy, and the standing committee on general government which looked at the Ombudsman's estimates. In the roundelay of jurisdictional overlapping much trouble was quite unnecessarily caused. Recommendation 41 addresses itself to that particular dilemma and would go a long way toward ensuring a less acrimonious resolution of the Ombudsman's estimates and issues related to the Ombudsman's estimates.

That concludes the brief remarks I wished to make this evening. I want to stress again an overwhelming impression I have emerged with from the work of the select committee over the last six or seven months, and that is the absolute necessity of the Ombudsman's office adhering rigorously and scrupulously to the provisions of the Ombudsman Act. One of those provisions must certainly be that in the exercise of his ultimate sanction, the Ombudsman must not short-circuit the step of bringing a recommendation to the office of the Premier. He must follow the provisions of the Act that require him to first bring a recommendation denied by a ministry to the attention of the Premier and the Premier's office before he brings it to the attention of the Legislature via the select committee.

[10:00]

We have taken the position on the committee that we are not willing to deal with recommendations in the exercise of the ultimate sanction until the route prescribed by the Act has been followed. We have taken that position for purposes of the third report, and as far as I'm concerned—and I believe I speak for all the members of the committee—we will continue to take that attitude and will insist that in the exercise of the ultimate sanction the route of appeal to the Premier's office be taken before a denied recommendation is sent to the select committee.

As well, I stress again, each and every one of the steps required by the legislation must be followed rigorously, scrupulously and methodically by the Ombudsman and his staff in the course of an investigation. To do other-

wise is to jeopardize the whole function—to lead us back into situations like the North Pickering report. We don't want that to happen.

All of us on the select committee have a deep commitment to the success of the Ombudsman's office and the Ombudsman's operation in this province. We have produced a report which is in many respects critical of some aspects of the Ombudsman's operation. But we have made those critical comments in the most constructive way conceivable, out of the very deepest conviction that the Office of the Ombudsman is something to be cherished in this province and something which all of us in the Legislature want very badly to succeed and to be as good as it can possibly be.

Mr. Eakins: I would like to speak for a few moments because my friend the member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Kerrio) is hoping to get on, and I'm going to try to accommodate him here tonight.

Mr. Kerrio: I'd like to have one member who is not on the committee speak up.

Mr. Eakins: I would like to express briefly a few of my own opinions—opinions as I see them as a member of the select committee, and certainly not in the way that others might see it or would like me to see it. I hope everyone will take the opportunity of reading this report and the recommendations which have been made. I feel that recent discussions on the Ombudsman's estimates have been very healthy ones indeed; strong opinions have been expressed, both by the members and in the press.

I can recall some years ago, when I was first contesting a seat in the Legislature, the former Premier of the province, the late Hon. Leslie Frost, saying there was no need for an Ombudsman in Ontario for we had 117 of them. We know the bureaucracy has grown since that day, and I certainly associate myself with the need for the Ombudsman and for the work of the Ombudsman in Ontario.

This discussion has brought into the open, perhaps for the first time, some of the problems and the growing pains of the Ombudsman's office. The Ombudsman's office has only been in existence for something like two years. I think we must be fair to the Ombudsman and his operation and give his office an opportunity to search out its work and to get to know some of the areas of the province in which it must deal. His office must be free from political interference—and I say that very strongly; they must not have interference politically.

I think it's important, initially, that the

Ombudsman's office has gone out across the province. I certainly appreciate that the representatives of the Ombudsman have been in my riding. They have been good public relations people. I was encouraged to see the large number of people who turned out to bring their concerns to the Ombudsman. I was very encouraged by the dispatch and courtesy with which these people were treated and their concerns dealt with.

There has been a lot of discussion as to the amount of money expended by the Ombudsman's office. A logical system of accountability has to be developed. The Ombudsman, along with other ministries, should live to the best of his ability within the funds allotted.

With respect to overexpenditures, I don't think we can simply point the finger at the Office of the Ombudsman. We have, for instance, a citizens inquiry branch which spends something like \$13 million, and very few people even realize it is in existence. We have to be fair in our criticism, because many of the ministries are expending millions of dollars. Minaki Lodge, under Industry and Tourism costs \$1,000 a day to keep closed. We should be just as concerned about these expenditures as we are about those of the Ombudsman.

One area I would like to touch on briefly concerns the non-jurisdictional work of the Ombudsman. I would like to see some system of dealing more quickly with non-jurisdictional complaints. There are those people, including members, who feel they should not even be dealt with. I think we should be giving credit to the Ombudsman's office; they have been able very quickly to help many people dealing with other jurisdictions such as the federal government. In doing so they have been very helpful to many people indeed.

There has been some discussion of new jurisdictions, or appropriate time to look at increased jurisdiction of the Ombudsman's office. I believe it is on page 14 of the report that the Ombudsman has recommended his jurisdiction be expanded to cover complaints respecting local or municipal governments. I look forward to the day when the Ombudsman will cover this particular area. As one who has in the past been involved in municipal government, I know the many problems which people have in the municipal jurisdiction. Many people have brought them to me. Unless you can get through to the ministries, you are lost as far as helping the people is concerned. I find many occasions when the Ombudsman's office could be very helpful in municipal jurisdictions. I believe the report shows 11 per cent of complaints closed by the

Ombudsman's office as of March 31 were within this category.

However, I do agree with the report, if the Ombudsman's jurisdiction were expanded a very great effect on the Ombudsman's office as presently constituted would result. This is one particular area I am very interested in. I also strongly support the committee recommendation that we defer any formal comments and recommendations on this matter to the Legislature until such time as studies of the operation and organization of the Ombudsman's office are completed, and until the committee has had an opportunity to study in person other jurisdictions which have for a number of years processed complaints in this category. After two years of operation it is most appropriate the committee take a look at other jurisdictions, and the only way you can do that is to go out and meet people in other jurisdictions which have had a number of years of experience in this particular field and look very closely at their operation.

I want to say I am appreciative of what the Ombudsman's office has meant; I am appreciative of the work of the staff. I certainly support the Ombudsman very much in his operation.

There are some areas of concern which I have. I have expressed some of these and we certainly do not have time this evening to go into others. I think we have to deal with these in a spirit of working together through the select committee. I am going to do my part to put forward the views and the feeling I have in regard to the various jurisdictions.

I appreciate the opportunity of speaking briefly in regard to the Ombudsman's report.

Mr. Speaker: Does any other member wish to get involved? The hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Kerrio).

Mr. Deans: There is a point of order I want to raise with you, Mr. Speaker. The House leaders agreed today, on behalf of the parties, to break up the time as follows: one hour for the ministers to respond and the remaining hour and a half to be divided equally among the three parties.

I would like to suggest to you that the Liberal Party have now used 32 minutes of the half hour that was allocated to them. I did not want to interrupt the member in all fairness. The first speaker, the member for Haldimand-Norfolk (Mr. G. I. Miller), spoke for 15 minutes. The second speaker, the member for St. George (Mrs. Campbell), spoke for 10 minutes and the member for Victoria-Haliburton (Mr. Eakins) has just spoken for almost seven minutes.

Mr. Roy: Who kept the time?

Mr. Deans: I did. In addition to that, the

member for Hamilton Centre (Mr. Davison) spoke for 11 minutes, the member for Bellwoods (Mr. McClellan) for 15 minutes and the member for Simcoe Centre (Mr. G. Taylor) on behalf of the Conservative Party for 12 minutes. Unfortunately, probably due to an oversight, the member for Niagara Falls, whom you have just recognized, doesn't have any time left according to the agreement that we reached.

Mr. Roy: If there are no other speakers, he can speak.

Mr. Deans: No, it's an equal division of time. One uses it or one doesn't.

Mr. Kerrio: The Speaker just asked for any other speakers.

Mr. B. Newman: There's plenty of time. We've got another 20 minutes.

Mr. Kerrio: I don't care to argue. I think the member is perfectly right, but if others do not want to speak, I am prepared to.

Mr. Deans: On the point of order, it is not a matter of whether they want to use it or not. We don't need to use our time and we have a half hour. The Liberals don't have any more time. They have used their time.

Mr. Roy: Do they have any more time?

Mr. Speaker: The agreement was that we would have one full sitting for the discussion of the report of the Ombudsman. One hour was allocated for the ministers or their delegates. The remaining hour and a half was to be used among the other three parties. I have just heard a member from the Liberal Party. I will recognize a member from the New Democratic Party or the Conservative Party. If they do not wish to use the remaining time, and there are 17 minutes, I will recognize the hon. member for Niagara Falls.

Mr. Kerrio: It is my pleasure to join those who would debate this particular issue tonight. I am pleased to see the Minister of Energy (Mr. J. A. Taylor) with us tonight.

It would seem this chamber can become so insulated from the outside world that we forget we have a serious responsibility here. In that responsibility I would refer to the responsibility of spending the tax dollars in a way that would make us responsible members of the Legislature.

The Ombudsman's office has been talked about tonight, in its many facets, but I would like to bring into play one area I feel is very significant. There has been much discussion about what has happened in this office. The need for the office is without question. But I would like to suggest with regard to what we do in this Legislature, whether it relates to the Ombudsman's

office or it relates to any other thing we do in the Legislature involving any other ministry, unless we are prepared to set the kind of budget that it is within our ability and the ability of the taxpayers to pay, we shall never balance the budget, we shall never be responsible to the citizens of Ontario.

I would like to suggest, in my way, that the Ombudsman should be put under the same kind of restraint that any other ministry or what have you should be put under, if we are ever going to get this thing on the kind of basis that would make some kind of sense to those people out there who pay the tax dollars.

[10:15]

We talk about it and we shift the responsibility from hither to yon, but no one is willing to stand up and suggest that everything we do has a price—a reasonable price, yes, and reasonable areas of jurisdiction—and I think the Ombudsman should be so directed.

We cannot and should not allow blank cheques to be written on the account of the taxpayers of this province. The Treasurer (Mr. McKeough) will never in God's world ever balance the budget if we continue to do what we're doing within this particular issue or on any other issue we might talk about on the floor of this Legislature.

It just so happens that I come from that very real world in the contracting business, where you bid a certain amount of money and you produce within the limits of that amount of money. Unless we're willing to address ourselves to that kind of performance here on the floor of this Legislature, we shall never be responsible to the people of Ontario.

We can talk about rhetoric. We can do everything we want. If the Ombudsman wants to take those people who are going to investigate and report on the Ombudsman's office to Israel or wherever the hell he wants to take them, he should do it within the limits of the kind of money we're prepared to pay to perform that function. I say with respect to everybody sitting in this Legislature, unless we're prepared to do that in every ministry and in everything we take on to do, whether it be Minaki Lodge, Ogoki Lodge, the Ministry of the Environment or anything else we might do here, unless we're prepared to bite the bullet, we shall never bring responsible government to the people of Ontario, no matter what we all say here. Sitting in this Legislature is not going to do it.

The people out there can produce so many dollars. We should be responsible to spend

them in a responsible way. All the rhetoric that's spoken here is never going to change any of that.

Mr. Lawlor: Including your own.

Mr. Kerrio: In summation of the point I'm trying to make here, whether it be the Ombudsman or whatever we do here, we should live within the limits of responsibility to the people who pick up the tab.

Mr. Warner: Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to speak.

Before I begin, my sympathies go out to the member for Kitchener (Mr. Breithaupt). I understand the anguish he must go through in trying to consolidate agreements.

Mr. Roy: He is out of order.

Mr. Warner: It's unfortunate that he's been saddled with that task.

I have raised a certain matter before with the Ombudsman and I would hope, as the operation unfolds, that he and his staff have an opportunity to take a look at what in the very broadest context is called consumer protection. We know, by the definition of the Office of the Ombudsman, that he is restricted in the operation. The select committee is taking a look at the guidelines for the Ombudsman's office. Broadening the jurisdiction is obviously a possibility by extending it into municipalities and other areas that previously have not come under the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman's office.

I would suggest that one of the things that is needed, somewhat similar to the expected report on Correctional Services from the Ombudsman's office, is a report or a look into the whole area of consumer protection in the province of Ontario. As you know, Mr. Speaker, the government of this province has made a distinction between consumer protection and consumer relations. The government has decided, of course, that we should have what it calls consumer relations; that is, the settling of disagreements in some sort of amiable fashion, trying to get both sides to agree. But if they don't there isn't anything they're prepared to do. That's very much different from consumer protection.

Obviously the area leaves itself open to wide investigation. For example, should it not be that articles and items are tested beforehand, guaranteed to be safe et cetera, before they are introduced into the market and not the reverse process, which is what we have now? At the present time, articles can find their way on to the shelves, be sold and be found to be dangerous before action is taken.

The Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations (Mr. Grossman) himself presented

one of those items the other day, I recall. It was something about little toy robots that threw things.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Here they come now.

Mr. Warner: They're hiding in the minister's office

It seems to me that kind of item should have gone through some sort of test beforehand and had been proved before it reached the marketplace. What I'm suggesting is that entire area could be the subject of reporting by the Ombudsman. If I understand the rules correctly, it is not within his jurisdiction at this point to take a look at that kind of business, but it should be—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I should be like the Ombudsman, and do it anyway.

Mr. Warner: —because we do not really have consumer protection in the Province of Ontario. What we have, of course, is consumer relations—the idea of settling arguments among relatives, and we know how successful that usually is.

Mr. Deans: In fact, it's getting worse.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Do you think so?

Mr. Warner: Certainly it is. The member for Wentworth points that out.

Mr. Deans: The insurance companies run rampant. The coffee companies do what they please.

Mr. Warner: He is really the minister of corporate protection.

I'm surprised, for example, that the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations didn't personally say to the Ombudsman: "I can't handle this problem. Maybe you should be investigating the coffee prices."

I appreciate the interest that the Ombudsman's office has shown with respect to the correctional institutions. I hope we will see an in-depth report on that whole system and how it can be humanized—how the rights of people can be protected even when they have been incarcerated. That area of jurisdiction is well within the purview of the Ombudsman and I would expect a comprehensive report—the sooner, the better.

Mr. McClellan: Why is the minister laughing?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I've heard it before.

Mr. Warner: It's extremely important for all of us in this assembly to keep in mind the perspective that the office has not been in operation for a very long period of time. We are dealing in a province of eight and a half million with a very complex kind of society—an industrial society, for the most part. I think it is totally unreasonable to put

the office into place and expect it to operate perfectly within a couple of years.

There are going to be problems. The previous member has a concern, as all of us do, about spending—some of us perhaps more than others, witness the government record, but none the less all of us have a concern. Surely, we don't want a gold-plated office operating in a platinum fashion. None the less, the office itself, the concept of having an Ombudsman's office which operates in a functional way, is extremely important.

In the justice committee the other day, when we were dealing with the bill on Thunder Bay, someone took my comment to be somewhat facetious; but it wasn't. The city of Thunder Bay presented to the committee a very imaginative scheme for a portion of their downtown where they are enclosing a couple of the streets into a mall.

I suggested, because of the climate in Thunder Bay and this imaginative project, which is going to be very large in scope, that this enclosed mall would be a perfect place for the Ombudsman to locate an office. In fact, if the government could understand that the world does not begin nor end in the city of Toronto, perhaps Thunder Bay would be a good place for the Ombudsman to have his central office located. It might be a progressive step toward decentralizing and creating an understanding that this province does not begin and end in Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Don't give him any more ideas.

Mr. Warner: He might find a new and imaginative way to travel from Toronto to Thunder Bay, heaven only knows. Nonetheless, I think it is important to decentralize.

Mr. Roy: How about a Lear jet?

Mr. Warner: It's important that the Ombudsman be in the community and be meeting people where they live. If there are ways to decentralize, all the better. He must surely take a special kind of approach to northern Ontario, not just Thunder Bay, but obviously beyond there. He must have a way of communicating.

The Ministry of Colleges and Universities has a plan, which I have always applauded, whereby some of the northern colleges will actually send their personnel out into the far-flung communities. They will get there by canoe in some cases. They go along the shore of James Bay and meet the residents in the communities. I suggest that the Ombudsman is going to have to do that sort of thing if he wants, first to understand northern Ontario, and second, to be able to help the people who live in northern Ontario. He has

to get out there and do the job. I would far sooner see him in a canoe than in a rented Cadillac down in the streets of Toronto.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion—

(Applause)

Mr. Breithaupt: I don't know what you have done to provoke them.

Mr. Warner: I thank members for energetic enthusiasm. I know the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations wants to take out a party membership in my riding. I appreciate that.

I have always supported the notion of having an Ombudsman in the province of Ontario.

An hon. member: Is that the best support the member for Wentworth could get?

Mr. Warner: I hope we will move forward constructively so that the people will be served in the way in which they should.

Mr. Van Horne: A point of privilege, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Point of privilege.

Mr. Van Horne: Mr. Speaker, I rise in defence of our House leader, the hon. member for Kitchener.

Ms. Gigantes: He was not attacked, he was supported.

Mr. Van Horne: I would like to carry on, Mr. Speaker.

Insofar as agreements to split time are concerned, I would point out to the members of the third party that in the estimates of the Ministry of Education, at the request of the third party, the time was split evenly. I would refer the hon. members to page S-23 of Hansard. We did agree that the hours be split evenly.

Mr. Deans: What has this got to do with this debate?

Mr. B. Newman: It shows you how you play ball.

Mr. Van Horne: In the summary, on page S-272 the chairman remarked that the time at that point had been used up as follows: eight hours and 28 minutes by the NDP and five hours by the Liberal Party. We did not complain. In defence of our leader, I would suggest that the third party is out of order.

Mr. Deans: All I can tell the member is that wasn't the House leaders' agreement.

Mr. Speaker: Order. That concludes the debate.

Ms. Gigantes: They had every opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: Before adjournment, can we have unanimous consent for the hon. member

for Etobicoke to bring in a report from one of the standing committees?

Agreed.

STANDING ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE COMMITTEE

Mr. Philip from the standing administration of justice committee reported the following resolution:

Resolved: That supply in the following amount and to defray the expenses of the Justice policy secretariat be granted to Her Majesty for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1978:

Justice policy program\$468,000.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the resolution be concurred in?

Mr. Roy: No.

Mr. Speaker: All those in favour of the report being concurred in will please say "aye."

All those opposed will please say "nay."

In my opinion the ayes have it.

Mr. Roy: It is a useless ministry and shouldn't exist. I will vote against it for the rest of the time I am here.

Resolution concurred in.

On motion by Hon. Mr. Grossman, the House adjourned at 10:31 p.m.

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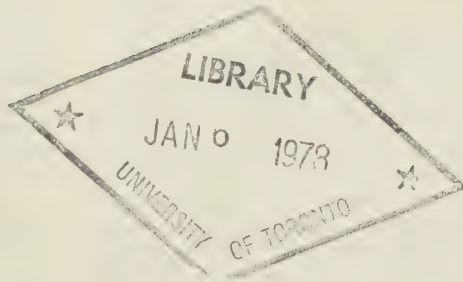
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No. 82

Legislature of Ontario Debates

Official Report (Hansard)
Daily Edition



First Session, 31st Parliament

Friday, December 16, 1977

Speaker: Honourable John E. Stokes

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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An alphabetical list of members of the Legislature of Ontario, together with lists of members of the Executive Council and Parliamentary Assistants, appears as an appendix at the back of this issue.

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1977

The House met at 10 a.m.

Prayers.

HYDRO TRANSFORMER FIRE

Mr. S. Smith: Mr. Speaker, yesterday in the House the Minister of the Environment (Mr. Kerr) made a number of statements with regard to the fire in the transformer on Adelaide Street. We have good reason to believe these statements have served to misinform the House in a serious way. I'd like to quote the statements point by point, if I might. The first one I quote from the Minister of the Environment from Instant Hansard, page 24:

"Hydro knows full well the steps that have to be taken and the information that should be given to the firemen when they arrive on the scene."

We have spoken to Mr. John Smith, the platoon chief at the Adelaide Street fire hall, who was the senior fire department official at the scene of the fire. He was contacted yesterday by our research office at 5:30 p.m. He asked for the Hydro man in charge of the site and he said he was told that the fire involved "a new type of inflammable liquid used in the transformer." He was not told that the material had any toxic qualities. This was confirmed by Mr. Goyette, assistant manager of power service department of Toronto Hydro, who says in today's *Globe and Mail*:

"Toronto Hydro has no contingency plans for such emergencies involving transformer fires containing PCBs."

Point two: "Hon. Mr. Kerr: We advised all the employees and the firemen of what was involved here and what precautions should be taken. That information was given on the scene."

"Mr. Lewis: To whom?"

"Hon. Mr. Kerr: To the Hydro employees and to the firemen. That information was passed immediately by our people from central region who attended on the scene at about 1:00 to 1:30 p.m. that day."

Mr. John Smith, the platoon chief, says he was on the scene until the very last firefighter left at approximately 11 a.m. That means that he left and the others left at

least two hours before the environment officials even arrived on the scene. He said he was not aware even yesterday at 5:30 p.m. of any particular dangers connected with the fire. He says, furthermore, that he took no special precautions with respect to his clothing or equipment.

This has been confirmed by Fire Chief Bonser, and I quote from the *Globe and Mail*: "His men weren't informed about the health hazards of the PCBs until he read about it in the *Globe*."

Point three—and perhaps a somewhat lesser point—the Minister of Labour (B. Stephenson) prior to the arrival of the Environment minister said, and I quote, that, "the site has been entirely cleaned at this point," meaning yesterday. This was allegedly confirmed by the Environment minister outside the House.

Now, however, ministry officials quoted in the *Globe and Mail*, and I quote: "Removal of the soot covering the building would not begin until basically Thursday night,"—that's last night, some time after we met here in the House.

Now there are obvious concerns arising from this. I won't labour the point by listing all the very clear contradictions; but when the lives of people are at stake, when the very future of the employees of Hydro, the firemen, the passers-by, the employees in the building and nearby buildings and those working there, are in danger; and when the House is so misinformed, basically what we are left with is either the conclusion that the minister has perhaps in some way, inadvertently, misinformed the House or he himself has been seriously misinformed by his own officials. I believe the privileges of the members here who have raised these questions yesterday have been seriously affected by this type of behaviour on the part of the minister, and I would hope that the government would have a statement to make on this subject today.

Hon. B. Stephenson: On a point of privilege, Mr. Speaker: I did not state that I knew that indeed the clean-up had been completely carried out at that point. I had been informed that indeed the cleanup had

been carried out and that's what I reported to the House.

Mr. S. Smith: I can accept that.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, may I speak to the point of privilege: I, too, was extremely taken aback by the way the Minister of the Environment handled this matter during question period yesterday. Immediately after question period, I phoned directly and personally spoke to Fire Chief Bonser of the city of Toronto. He informed me—and he is such a straight and open man that I could not believe it otherwise—that he didn't have the slightest idea of the hazards to which they were subject until phoned by a reporter five days later, that most of his men and the equipment—22 men and the equipment—were off the job by 9 in the morning, two hours after the fire had started and that the Minister of the Environment arriving at 1 o'clock therefore had no one to speak to, as the Leader of the Opposition has pointed out.

The fire chief informed me that even though they had been warned as firemen about hydro transformers, the possibility of electric faults, the possibility of the coolants causing difficulty, they had never before this instance encountered the evaporations of a highly toxic substance like PCB. Everything this man scrupulously told me in a direct phone conversation contradicts directly the positions which the Minister of the Environment put before this Legislature yesterday. I don't believe that the minister would deliberately mislead this House, but I think he owes this Legislature a strong and early apology before this House rises, because there's too much at stake.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, on the point of privilege: I understand the minister is on his way here. I am not familiar with the facts of the situation but I understand he's on his way from his office. Perhaps he will either reply to the concern expressed by the members opposite or he may make some statement, or perhaps through questions some of these matters can be sorted out. The minister does plan to be here.

Mr. Speaker: Due to the nature of the point of privilege, I think the House will accord the hon. minister an opportunity to respond when he does arrive.

LEGISLATIVE STAFF

Mr. Speaker: Before we commence the business of the House today, and since it appears that the session will be prorogued later this morning, may I take just a mo-

ment to extend to members and all others concerned, my sincere thanks for their co-operation and assistance during the period I have been in the chair. In particular, I want to thank those who are responsible for the operation of the House. Hon. members are of course aware, of the visible staff who support us here; the clerks, the legislative counsel, those from Hansard, and those with whom we work directly. However, I do want to express publicly my thanks and best wishes for the holiday season to the many people who help us in many unseen ways. I will not take the time to enumerate them on this occasion, but I know members of the House will want to express their best wishes to all of the employees of the House, for a joyous Christmas.

NDP LEADER

Mr. Speaker: Also, I would not like to let the day pass without noting the last day on which the member for Scarborough West (Mr. Lewis) will lead the New Democratic Party in this House.

Mr. Lewis: Well, we could have an election before it's over.

Mr. Speaker: The member has, since 1970, been a dedicated partisan, and I mean that in the most complimentary way. Since the member is only surrendering party leadership and not his seat in the House, the House will continue to have the benefit of his wit and wisdom for some time to come.

I look forward to giving my personal greetings to members and all others concerned with the House in room 228 after prorogation.

STATEMENTS BY THE MINISTRY

DISCRIMINATORY BUSINESS PRACTICES BILL

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, during my visit to Israel last January, and more recently here in Toronto, I stated that I would introduce a bill to make it clear that as far as Ontario was concerned, economic boycotts which prejudice citizens of this province by virtue of their ethnic background, religious affiliation or freely expressed views, will not be tolerated by this Legislature and the people of Ontario.

In fulfilment of this statement, I will be introducing—or the government House leader on my behalf, depending on the hour—a bill called the Discriminatory Business Practices Act, 1977.

In considering the form and substance of this bill, it was necessary to consider carefully

the areas of legislative competence of this House under our constitutional structure. Perhaps the desired effect might be obtained more directly by legislation aimed at trade and commerce, foreign trade, shipping, money and banking, or criminal law. These areas are only within the competence of the government of Canada, and I commend to that government consideration of this problem in these areas.

This House may deal with matters of property and civil rights, and accordingly the problem has been addressed here from that viewpoint.

The legislation deals with discrimination in relation to creation of contracts of a primary, secondary and tertiary nature within Ontario, and with the disclosure of information, or the required request for information, of ethnic background, religious affiliation, et cetera, of the contracting parties. The enforceability of contracts involving such discrimination is made null and void; a civil remedy by way of prohibition is also provided. By these civil means, it is our hope that this province will clearly indicate its abhorrence of such discriminatory practices within its boundaries.

I have today forwarded copies of this legislation to all nine other provincial Premiers and to the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce for Canada. I commend this legislation to them.

I am well aware, Mr. Speaker, as I am sure other members are, there have been, and will be, concerns within the business community about the impact of this legislation. By tabling the bill today, the people who are concerned will have adequate time for study and comment in regard to what we have prepared. Provided it is clearly understood that we do not intend to back away from the principles that this legislation represents, we will be willing to listen to any and all constructive suggestions.

I am proud of this bill that will be introduced, and proud of Ontario's leadership which this bill represents. I am confident that members of all parties in this House will share that pride with me.

NDP LEADER

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I have another brief statement to make that may or may not be in order; and I would ask you, Mr. Speaker, to reserve your judgement as to whether it is in order until the statement is completed. If you then rule it out of order, I will accept that ruling, but it will be in the record in any event.

Mr. Foulds: Good luck; the Premier should never have made those introductory remarks.

Mr. Nixon: He picked the wrong Speaker. [10:15]

Hon. Mr. Davis: I thought I would forewarn, Mr. Speaker, that it may not be in order, but I am suggesting some leniency until you've heard it and then make that judgement.

Mr. Conway: The Premier breaks the rules with such charm.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Yes, I probably am breaking the rules, but because of the organization of the day, I may not have a chance a little later.

Mr. Speaker, I'm really rising to express, in my own way, best wishes on this, the last legislative day when the member for Scarborough West will be serving his party as its leader. I do so in spite of the fact that maybe later today somebody will try to defeat the government.

Hon. W. Newman: Don't count on it; they may draft him.

Hon. Mr. Davis: It is not my intention to offer either eulogy or hollow praise. He obviously will continue to sit opposite and champion those causes in which he deeply believes, and he will continue to do so with skill and conviction which few, very frankly, can match.

While in political terms his party and mine stand opposed on some goals, and I guess on most methods, in human terms he has often been at one with every Ontarian who has dreams and aspirations for their future. Our political careers have not been precisely parallel or contemporary—

Mr. Lewis: You can say that again.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —in that I am somewhat senior to the hon. member—

Mr. Lewis: And rather more successful.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Just a little bit senior, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Mellow.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Both of us are mellowing maybe; I'm not sure. I, for one, will always be proud to say that I served in this Legislature when the hon. member for Scarborough West did, and that I've tried to answer questions which emerge from his sense of social justice, his concern for human dignity and his compassion for the less fortunate.

Neither of us has been beyond the politics that we embrace in the service of the two parties that, along with our friends in the Liberal caucus, serve a parliamentary system which remains, in my view at least, the best we know. I have campaigned against him, and I sense he's campaigned against me, each

for different views of how best to serve the people. How the people did, in fact, choose does not convince me that he was always wrong; or that I was completely right, just most of the time. In fact, election results often prove only that no single leader, or any single party, ever has all of the answers.

The leadership he has offered his party has been—and I say this as a leader of a party—particularly selfless, particularly noble and particularly decent. If he erred at all, it might have been that he was provocative when he should not have been, and conciliatory when provocation might have helped. That's very easy for me to say, because I'm never provocative.

Mr. Lewis: That's true.

Mr. Lawlor: He is never conciliatory.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I'm always conciliatory.

Hon. B. Stephenson: Always conciliatory.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I wish my friend well, and I speak for our caucus. This province owes him a great deal and I hope that his sense of contribution to public life—past, present and I sense still in the future—will always justify that debt.

Mr. S. Smith: I would like to join with the Premier in his very accurate and very gracious remarks and simply to add a few words of my own, if I might, on this occasion.

The fact is that the gentleman who is now stepping down as leader of his party has been, whether he knows it or not, an example to me in my little time that I have spent in this Legislature, and I still have a lot to learn to ever even aspire to catch up to his level of parliamentary ability. He has brought the humanitarian dimension to provincial politics in a way that is very obvious to people throughout the province; and that I particularly want to pay tribute to.

I believe that apart from questions of political party and apart from matters of economic philosophy or whatever, that he has doggedly played one of the most difficult roles for most of his young adult life—sometimes without any real hope of victory, more recently with real hope of victory. But he has done so obviously because of a belief in what he stood for and for no other reason. That was something that was very clear to everybody, very clear to me when I had little interest in politics and followed his career closely.

He has taught us, I think, how opposition parties should do research; he has taught us how we should question ministries; he has taught us how we should take issues and

draw them to the public attention. He has tremendous skill in these ways. Those of us who carry on the same tradition, although in another party, whether we know it or not are following many of the standards which he set in this House.

I personally wish him well. I know he has given up a lot in the prime of his adult life. I wish him well as a private member. I wish him well in his family life, which he will have a little more time for now, and in any career that he undertakes. I know he realizes that we say this with very great sincerity. He has my admiration as a person, as a humanitarian and as a parliamentarian. It has just been a privilege to follow in his shoes as Leader of the Opposition and to learn from him. I wish him well.

Mr. Lewis: Quite simply, Mr. Speaker, and perhaps uncharacteristically, let me say that I love you all, indiscriminately and across every party line. I had hoped, and I hope I am still given the opportunity to respond to some of this and to make some reflections of my own when I am able to wind up the budget debate for my party.

The Premier and the Leader of the Opposition are incredibly generous. They are good friends—I want to say something about that later on, and I appreciate the avoidance of the past tense.

I do want to stay in this Legislature. I want to barrack and declaim raucously, and with a sense of inspired liberation from somewhere up there where I will be consigned at the appropriate point in time. I want to make life wretched for the government, as they would wish me to do to maintain the consistency. And indeed, before this day is over, when I have the opportunity to move on behalf of my party a no-confidence motion, nothing in the spirit of the chamber at this moment would give me greater pleasure than to help to bring this government down.

Hon. Mr. Davis: But not until after February 3.

STATEMENTS BY THE MINISTRY

GATT NEGOTIATIONS

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to report to the Legislature on Ontario's position regarding the current negotiations in Geneva on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, better known as GATT.

I do not have to remind members of this House that Canada is a trading nation. Almost one-quarter of the nation's GNP is derived from exports, about two-thirds of

these being shipped to the US. The Ontario economy is even more dependent on exports, with 29 per cent of our GPP coming from foreign sales, approximately 80 per cent of these to the US. With such a high dependence on foreign trade, it is essential that Canada participate fully in the Geneva negotiations.

Moreover, I would ask you to note our dependence on trade with the US. In the Kennedy round of trade negotiations of 10 years ago, Canada was able to negotiate a special status and did not, therefore, cut tariffs across the board. This time the US Trade Act provides that the US may grant concessions to other nations only if these nations are full participants in the negotiations.

Our position in presenting our views to the federal government is based on the awareness that this province has half of Canada's manufacturing and two-fifths of its fruit- and vegetable-growing and processing industries. We have a vital stake in these negotiations.

Also, because of our economic position, we will incur the largest portion of any adjustment costs resulting from the lowering of trade or tariff barriers. Indeed, these costs will probably be as substantial as those faced by any other industrial economy. Thus while we are supportive of the federal government's negotiating team, we are equally concerned that Ontario's position be stated most clearly.

The core of our submission to the federal government revolves around three major themes: One, the importance to Ontario of the multilateral trade negotiations; two, our concern with the balance of benefits and concessions, or as it is called reciprocity, particularly in view of the sensitivity of a number of Ontario industries to any moves towards lowering trade barriers; and three, the need for appropriate policies to smooth the adjustment period to be formulated and announced before the negotiations are concluded.

We feel these points are essential if we are to minimize the costs of increased competition and achieve the maximum gains from improved access to world markets. In formulating our GATT position, Ontario has had to tread a delicate path between the short-term need to maintain employment and the long-term desirability of an internationally competitive, highly productive industrial structure benefiting all Ontarians, producers as well as consumers.

Clearly, we feel the key requirement for Canada's negotiators is to obtain reciprocity,

not just for the nation as a whole but also for the main regions of this country. For Ontario this must include reciprocity for secondary manufacturing and agriculture. Canada's negotiators must obtain improved access for Ontario products in the US, the European Economic Community and Japan. Further, they must strive to lower non-tariff barriers if we are to realize any significant benefits from these negotiations.

I would remind this House, Mr. Speaker, that Canada's trade policy is oriented towards the use of tariffs rather than non-tariff barriers. So if Canada's tariffs are to be lowered while other countries retain their non-tariff barriers, this will be an unacceptable outcome to the negotiations.

Since this is the first round of trade negotiations dealing to any extent with non-tariff barriers, and since many of these barriers are extremely difficult to define, we share concerns which have been expressed by others as to the possible outcome.

However, there are certain areas in which Ontario has considerable interest. For example, Ontario has the potential advantage in supplying professional services—engineering, systems work, management consulting and so on—to other industrial countries, but only if tendering procedures abroad can be made more open and fair. Ontario manufacturers could sell more high-technology products to other countries—products such as heavy electrical, telecommunications and urban transit equipment—if restrictive procurement and unfair subsidy practices could be eliminated.

However, should progress in reducing non-tariff barriers be limited, Canadians will, I suggest, be increasingly inclined themselves to consider other means of protection as permitted by GATT.

In our submission to the federal negotiators we have also pointed out that should there be limited progress in reducing these non-tariff barriers, reciprocity for Ontario's manufacturing will have to come from within the tariff plan itself. This we see as being extremely difficult to achieve.

The tariff-cutting formula under discussion is structured so that higher tariffs are to be cut by greater amounts than lower tariffs will be cut. Canada, as a nation with relatively high tariffs, would therefore suffer the greatest cuts.

We have suggested that in order to achieve reciprocity in the tariff plan, the federal negotiators will have to negotiate the following:

[10:30]

One, a substantial number of exceptions to the tariff-cutting formula in order that average reductions in Canadian tariffs will not exceed the reductions in foreign tariffs faced by Canadian exports. Moreover, those Canadian industries which rely upon tariff protection for viability and have some prospect of further growth and development, must continue to enjoy an appropriate measure of protection.

Two, maximum credit for voluntary tariff reductions where the actual Canadian rate is currently lower than the formally agreed GATT rate. For example, in 1973 Canada unilaterally reduced the tariff on certain consumer products such as tableware, vacuum cleaners and bathtubs from 20 to 15 per cent. Canada should be entitled to full credit for those reductions.

Three, a number of key Ontario exports to the US face US tariffs which are less than 10 per cent. According to the current tariff-cutting formula these tariffs would be reduced only marginally. Greater than formula reductions must be secured if appropriate benefits are to be realized.

Four, in high-technology products such as communications, heavy electrical and urban transit equipment, where non-tariff barriers are the main obstacles to freer trade, Canadian tariff cuts must be linked to foreign non-tariff barrier concessions.

Five, effective seasonal protection and conversion to ad valorem—that is a percentage of value rather than cents per pound—tariff rates for Ontario's horticulture industry must be secured. For example, the present duties on most fruits and vegetables are one or two cents per pound, with the level of protection diminishing as prices rise. An ad valorem duty of 10 to 15 per cent, say, would provide Ontario's farmers with greater assurance of a continuing domestic market.

If these tariff negotiating objectives are met, then there will be increased opportunities for Ontario firms to expand production and increase exports in their most competitive lines. This, in effect, will help offset the losses they will likely incur because of more effective import competition.

However, it would be a serious mistake to assume that these opportunities will be easily realized. As far as the medium-term outlook is concerned, economists are forecasting slower growth both in Canada and abroad into the early 1980s. Because of this, we have made it clear to the federal negotiators that a deliberate and co-operative effort must be made to implement the policies and programs required for a successful adjustment to international specialization before any agreement to lower trade barriers is concluded.

Our key recommendations to the federal government regarding adjustment policies relate to: One, the improvement in confidence in the investment climate; two, continued restraint in the public sector in areas of both taxation and expenditures; three, increased support for industrial innovation and product development; four, the restructuring of certain government policies, programs and regulations affecting industry; five, the establishment of industry sector committees to aid in the identification of problems which industries may encounter during the adjustment period; six, more rapid and effective domestic recourse against unfair foreign trade practices; and seven, increased consultation among various industry and agriculture groups, as well as among the various provinces and the federal government.

We believe that any further erosion of the economic strengths of Canada must be ended now through greater co-operation among all levels of government. There must also be a greater effort made to harmonize technical standards and provincial procurement practices throughout this country.

In the course of assembling our position, Ontario officials have had extensive consultation with industry and agriculture associations and with other provinces. The Treasurer of Ontario (Mr. McKeough), the Minister of Agriculture and Food (Mr. W. Newman), and I, along with other provincial ministers, have met with our federal counterparts and will be meeting next Monday with the federal ministers of the Ontario ridings. Such meetings will continue to take place as required during the coming months.

As well, throughout the process there have been substantial discussions with the federal government and with the Canadian delegation in Geneva.

We expect these consultations will continue and intensify during the coming months as the negotiations move into more detailed phases. Senior Ontario officials will be meeting with their federal counterparts in both Ottawa and Geneva on a regular basis to ensure that Ontario's interests and concerns are effectively communicated to the Canadian negotiating team.

I would like to make it perfectly clear to the members of this House that Ontario associates itself totally with the overall Canadian objective being pursued in Geneva. At the same time we have registered very clearly our concerns and indicated areas in the negotiations where we feel that a strong stand must be taken, not just in Ontario's interest but in the interests of the nation as a whole. While we look forward to new

opportunities for Ontario industries as a result of lower trade barriers in Canada and abroad, we are not prepared to see these achieved at the price of irreparable damage to Ontario's secondary manufacturing and agriculture.

Reciprocity—a fair bargain—is what Canada will strive to achieve in Geneva. I offer to this House the assurance that Ontario fully intends to lend its support to help Ottawa reach those goals on behalf of this nation.

Mr. Roy: Who wrote that for the minister?

Mr. Cassidy: He doesn't sound very sure.

Mr. Roy: Last week he told me that GATT was an insect.

Mr. Warner: I notice the Treasurer didn't reply.

ENERGY REPORT

Hon. J. A. Taylor: On May 23 of this year I announced, along with my colleagues, the Minister of Agriculture and Food and the Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. F. S. Miller), the start of a major energy-related initiative to determine the feasibility of using reject heat from Ontario Hydro's Bruce generating station.

A detailed economic and engineering study has been undertaken by Ontario Hydro and independent consultants to examine the feasibility of using the moderator cooling water at Bruce for greenhouse heating and aquacultural purposes. I am pleased today to table a summary report of the findings of this study for the information of members of the Legislature and the general public. A more detailed report is being printed and will be available next week.

The study confirms that substantial savings of more than 50 per cent in greenhouse heating costs can be achieved using reject heat instead of conventional oil or gas furnaces.

Mr. Kerrio: There should have never been reject heat.

Mr. Foulds: In the new Legislature, this minister is going to be a reject minister.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: It looks at the economic and technical feasibility of greenhouse development in the area. The study also confirms the technical feasibility of developing a fish hatchery and/or fish-farming operation.

The project provides an opportunity for the greenhouse vegetable industry to meet the challenge of rapidly rising fuel costs and competition from imports, both of which have placed the industry in serious econom-

ic difficulty. The potential for fish culture would also allow the expansion of efficient production of fish in Ontario and improve prospects for commercial fishing and sports fishing industries.

I am pleased to record the enthusiastic support which we have received from the local municipalities and from the county of Bruce; I know there is a strong interest in the region to see this concept become a reality, and I welcome this contribution to its development.

When I announced the start of this project, I noted it would involve major opportunities for the private sector in the design, construction, ownership, financing and operation of suitable facilities to make use of the reject heat available from Ontario Hydro generating stations. We are particularly interested in receiving the response of the existing operators in the greenhouse and aquacultural industry. Arrangements are being made to consult with them over the next few weeks. Copies of this report are also being made available to other organizations, such as banks and energy companies, which may be potential investors in such a project. In addition, steps will be taken to allow the residents and businesses in the area an adequate opportunity for review of the project and its implications for their communities.

The project offers a major investment and employment opportunity for the agricultural and aquacultural industries in Ontario. At the same time, it improves the efficient utilization of valuable energy resources. Similar projects to utilize reject heat are being actively considered by local officials for communities adjacent to Ontario Hydro's scheduled Darlington and Atikokan generating stations, and I have offered the support of my ministry to the communities concerned. Energy today, whatever the source, is too valuable a commodity to waste. Every effort must be made to achieve maximum use of energy and energy byproducts, wherever feasible.

The ministries of Energy and Agriculture and Food are also involved in energy-saving projects for existing greenhouse operations, using renewable energy and energy conservation measures developed co-operatively with a representative commercial grower. I look forward to a positive response to this initiative.

ALUMINUM WIRING

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I have two statements this morning. The first is on the mat-

ter of the aluminum wiring commission. Due to the government's grave concern and the public's grave concern over the whole matter of safety of aluminum wiring, I have approached Dr. Tuzo Wilson, the chairman of the aluminum wiring inquiry.

As members know, I do not think it appropriate to interfere with the day-to-day conduct and procedures of a commission. However, because of our concern, I have asked Dr. Wilson to complete his report as soon as possible. Dr. Wilson's original target was September 1978 for a report. Due to our concerns, he has agreed to report to me no later than April 1978.

This will place a considerable burden on Dr. Wilson and his staff. I do appreciate his co-operation and the personal sacrifices this may entail. Both his concern and ours, for the people affected, led him to agree to this accelerated schedule.

Mr. Warner: Get Hydro to fix up the problems in the meantime.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Just relax.

Mr. Kerrio: You'd better get them to ban the wire, Larry. The cameras aren't running yet.

CONDOMINIUM LEGISLATION

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Speaker, I have already distributed the long-awaited copies of the Ontario Residential Condominium Study Group to members of the opposition who have expressed a key interest in its recommendations, and as well to the critics.

Mr. Cassidy: You are presenting it for Christmas. You waited until the very last minute so it would die over the Christmas season.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I have done that specifically before question period today so that we wouldn't be subject to the accusation we waited until after question period—which the orders of the day would ordinarily call for—before tabling the report. As the members listening will know, there were delays entailed which ordinarily would have deferred the report from being tabled at all before the end of this session.

Mr. Speaker, we have not been able to review the report in depth but are distributing it now to interested groups and individuals to enable them to examine it at the same time as our own study of the recommendations is going on.

From my preliminary reading of it, I'm pleased to note that the report has taken a pro-consumers' stance. In fact, it recommends major changes to the Condominium Act and

other legislation to protect the rights of condominium owners in Ontario.

Mr. Cassidy: That's what we said two years ago.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Yes, but these are sensible.

There are a total of 126 recommendations covering everything from municipal policies and services to condominium insurance, management and taxation.

Although we have made no decisions yet as to implementation, I would like to outline a few of the recommendations:

Recommendations one to four would set up an entirely new approval process which would, in essence, call for all conditions, standards and levies to be determined prior to the issuance of a building permit. Further, powers would be given to the municipalities to impose necessary development conditions rather than require a condominium development proposal to go through the Ministry of Housing by a subdivision process a second time.

Warranties: Recommendation seven suggests that warranties required by builders on materials and work performed by tradesmen should be transferred to the condominium corporation.

Insurance: Recommendations 35 and 38 ask that the condominium corporation be given the right and the obligation to insure the entire property. Now corporations usually have the responsibility to repair the entire property but don't have the legal status to insure against this potential liability.

Application of the Act: Recommendation 46 suggests the Condominium Act be amended to include a general provision that consumers cannot sign away or waive their rights under the Act.

Rescission: Recommendation 47 provides that prospective buyers should have 10 clear days after receiving all documents required by statute to cancel the agreement to purchase without penalties.

Binding contracts: Recommendation 62 suggests that if the developers' board signs a contract on behalf of the condominium project, it will only apply for 18 months unless the condominium corporation ratifies it.

Reserve funds: Recommendations 89 and 92 suggest a trust fund for the replacement of major capital items deposited with a chartered bank or trust company in a trust account separate from the condominium corporation operating accounts. The recommendation is that the Condominium Act should be amended to ensure that the trust

accounts are in the name of the condominium corporation.

[10:45]

Cost of repairs: This is covered in recommendation 91. If a unit owner does not pay the condominium corporation for repairs carried out on a particular unit, the corporation should be allowed to treat this unpaid bill as an arrears in common expenses. The money then becomes collectable by way of a lien.

Registrar of condominiums: Recommendation 107 calls for the establishment of the office of the registrar of condominiums under my ministry. The registrar would administer the Condominium Act and ensure that the rights of condominium owners in Ontario are protected.

Dispute resolution: Recommendation 115 would provide a two-tiered system for dispute resolution composed of local hearing officers and a tribunal. Administrative responsibility for such a system would rest with the registrar.

As a result of these and other recommendations, the Condominium Act could become much more than a set of regulations, passing instead into the realm of broadly based consumer protection legislation. Purchasing a condominium home is much more complex than buying a single-family dwelling. In addition to normal offer-to-purchase agreements, buyers must also review and understand such things as bylaws, rules and regulations, management agreements and budget statements. In addition to the complexity of the issue surrounding the purchase of a condominium, we have to look at the scope of the condominium market. With an estimated 1,000 condominium corporations and 100,000 individual condominium units in Ontario at this time, the recommendations of this report can affect the lives of more than a quarter of a million people, with more to come as new developments come on stream.

Mr. Speaker, because of the wide scope of the recommendations, I believe a new Condominium Act will result. Because of its importance to condominium owners, I would like to have the Act drafted for introduction in the spring of next year.

The report is being widely distributed to condominium corporations, associations and other interested parties. I hope they will study it carefully and provide me with written responses by the end of January. I would prefer a longer period of public review, but the importance of the new Act's effect on present and future condominium owners necessitates swift action. On the other

hand, there has already been extensive consultation and more than 250 briefs have been received from interested parties.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that those who reply to this report will address their comments directly to the recommendations and their implementation. Repeating earlier arguments and positions would slow development of a new consumer-oriented Condominium Act and would not be in the best interests of those most affected—the Ontario condominium owners.

I would like to read into the record, Mr. Speaker, the names of the six individuals who worked very diligently to conduct this study and to compile the comprehensive document which the hon. members have before them. They are R. L. Radford and Dianne Santo of the Ministry of Housing; Angus MacKay of the Ministry of Revenue; Marcia Sypnawich of TEIGA; Audrey Loeb Burns of my own ministry, and, finally Darwin Kealey who so ably, through a difficult period of time, chaired the study group.

At my request, Mr. Kealey has found time in his busy day today to make himself available outside the House after question period to answer any questions that the press and others may have.

On behalf of my ministry and the study group, I wish to thank all of those who participated in the consultation process and assure the House that the report will be dealt with expeditiously by my ministry.

ORAL QUESTIONS

HYDRO TRANSFORMER FIRE

Mr. S. Smith: Before I start, Mr. Speaker, is it the intention of the Minister of the Environment to respond on the point of privilege raised earlier before this House rises?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. member could ask a question. I didn't hear the point of privilege that was raised by the hon. member.

Mr. S. Smith: Well, I am not going to argue much about whether it should be a question or not. I will basically reiterate. If you rule it's a question, Mr. Speaker, I will accept your ruling.

For the benefit of the minister, I drew the attention of the House a little earlier to what I believe to be very fundamental contradictions between the statements which the minister made in the House yesterday and the facts as they appear to be emerging. The first statement of the minister, to which I referred,

and to which with your permission, Mr. Speaker, I will refer again, is his statement: "Hydro knows full well the steps that have to be taken and the information that should be given to the firemen when they arrive at the scene." That was the first statement.

One John Smith, the platoon chief at the Adelaide Street fire hall, was the senior fire department official at the scene of the fire. He was contacted at 5:30 p.m. yesterday. He says he asked for the Hydro man in charge of the site and was told by a person there that the fire involved a new type of inflammable liquid used in the transformer, but he was not told that the material had any toxic qualities.

This was confirmed by Mr. Goyette, the assistant manager of the power service department for Toronto Hydro, who in today's *Globe and Mail* is quoted as saying: "Toronto Hydro has no contingency plans for such emergencies involving transformer fires containing PCBs."

The second point of apparent contradiction which I brought to the attention of the House is that the minister told us yesterday: "We advised all the employees and the firemen of what was involved here and what precautions should be taken. That information was given on the scene." The leader of the New Democratic Party asked, "To whom?" and the minister said: "To the Hydro employees and to the firemen. That information was passed immediately by our people from central region who attended on the scene at about 1 to 1:30 p.m. that day."

Mr. John Smith again says he was on the scene until the last firefighter left at approximately 11 a.m. and perhaps before that. In other words, the last firefighter left at least two hours before the Ministry of the Environment officials were on the scene. He, Mr. John Smith, was not aware yesterday at 5:30 p.m. of any particular dangers connected with the fire. He took no special precautions with respect to his clothing or equipment. This was confirmed by Fire Chief Bonser who said, and I quote from the *Globe and Mail* again: "His men weren't informed about the health hazards of PCBs until they read about it in the *Globe*."

The remaining contradiction was dealt with by the Minister of Labour where, I point out, before the Minister of the Environment's arrival she said she had been informed that the site had been entirely cleaned at this point—that was during yesterday's question period—where the minister must now know that the removal of soot covering the building would not even begin until last night.

The points which are therefore raised, are: First of all, why was this House given infor-

mation which appears to have been totally incorrect? Furthermore, why was there a lack of a Hydro contingency plan? Why was a fire that occurred at 7 a.m. not attended to until 1 p.m. by the people from Environment? Why were no attempts made to inform the firemen, the Hydro employees, the employees working in the building or passers-by of possible dangers? Why the delay in the clean-up? Why has it taken so many days before the clean-up has even been begun and when will it be completed?

Basically, why would the minister stand in this House and speak with such apparent confidence about events which allegedly transpired at the scene of such an important event and yet be proven to have been totally wrong in the statements he made in this House?

The question is, was he merely inadvertently misinforming the House; or was he himself seriously misinformed by his own officials, in which case may I remind the House of the almost frivolous question about ministerial responsibility we heard about yesterday from the Premier and his back-bench members?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Speaker, first of all, when I mentioned that Hydro knows full well the procedure that is necessary in the handling of toxic material of that kind, I referred to Hydro generally. Certainly Ontario Hydro and the whole system, along with Monsanto, have disseminated material and information dealing with PCBs to all of the utilities. This information has been given now for a number of years on how to handle PCBs in the event of any type of emergency.

The hon. member is correct when he says there wasn't an effective contingency plan in operation when our people arrived there. That is true, and certainly the procedure will have to be improved in the future. But this information has been given by Hydro in co-operation with our ministry, and I would assume that wherever there is a transformer or equipment of that kind containing that type of liquid, all people are informed. I would think possibly that in some way the material or the equipment itself should be better identified.

Mr. Wildman: Yesterday you were going to sue them.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: But certainly contingency plans and information have been disseminated to Hydro.

The hon. member asked why our people only arrived on the scene around 1 o'clock. The fact is they were only advised of this fire a few minutes before that period. It's not possible for the employees of the Ministry of the Environment to know every type of fire

that may be going on in this area or in the province. It is the law that, in a situation like that, the Hydro employees should have immediately informed our ministry, knowing that a PCB liquid could be a part of the emergency resulting from that fire.

My information yesterday regarding the firemen was wrong and I apologize for that. I apologize for that.

Mr. Lewis: Why did you do it?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The information I received yesterday was that there was still one or two firemen at the scene when our people arrived, and that they were informed that certain contingency plans, certain clean-up operations, must take place immediately.

Mr. Deans: Who gave you that information?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That was information from within my ministry. I really don't know who that particular person was.

Mr. Lewis: You made it sound as though—

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. All members will have an opportunity for supplementary questions.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: But you can understand in an emergency of that kind that there would be some confusion.

Mr. Wildman: You are responsible for your ministry.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: But as far as the Hydro employees were concerned, of course they were on the scene, and it was there that they assisted our people and D&D Disposal to clean up the operation. You must remember that this fire took place in an underground station or a pit under the sidewalk, not in the building. It was then immediately that our people went into that pit to contain the PCB liquid that had flowed from the transformer. When I indicated that yesterday regarding completion, I had been told earlier this week the operation was completed, the clean-up of the liquid and the material and the containment of the soot in that area had been completed and it was on its way to New York for disposal.

As far as the soot on the building and the clean-up or the restoration of the building are concerned, it was indicated to me yesterday that the work would be completed yesterday. But because of the danger to pedestrians from the operations going on—the spraying et cetera that would go on to clean that building—it was felt this operation should be carried on at night when there aren't the same number of people walking around in front of that building.

Mr. Warner: They should have closed the street.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I think that was probably a wise decision.

Mr. Wildman: Why didn't you close the street?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The information yesterday was that if the men had started yesterday morning and were able to work right through, it was expected to be cleaned up yesterday. The operation was expected to be complete. I regret any remarks I made that would indicate it was completed yesterday at the time I made the statement at around 4:30 or 5.

So I did not attempt to mislead the House. There is always a certain amount of confusion resulting from a fire of this kind. It's regrettable that there is criticism of my ministry, because my ministry acted with dispatch and efficiency as soon as it was notified. It took control of the scene. It had the disposal company there cleaning up the operation, and, of course, it is still there assisting in the restoration of that building and the cleaning up of any soot.

I think it's important to keep this in perspective. I'm not saying that certain reports are exaggerating the situation, but my people feel that there is no danger to health from any vapourization of PCBs.

Mr. Lewis: How do they know?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: This is the information we're getting now and we're working with occupational health.

Mr. Lewis: From whom? There is no study—there is nothing.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That's right. It's not complete. The information, the testing that was going on there and the analysis of the soot will continue—

Mr. Deans: I hope it isn't the same person who gave you the information yesterday.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: —so that we can complete any preliminary examination so we're exactly satisfied of whatever statistics or criteria will come out of that examination.

[11:00]

I am not sure what other questions the hon. member had. All I want to say is that my ministry officials acted with dispatch. The right people were there. There is no question that in a situation like that the firemen, I understand, do have instructions and there is information regarding the handling of contaminants in their literature.

Probably the most unfortunate fact here is the delay in calling our people in, and there is a breach there, because where there is any danger of a spill or exposure to PCB-contaminated material we have an emergency phone number that is supposed to be called regardless of where or when it happens.

Mr. S. Smith: The minister then agrees that in point of fact he inadvertently misadvised the House yesterday, and I can understand that he feels, Mr. Speaker, he was himself poorly advised by his officials. However, this was not a fire that occurred yesterday. He surely had sufficient time to make sure he knew all the facts of this matter, a potentially serious matter which may or may not turn out to be a health hazard, and we pray it turns out not to be, but we don't know.

Given the fact that he had enough time to check on this, how can he come before this House and tell us there is a Hydro contingency plan when apparently there is not? How can he justify the fact that the fireman we spoke to, who was the senior man on the scene, had still not been told but had to read in the *Globe and Mail* of the fact that there may have been a hazard to himself, and he still has not had his equipment and gear and clothing looked at? How can he justify the fact that he finds himself at a loss for what the real facts are, with no contingency plan, with nobody that his officials even talked to when they got to the scene, because there were no firemen there? How, days later, could he still not be properly informed about what happened at a potentially serious event?

Mrs. Campbell: It's called ministerial responsibility.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Something the member for St. George (Mrs. Campbell) will never have.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member must realize it is a Hydro contingency plan. Hydro is not under my ministry. Hydro happens to own equipment which contains PCBs. Hydro has the rules and regulations to be followed under our legislation regarding the disposal of old equipment or spent equipment containing PCBs. Ontario Hydro has advised the utilities—that is my information—about how to handle material of that kind in an emergency, whether it is a spill, an accident, a fire, or what have you.

If Hydro, or a hydro station, or Toronto Hydro, or any other municipal utility of that nature does not have a contingency plan then there should be one, but certainly the information is available to all hydro stations. We have made it plain what can result if there is not proper handling and containment of an accident of that kind. I suppose we should probably have people going around inspecting this or having questionnaires distributed to employees of Hydro, but we have left that responsibility to Hydro.

As far as the disposal of PCB-contaminated material is concerned, they have been doing it correctly, so that is all I can say about a

situation like that. Certainly this situation will improve matters in the future. There is no question about that. There will be contingency plans. If there is any question about people fighting those fires, the firemen themselves will have to be aware on the spot of situations like that. They carry their equipment. They have all the preventive equipment that is necessary. I would expect they would use it, but in a situation like that the firemen should be advised immediately they arrive on the scene.

Mr. Deans: By whom?

Mr. Kerr: By the people who own the building; the Hydro people; the people who rang the alarm, whoever is there; the workmen there, who were in that pit.

Mr. Deans: Why did they know?

Mr. Speaker: Order. We've been 16 minutes on the original question and one supplementary—

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Hydro should know, and the employees should know.

Mr. S. Smith: You have had five days to advise them. Why didn't you?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Well, I would assume they were advised. My information is still that they were advised, even before the press release. However, if they were not advised, that again should be corrected. But I think the important thing is that they be advised when they arrive on the scene before the damage can take place, not three or four days after. That is where the real fault is here—the late arrival of my people, and trying to salvage and clean up after, when they should have been there right from the start. That's the only thing I can say and that is the type of thing that has to be corrected in the future.

Mr. Riddell: You'd better bring Everett Biggs back into that ministry.

Mr. Lewis: The minister is right, something has to be done to clean up. May I ask him a two-part supplementary, as briefly as I can. Since there doesn't seem to be any knowledge available from the existing literature about what might happen to human health in the event of short dramatic exposure at a level of up to 10,000 parts per million—the only parallel being the ingestion over a short period of time in Japan, but then at only 2,000 parts per million; never anything on record as high as this—why has this ministry not yet dealt with the workers in the building, beyond Hydro and the firemen—the workers in the building who were subjected to considerable smoke and vapour inhalation during the course of the fire it-

self? Secondly, since the minister had a member of his staff and a member of the Ministry of Health's staff and a member of the Ministry of Natural Resources' staff sitting on the federal task force on PCBs which reported on April 1, 1976, why has the minister not moved to provide an alternative to the PCB liquid in the transformers which that report indicated was a significant and continuing hazard?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Mr. Speaker, I think first of all that the hon. member shouldn't make analogies that may, in some way, exaggerate or indicate a type of situation that doesn't exist. The short, dramatic exposure that the hon. member refers to is exposure to PCBs that may be contained in the soot. That's a lot different from ingestion, as talked about in Japan, at two parts per million, a great deal different.

Mr. Lewis: You can breathe it.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It's over a long period of time, of consumption of fish, that there is a danger.

Mr. Lewis: No, it wasn't.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is the information that we have.

Mr. Lewis: Well then, you had better go back again.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is our information regarding the situation in Ontario or the situation in Japan. It is in eating contaminated fish over a prolonged period of time that the real danger lies.

Mr. Lewis: Excuse me, on a point of order, Mr. Speaker. It had nothing to do with fish. It was rice, rice that was soiled with the PCB content, and it wasn't a prolonged period of time. There may not be an analogy, but it is not on the basis of the facts the minister has been given.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: All right. Mr. Speaker, there is no question, as I said yesterday, that the workers who were involved were in that underground station that may be exposed to the PCBs and should be examined. There should be a health examination right now.

Mr. Deans: When?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Right now. That can be done by Hydro, or it can be done by our occupational health people.

Mr. Warner: It hasn't started.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: We have indicated in information to Hydro that that should be done. We understand, for example, the firemen will be examined. They are doing that

on their own volition. And the same should be done with Hydro.

Mr. Foulds: It should be immediate. It should be systematic.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: The other point I want to make is regarding the task force. As I have indicated many times before, PCBs will be banned. Importation of PCBs will be banned through the federal Environmental Contaminants Act. The problem right now is to find a safe alternative, and that hasn't been found. They are working on that but it hasn't been found. It is my feeling, and I have made this submission to the minister on a number of occasions, that we should now bring in a regulation under that federal legislation to ban PCBs as of, say, January 1, 1979, or the end of next year or something like that, so that the industry knows we are serious and that they have to find an alternative.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, could I get up on a point of order, please? In view of the fact that close to 20 minutes was taken on this question, most of it on statements by the minister and on points of privilege raised yesterday and then again today—which should have gone in actually as a form of statement—isn't it fair to say that some time should be added to the question period and that the members here should not be penalized for the fact that he was late?

Mr. Speaker: It is unfortunate that the minister was not here when the hon. Leader of the Opposition raised this point of privilege. There were five minutes for the Leader of the Opposition to reiterate his point of privilege by way of question and another five minutes for the hon. minister to respond to the initial question. I will add five minutes to the question period.

Mr. S. Smith: Mr. Speaker, I certainly regret the length of time that was involved.

TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION FUND

Mr. S. Smith: I will ask my second question of the Minister of Education and it is on a topic that the Treasurer attempted to answer yesterday. I must say I did not quite grasp his answer at that time.

The Teachers' Superannuation Fund and the comments of the Provincial Auditor in his most recent report regarding that: Does the minister agree, first of all, that the Provincial Auditor has reported that there was an obligation to place \$144 million, more or less, plus some back payment of \$65.9 million, into the fund just for the purpose of dealing with the

annual payments required to amortize the unfunded liability?

If he agrees with that which appears to be in the report and if he will agree that that adds up to approximately \$210 million—can he tell us, please, whether he put that full \$210 million into the fund for this year and, if so, by what route, since the only payments to the fund that we seem to be able to track down are the supplementary estimates of \$102 million and the original \$105 million which are apparently matching contributions, having nothing to do with the amortization of the unfunded liability? Can he tell me, please, did he put in the \$210 million and if so, by what route?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, I would like to suggest that my friend put that question on the order paper so we can have it properly analysed and answered. All I can say to him is that the members of his caucus were at the committee the other day when we debated the supplementary estimates. It was all explained very clearly. We are putting into the Teachers' Superannuation Fund everything that we are legally required by law to put in and that we were required in the form of matching payments to put in under the arrangements of the plan.

Mr. S. Smith: Mr. Speaker, I am not sure how to take this type of answer. The fact is that there is some obligation reported on by the Provincial Auditor, given the fact that there is that obligation of \$210 million and that we, on this side of the House, have seen estimates for only \$102 million.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Put it on the order paper.

Mr. S. Smith: I asked where the rest of the money has come from and how he and his friend the Treasurer have managed to come up with the \$108 million, by what route? Is this some Management Board order? Is this some type of secret deal? Where does the money come from?

Hon. Mr. McKeough: You are over your head.

Mr. Roy: We know we are getting to you when you wake up.

Mr. Cassidy: The mountain is rumbling.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, we debated this for an hour and it was indicated that all the money that had to be put into the fund this year will be put in. If my friend would like to put the question on the order paper we will give him a completely documented written answer. But I can assure him, the money that has to be put into the fund by law is being put into the fund.

Mr. S. Smith: My final supplementary, if I might, since we are not going to get an answer: can the minister tell us—

Mr. Speaker: Order. If you don't expect to get an answer, you cannot ask the question.

Mr. S. Smith: I live in hope, Mr. Speaker. I live in hope.

Mr. Speaker: The minister has suggested that if you want a more detailed response that you put it on the order paper and that is quite a legitimate request for the minister to make. I think any further supplementary is inappropriate.

[11:15]

Mr. S. Smith: To put the question on the order paper properly, I would want to know first of all whether this money that he says is being put into the fund is what he's now including in money which will allegedly be part of the new rewriting of the Edmonton commitment? Will it have to be met entirely out of property taxes? Is that the lump sum that the minister is now putting on to his new interpretation of the Edmonton commitment, so that property taxpayers are going to have to do it for him, and if not, where's the money coming from?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, my friend is confusing two things completely.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: He certainly is. He needs a good holiday.

Hon. Mr. Wells: There's been no suggestion under the Edmonton commitment or from anything that this government has said that anything concerned with the payments to the Teachers' Superannuation Fund would be transferred from the government to the property taxpayer at the municipal level.

Mr. Swart: No, you'll just reduce it from the grants.

Mr. S. Smith: Which you have done.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That has never been done and it has not been suggested.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: The Leader of the Opposition is so mixed up. He needs a good holiday; he really does.

An hon. member: The Treasurer has got a long one coming.

Mr. Speaker: Order. Does the member want a response?

An hon. member: Put it on the order paper.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The Treasurer has indicated that although we are paying it and there is no suggestion that this cost be transferred to the municipal property taxpayer—

Mr. S. Smith: Just subtract it from your grants. That's all.

Hon. Mr. Wells:—surely my friend understands the system enough to know that is a payment on behalf of the employees of a municipal agency by this government and could quite legitimately be counted as part of the support this government gives to local government.

Mr. S. Smith: Sure it can. Just subtract it from their grants.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Certainly.

LAYOFF OF NICKEL WORKERS

Mr. Germa: A question of the Premier: Is he aware of, and does he appreciate, the mood of anger and frustration present in the Sudbury basin as a result of the announced layoffs at Inco and Falconbridge? This feeling is so intense that it motivated 30,000 Sudbury citizens to sign cards petitioning the Premier to take action to alleviate the layoffs.

I would ask the Premier to respond to the demands enunciated by these 30,000 signatures:

1. Government action to force Inco and Falconbridge to rescind the layoffs;
2. An end to tax concessions to industries which are not tied to new jobs for Canadian workers;
3. An industrial strategy that will provide for diversification of the northern economy with a dynamic manufacturing sector tied to the resource base.

How does the Premier respond to those?

Hon. Mr. Davis: At the outset I would like to say to the hon. member that I appreciated when he gave me, in a very relaxed sort of setting last evening, not notice of the question but notice that he had something which he construed as a Christmas present. I see what he wants to give me and I would suggest, for the convenience of the pages, that he not have it all transferred immediately to my desk; when I have answered the question or—he wants me to have these petitions—perhaps when the House prorogues he could ask the pages to take them directly to my office; it would save some measure of effort.

Mr. Laughren: Will you answer the questions?

Mr. Cassidy: Will you answer them?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I obviously can't answer all of them by Christmas.

Mr. Laughren: You've got a big enough staff.

Hon. Mr. Davis: In that the hon. member was kind enough once again to give me the

one he has signed personally, I will attempt to draft a reply and send it to the hon. member, who in turn might circulate that reply to all of those who have submitted these petitions from his constituency.

Mr. Wildman: You have been talking about industrial strategy for almost 10 years.

Mr. Martel: You have the names and addresses. We don't.

Mr. Warner: It would involve about 100 of your staff.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I listen to the hon. member for Scarborough-Ellesmere. Does he want me to add 100 to the staff to reply? Is that what he wants?

Mr. Warner: No, the Premier should just use the 100 he's got sitting around.

Mr. Roy: Give Darwin Kealey the job.

Mr. Speaker: Order. The Premier will ignore the interjections.

Hon. Mr. Davis: In reply to the three suggestions in the petition, I have already stated our concern. I think I can sense the frustration that is being felt in the Sudbury area at this time. The government, with the support of the members opposite, of course, has established the select committee, which has now had its period of time extended to bring back any suggestions that might be worthwhile for consideration by the House when we meet in February.

Dealing with the second part of the question, that could lead me into a very lengthy discussion, and I think I sense what the hon. member is suggesting. I would only say that we have to be very careful, in discussing this issue with the public, that there isn't a misunderstanding. While the hon. member may disagree with certain tax policies that exist here, I would only say to him that they are related to our desire to see the economy of this province continue to grow. I think the tax policy that currently exists is in the interests of the people of Sudbury. The hon. member may disagree with this, but we happen to believe that it is.

On the third point, the question of an industrial strategy to locate more secondary industry in northeastern and northwestern Ontario, of course, the government supports this as fully as the hon. member.

Mr. Cassidy: You don't do anything about it.

Hon. Mr. Davis: It is not as easy to accomplish. We've discussed this before.

Mr. Cassidy: You've had 33 years.

Hon. Mr. Davis: The hon. member can assure his constituents, those who sent those

petitions through him to me, that we certainly agree with the third point that is in the petition; and he may take that message home over the Christmas holiday period.

I can't help but observe, Mr. Speaker, that quite obviously the hon. member and his constituents didn't have total confidence in the mail system. I assume these were all delivered to the hon. member and he, in his own inimitable fashion, carried them by hand here to Queen's Park. I want to compliment him for that singular accomplishment. If he would bear with me and transfer them directly to my office, it might save a lot of this paper passing back and forth here in the House.

Mr. Germa: I will certainly take the Premier's advice, but it was a demand upon me by the signatories to the petition that I do this in the public forum.

My supplementary is, does the Premier understand the level of anger in the community and is there a connection between this anger in the community and the two transformer stations which were blasted last week by dynamite?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Perhaps the hon. member could tell me whether there is any such connection.

Mr. Turner: Tell us.

Mr. Germa: There is.

Mr. Laughren: Mr. Speaker, is the Premier aware of the federal government interdepartmental report which states the following: "The relative importance at Inco's Sudbury operations comes into question when one considers that Inco has recently been bypassing the low-grade ores in favour of the higher-grade ores in the Sudbury area. The company either mines around these low-grade ore bodies or uses them as mine fill?"

Is the Premier aware of that study? When is he going to move and intervene in a meaningful way to protect the non-renewable resources of this province?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I find some slight contradiction in that question. If the hon. member is saying we should intervene to protect the non-renewable resources, I think that is in some way a contradiction to the desire on the part of members opposite, and certainly to the desire on the part of the government, to see that these resources are better utilized, that people are put back to work—

Mr. Foulds: Exactly. That is the point he is making.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —and that Inco and Falconbridge secure the markets and, as a result, provide employment for the people of that area.

I think there is a basic contradiction in what the hon. member states in his question. I am not familiar with the federal document, no. I will bring it to the attention of the chairman of that cabinet committee, who also happens to be the Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. F. S. Miller).

Mr. Martel: A supplementary: Since the Premier says he is interested in providing jobs in the mining sector, is he aware that for the past 10 or 12 years the production in the mining field has increased by 44.5 per cent while the number of people working in that industry has declined more than six per cent? How do those statistics indicate this government is worried about jobs when, in fact, the production almost doubles and the number of workers declines?

Mr. Laughren: Thanks to the Minister of Northern Affairs (Mr. Bernier).

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. member has highlighted one of the problems that a society like ours is faced with. The member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) could ask the Minister of Agriculture and Food (Mr. W. Newman) exactly the same question. He could say to the Minister of Agriculture and Food, "How come the farmers of this province, who as a percentage of the total or in total numbers are less today than they were 10 years ago, are none the less producing two, three and four times the amount of food?"

Mr. Laughren: It is a silly analogy.

Mr. Riddell: I have a question I am going to ask the minister.

Hon. Mr. Davis: The member will get his turn later.

Mr. S. Smith: That's productivity.

Hon. Mr. Snow: The member for Sudbury East doesn't want productivity.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Perhaps he doesn't want to see these industries competitive. I am just very thankful that Inco and Falconbridge are competitive in the world marketplace.

Mr. Martel: What about the secondary industry? That is the problem.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Oh, come on. The member is changing his tune.

Mr. Martel: No, I am not. It shows the government has nothing to take its place.

Mr. Foulds: Supplementary: If the Premier's government is, in fact, interested in meeting the third demand outlined in the petition, why it that the Ministry of Industry and Tourism over the last 10 years has emphasized the development of tertiary service industries that supply low-paying seasonal jobs and has had its major concen-

tration in the north in that area, rather than emphasizing the development of secondary manufacturing industries based on the resources in the north? Does the government have concrete plans at this stage to reverse that priority?

Hon. Mr. Davis: With great respect, if the member is talking about the north, the northeast and the northwest, I would think the government's commitment has been clearly demonstrated. He should be more aware of this than anyone in this House, with the exception of the hon. member who lives next door and who is aware of it, because the rather significant industrial plant, which is in secondary manufacturing, in Thunder Bay. It has been given a most significant contract by this government, both in the short term and long term. That is a clear indication of this government's commitment to secondary industry in northern Ontario. If he thinks his constituents don't believe that, I suggest he should go home for Christmas and say to his constituents he is not interested in that contract and that he really feels Hawker Siddeley shouldn't be building those cars.

Mr. Foulds: That is nonsense and the Premier knows it. That is a complete distortion of the truth and he knows it.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I challenge him to do it. He hasn't got the nerve.

Mr. Foulds: Why has the government invested so much? The Premier didn't answer the question.

NUCLEAR WASTE

Mr. Germa: I have a question for the Minister of the Environment. In all of the hysterical gyrations I see going on to relieve the pressure on the city of Sudbury, is the minister going to allow the final indignity to be heaped on the city when someone suggested that our empty mining shaft should be used as a disposal site for nuclear waste?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That is before the ministry at the present time. Apparently, they will contain that material in a cement encasing and put it down 2,000 feet in an abandoned mine shaft.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, come on!

Hon. Mr. Kerr: That application is before us. We haven't approved it but that is a suggested method of disposing of that waste.

Mr. Germa: Supplementary: Is the minister suggesting this stuff will be recoverable at any point in time when it would become dangerous, such as breaking open and starting to enter the water table?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: According to the application of the proponent, there would be no chance of it breaking open if it was encased in a cement casing. That is the claim by the proponent. As I say, we haven't approved that certificate or that method.

Mr. Germa: Who is the proponent for this exercise?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: I believe it's Falconbridge.

Mr. Cassidy: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: There have been enough supplementaries. The hon. member for Huron-Middlesex.

Mr. Foulds: Hasn't he ever heard of a cave-in at a mine shaft?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: It is an abandoned mine shaft.

Mr. Cassidy: That stuff lasts for 25,000 years.

[11:30]

FINANCIAL PROTECTION FOR FARMERS

Mr. Riddell: I have a question of the Minister of Agriculture and Food. Has the minister been following the Outlook conference in Ottawa this week and has he read reports entitled: "More farmers quitting; Slump predicted for apple growers; Farm machine sales to drop" and many other such headings?

Does it not concern the minister that so little attention is devoted by this government to the plight of the farmers and the millions of dollars and the thousands of jobs which have been lost in farming and in related industries and services in Ontario, compared to the spontaneous reaction of this government to sudden cutbacks, as unfortunate as they are, in such companies as Inco and Falconbridge?

Mr. Foulds: What reaction?

An hon. member: There goes the Liberal vote in Sudbury.

Mr. Martel: With the waste uranium.

Mr. Riddell: In view of the fact that farm incomes have declined by 11 per cent to the end of this year and are predicted to decline another five per cent next year, has the minister predicted what this is going to cost the Ontario economy in terms of dollars and in terms of jobs? What measures are the minister and his colleagues over there going to take to bring some stability to this primary industry in Ontario?

Hon. B. Stephenson: Absolute hogwash, and you know it.

Hon. W. Newman: I don't need any help.

Mr. Warner: You need all the help you can get.

Hon. W. Newman: Let me say this: Let me just tell the members opposite one or two things about the agriculture industry in the province of Ontario. It's the most efficient in the world, to start with. They sit over there and talk about jobs. There are 800,000 jobs in agriculture-related industries.

Mr. Roy: Bring on Gene Whelan.

Mr. Conway: Where is Bill Stewart?

Hon. W. Newman: Those jobs are important. They are very important. But the members opposite sit over there, and I haven't heard a word from over there at all about what was said in the House this morning by the Minister of Industry and Tourism (Mr. Bennett). It will be two years this January that I have been talking about it. If we are going to have an agriculture industry in Canada, we have two major things we have to be concerned with at the national level before we can develop a five-year program in the province. We have to know what they are going to do down there.

Mr. Ruston: Passing the buck.

Hon. W. Newman: We have not passed the buck. We have carried our own all the way and the farmers in the province know this.

Let me tell the members opposite this: With regard to the negotiations that are coming up with Ottawa right now, I suggest they talk to their counterparts. We are going down on Monday to do it—and the members opposite have an obligation to do it, too. Yes, they do, because that's what is going to make agriculture viable in this country. That and a truly national stabilization program—

Mr. Conway: Why don't you just move to Ottawa and stay there? Just go down to Whelan's office and stay there.

Hon. W. Newman: You know, the great federal government of Canada believes in dividing and conquering—

Some hon. members: Oh, oh.

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, yes. And it's time we started to pull together to make the agricultural industry of Canada work properly.

Mr. Conway: I thought you favoured national unity.

Hon. W. Newman: We have done, and we will continue to do, our share on behalf of the farmers of this province.

Mr. Riddell: Supplementary: It is all well and good to blame the federal government

for everything, but in light of the declining farm incomes, reflecting the low prices that farmers are receiving at the farm gate, and in light of the articles that we read that food prices are the major contributors to the rising cost of living, why doesn't the minister commission a study into the processing, distribution and retail trade to ascertain just where the ripoff is taking place?

Hon. W. Newman: I didn't think I had to elaborate again to the members opposite the various programs we have brought forward in the province of Ontario. We have shouldered our responsibilities as far as the agriculture community is concerned. If the members opposite will check with the farm organizations, they will find we are in tune; maybe they are not, but we are. We have concerns; we always will. We brought a stabilization program in here. Corn is involved in the program this year.

There are a lot of other programs that I could talk about—the capital grants program and all our other programs and services to farmers. We deal with them at the grass-roots level in our ministry. I get out there, and the members opposite know that.

The hon. member talks about food prices. Yes, the consumers have never had a better bargain in their life than they have in food. In this country they buy food with 16 per cent of their disposable income. They should be prepared to pay a little more—

Mr. Roy: You are plagiarizing Gene Whelan.

Hon. W. Newman: —if they want to preserve our agricultural land and our farmers on the land. Thus we have our promotional program to sell Ontario products. I am glad to see that some of your members are helping us promote that. The farmers have to make a decent living; nobody is more aware of that than I am. And nobody is more committed to trying to help them make a better living than I am. Don't forget that.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Algoma.

Hon. B. Stephenson: The great farmer.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: He couldn't raise a disturbance.

Mr. Deans: Oh yes he could.

Mr. Wildman: Could the minister indicate when he expects to complete the study into the high cost of food in the small, isolated communities of the north?

Hon. W. Newman: Mr. Speaker, I didn't hear that question. There were too many side remarks.

Mr. Warner: The minister's colleagues are unruly.

Mr. Foulds: The Minister of Northern Affairs should keep quiet.

Mr. Martel: That's his first contribution ever.

Mr. Wildman: If I could repeat the question: In line with what the member for Huron-Middlesex was asking, when does the minister expect to complete the study into high food costs in the small isolated communities in northern Ontario, that he indicated he would do during the Ministry of Agriculture and Food estimates?

Hon. W. Newman: I think if the member will remember, the question he asked was about a specific town—I believe it was White River, not all of northern Ontario—because of the lack of competition there. I made a commitment during the estimates that we would look at that, and yes, we will be looking at it.

Mr. S. Smith: In the fullness of time.

Hon. W. Newman: In the fullness of time.

Mr. Makarchuk: That means never.

HOSPITAL EMPLOYEE BARGAINING

Mr. Duksza: A question to the Minister of Labour. Will the minister implement the recommendations of the Johnston inquiry, tabled in 1974, which called for province-wide bargaining in hospitals, as negotiations are now under way regarding contracts which expire March 31, 1978? Does the minister not think the time has come to move on the subject?

Hon. B. Stephenson: I think significant progress has been made towards the recommendation suggested by Mr. Johnston in that report. Indeed, most of the hospitals in the southern part of the province do bargain on an organized basis. They resolve local issues locally, and those issues which cannot be resolved locally and certain other issues are taken to a central table.

This has been a rational move in the direction suggested by Mr. Johnston. I think the measure of success is an indication of the rate at which we should move in that direction, and indeed whether we should move totally in that direction. I think it's wise to learn from the experiences of the negotiators and the groups involved in negotiations during the past three years, in order to make rational decisions about whether we should move further.

Mr. Duksza: Supplementary: I didn't ask the minister whether the individual hospitals are negotiating; I know they are doing that. I'm asking whether the minister is moving towards instituting province-wide negotiation, the way it has been done in Alberta,

Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia, and the way she has done it in the construction industry; that's what I'm asking her.

Hon. B. Stephenson: It's all very well to suggest province-wide bargaining for hospitals in Alberta and Saskatchewan. In Saskatchewan the number of hospitals is large but the number of people involved is relatively small. There are more people involved in bargaining in at least three or four hospitals in Toronto than there are in bargaining for all the hospitals in the province of Saskatchewan. So they're really not comparable.

I am not suggesting that we will move legislatively in this direction at this time. I just said that it was wise to gain experience in gradual moves in that direction to determine the wisdom and the validity of such a move before suggesting any such legislation.

MANAGEMENT STUDY

Mrs. Campbell: My question is to the Minister of Community and Social Services. In view of the fact that his ministry has paid \$328,347 to an organization for the training of persons under the Vocational Rehabilitation Services Act without a formal arrangement or contract, is the minister prepared today to table in this House the management consultant's report?

Hon. Mr. Norton: No, Mr. Speaker, I am not. I will even give the hon. member the reason; again.

Mr. Martel: Quit while you are ahead.

Hon. Mr. Norton: I have received a final draft copy and within the next week, I and the other members of the steering committee are to meet with the consultants to finalize the report, at which time it will be produced in sufficient quantity to be circulated among the senior members of my management committee in the ministry. As I indicated to the member in the estimates when she raised this question, I feel my first obligation is to deal with the report with my senior management group, and only after that will I consider whether it is appropriate to table it in the House or make it public.

Mrs. Campbell: Supplementary, Mr. Speaker: Would the minister not believe that in view of the serious question of his ministry in the item to which I referred that he should view the matter rather more seriously than he has done? How long has he had that report?

Hon. Mr. Norton: I believe I received the draft copy of the report about a week ago—

Mrs. Campbell: At the time you told me you didn't have it.

Hon. Mr. Norton: —and have been reading it and reviewing it since that time so I can prepare for the meeting with the consultants in the next week. I am sure the hon. member realizes that I do have other things on my plate at this point.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, you do indeed.

Hon. Mr. Norton: I am glad that she will acknowledge that. I really don't know where the hon. member gets the idea that I don't take all aspects of my ministry very seriously.

Mrs. Campbell: Because of the answers you have given this House.

Mr. Roy: Just the evidence; we look at the evidence.

Hon. Mr. Norton: That is precisely why we have embarked upon this very serious question of looking at the possibility of the review and perhaps reorganization of the management structure.

Mr. McClellan: I have a supplementary, Mr. Speaker. Could the minister say if it is a fact that the management consultant report has recommended that Dr. Crittenden, the deputy minister, should be replaced?

Hon. Mr. Norton: Absolutely not.

Mr. Lewis: By way of supplementary, if I may: Since rumours are very strongly rife and unusually well placed that the management report suggests certain substitutions be made in the most senior staff of the ministry, how about tabling the report in order to dispel these impressions?

Hon. Mr. Norton: Mr. Speaker, I don't wish to be repetitious. I will not table that report at this time because it is not yet even finalized.

Mr. Foulds: Which sections are you going to take out?

Hon. Mr. Norton: But I can assure the member that if he has heard the kinds of rumours that he is suggesting—

Mr. Lewis: Very strong rumours.

Mr. Makarchuk: We got copies before you did.

Hon. Mr. Norton: —they are absolutely fallacious.

Mr. Lewis: Well prove it.

Hon. B. Stephenson: The member for Bellwoods (Mr. McClellan) started the rumours.

Mr. Lewis: If he started it, it's from a very good source, I may say; utterly reliable.

Mr. Cassidy: You guys hide everything.

Mr. Speaker: We are wasting time.

SOUTH AFRICA BOYCOTT

Mr. Swart: Mr. Speaker: my question is to the Premier. In view of the escalating oppressive policies of the South African government against the blacks there, symbolized by the brutal death of Steve Biko, does he not think it is time his government exercised some sanctions against South Africa? In particular would he start by instructing the Liquor Control Board to stop buying South African wines?

Mr. Breithaupt: You are the people who said they should be allowed to vote here.

Interjections.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I sense the parties opposite want to have a debate. If they want to have it, I will sit down. Would the member like to do that?

Mr. Kerrio: Oh, you wouldn't do that.

Mr. Roy: You are the same way; you allow them to vote in this province.

Hon. Mr. Davis: And you don't want people to vote in this province?

Interjections.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I have to tell the member for London Centre (Mr. Peterson)—no, I won't; it is too close to Christmas.

Mr. Speaker: Talk to the member for Welland-Thorold (Mr. Swart).

Hon. Mr. Davis: I have to remind him how in-laws vote. In fact, they still have hopes for him.

Mr. Speaker, in reply to the very important and serious question raised by the member for Welland-Thorold, my own personal views, and I am sure the views of my colleagues, with respect to the policies of the government of South Africa I think do not need to be stated in this House. I don't think we need to debate that here; I don't sense any differences of opinion. I think the question of whether or not this province should become involved in questions of economic sanctions—whether the hon. member genuinely feels that this would be a proper response, whether it would produce anything that might alter the situation or improve it—I think that is something that would have to be assessed very carefully and very objectively.

[11:45]

This issue has been raised before. There is no question that some products from South Africa, not just in the LCBO but in other retail outlets in the province, are being sold. I think there are arguments on both sides. Do you influence policy, do you correct situations with which you don't agree in a country that is several thousands of miles away from here by this sort of activity?

I must confess I am not prepared to say at this moment that would serve that kind of purpose. I don't want there to be any misunderstanding whatsoever on the part of the member for Welland-Thorold that I personally, while it isn't a matter of provincial jurisdiction necessarily to comment on the internal policies of a nation of this world, am totally opposed to it, as I am sure he is; and I think I speak for my colleagues. Whether or not the suggestion he makes would be useful, solve any problem or serve any real purpose, is something that I would like to assess very carefully.

Mr. Swart: Supplementary: Is the Premier not aware that the provinces of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia have instituted this kind of boycott? And in view of his excursion into international waters by his statement this morning, does he not think that this government could show at least a little displeasure with what is being done in South Africa by instituting this boycott on the sale of wines here?

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, I guess that one could, if one wanted to carry this to its ultimate conclusion, get into a discussion as to whether this government supports or does not support the internal policies in a number of nations of this world. This is where I think one starts getting into some very difficult areas in terms of what it is that one objects to personally in South Africa—

Mr. Swart: This is new; this is new.

Hon. Mr. Davis: —what reservations one might have about the internal policies of some other countries.

Mr. Swart: It is new and it is worsening.

Hon. Mr. Davis: To put it into perspective, I am sure there are other nations in the world where one can't support what they are doing in terms of policy or principle or ideology. I think one has to think this thing through very carefully.

The minister has just passed me a note. Not that it alters the situation at all, the percentage of South African wine—

Mr. Swart: It's 1.3 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Yes, 1.3 per cent out of the total. I just am not going to give the hon. member a commitment on a matter of this kind as it relates to the province of Ontario at this moment, but I don't want there to be an misunderstanding about my own view as to the policies of that country.

Mr. Swart: You can't be that disturbed if you won't do it.

Hon. Mr. Davis: I suggest to the hon. member that he just go through a list of half

a dozen other nations and ask himself in his own conscience whether or not he agrees with what they are doing and whether this country should alter its trade policies as it relates to those countries as a way of solving the problem.

Mr. Lewis: I think South Africa is in a class of its own in the international community.

Hon. Mr. Davis: Sure, on this particular issue. But there are others.

BRADLEY-GEORGETOWN HYDRO CORRIDOR

Mr. Reed: I have a question of the Minister of Energy. In thanking the Minister of Energy for agreeing to ask cabinet for an outside study on the Bradley-Georgetown hydro corridor, a study requested consistently since 1973, would the minister accept this copy of Hydro's application for an official plan amendment of the town of Halton Hills? It clearly shows a corridor north-south through Halton Hills, 750 feet wide minimum and 1,750 feet wide maximum. Based on this document will he undertake to correct the answer to a question which he gave last week denying that this was so? I specifically refer to section 3, page 2, of this document entitled Location of Lands Affected.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: Mr. Speaker, I would be happy to accept that particular document. It could have been done with less drama.

Mr. Peterson: Stop telling us how to behave. We are doing pretty well over here.

Hon. J. A. Taylor: The member for Halton-Burlington no doubt refers to the meeting that I had with the interested citizens' group. May I correct the headline of that particular article in the paper? What I said was that I would pursue the three principles that were of great concern to that delegation; that is, it seemed certain that Hydro could save time, money and achieve a more secure system if it went that other route.

I indicated that I was interested in obtaining the facts in regard to those three matters, that I would do so—and I fully expect to have something on those matters before the day is out—and that I would discuss those matters with the Premier and cabinet. Then, of course, any alteration in the government's position in regard to that route would have to come from that source.

I want to make it abundantly plain that I did not undertake to obtain an independent report, which would take something like four months. That was not the substance of my undertaking to that particular delegation. I

might reassure the member for Halton-Burlington that the delegation seemed quite satisfied that I would look objectively at its representations and get back to it next Wednesday.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for London North (Mr. Van Horne) asked me a few weeks ago if I could give him the number of capital building projects requested and approved in the current year. There were 560 projects requested and 130 were approved. This was for a total of \$375 million requested and we were able to accommodate \$88 million of the requests.

CONDOMINIUM LEGISLATION

Mr. Philip: I have a question of the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations. Am I correct in assuming from his statement in introducing the Kealey commission report to the Legislature that the only process for public input will be by way of written submission to the minister before January 31? Is that my understanding?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Yes, it is at the present time.

Mr. Philip: In the light of the interest in this particular area, as evidenced by the number of presentations made to the Kealey commission by members of this party and members of the other opposition party, would the minister be willing to table the responses he has had from the various interest groups in order that we might have the most intelligent debate when the legislation eventually comes down? Would the minister also approach his House leader with a view having an open debate in this House scheduled for early in February on the Kealey commission recommendations?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The answer to the first question is yes, I would be pleased to make available any communications that come to me pursuant to my invitation to the Condominium Federation and others to make submissions in January, and I will make those available to members as soon as they are in.

Secondly, the answer is, after the end of January, obviously members will understand it takes a great deal of work to compile all the information we will be receiving and to make some careful consideration of the recommendations, the cost implications of some of them, the policies involved and to reflect upon the responses we get in January. I don't think an early debate on the report

itself would be terribly helpful because, as the member well points out, the parties have had their opportunity to make their views known with regard to the general principles involved before the study group.

Now that members have the report—and I did, seriously go to great pains to provide it to them at this time so that they would have the Christmas break to study it—I hope they will please make some representations to us and let us know what they would ordinarily say during a free-ranging debate early in February in the House, if the House were sitting then. I would very much appreciate the members providing us with the comments they might otherwise make in the debate process in February. I think what would be much more helpful is if, as soon as the submissions are in, my staff and I sat down with a view to presenting for cabinet consideration some recommendations with regard to the frame and substance of a new Condominium Act. That will be necessary, because in order to draft the necessary legislation—it would be very long and comprehensive—legislative draftsmen would require a good two or three months to come up with a sensible piece of legislation.

The member therefore will understand the time limits, in view of my desire to have a bill in the House and passed by the House before we rise next June or July. Because of the time limitations, I would urge those persons who will be getting copies of this to make their representations to us in January—and that includes all members of the House and the public—so that we can move on it expeditiously.

Mr. Philip: One final supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: The time for oral questions has expired.

Mr. Roy: Well, we'll see the Attorney General (Mr. McMurtry) in the new year.

REPORT

CONDOMINIUM STUDY GROUP

Hon. Mr. Grossman presented the report of the Ontario Residential Condominium Study Group.

MOTION

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Hon. Mr. Auld moved that notwithstanding standing order 2(a), the House will continue in session today until it is prorogued by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor.

Motion agreed to.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

DISCRIMINATORY BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT

Hon. Mr. Davis moved first reading of Bill 129, An Act to prohibit Discrimination in Business Relationships.

Mr. S. Smith: It's about time.

Motion agreed to.

ANSWER TO WRITTEN QUESTION

Hon. Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I notice on the government House leader's desk—and I'm sure the members opposite wouldn't want not to have the answers to these questions—the answer to question 57. (See appendix B.)

Mr. S. Smith: He may not have intended to give them.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

CONCURRENCE IN SUPPLY, OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak on the concurrence. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The look you gave me there all of a sudden frightened me and I was just ready to back off and just accept the slings and arrows from the Chair.

I've been looking forward for some time to participating in this concurrence involving the Premier. I can understand that the Premier has other pressing matters. I have discussed with him the fact that he will be listening attentively on his box and occasionally I'll see flashes on his microphone when—

Mr. Peterson: Do you have a box at the Albany Club, Bill?

Hon. Mr. Davis: I will interject from the meeting.

Mr. Roy: Yes, interject from the meeting. I would point out to the Premier, though, and to my colleagues here who may well wonder why it is Saturday morning and we haven't dealt with this concurrence before, that all week long I was told by the House leader—

Mr. Peterson: What day is this? Friday morning.

Mr. Roy: Is this Saturday or Friday?

Mr. Peterson: Friday.

Mr. Roy: All I know is it's been a long week, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Yes. You have been here three days.

Hon. B. Stephenson: No, two and a half.

Mr. Roy: Oh, the Minister of Housing is here. I'd like to say to the Minister of Housing as well that he has—

Mr. Speaker: No, I wouldn't want you to say anything to the Minister of Housing.

An hon. member: Direct it to the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: It is Friday and we're dealing with concurrence of a report.

Mr. Roy: No, concurrence of the Premier's office, which is very wide-sweeping, Mr. Speaker. It involves all sorts of things, including attacking the Minister of Housing, but I'll not do that. I'll adhere to your ruling.

But I do want to say to my colleagues that all week long I was at discussions with the House leader about when we were going to get to concurrence. He kept saying to me, "Well, the Premier wants to be here." I said, "Well, it's not really necessary for the Premier. I know he's got other things to do, at least he tells us he's got other things to do. So I could have concurrence either Tuesday night or Thursday afternoon or Thursday evening." And all the while he said, "No, he wants to be here." So we have it Friday morning and of course, I know that the Premier has other things and he is not here.

[12:00]

Nevertheless, I do accept the opportunity of speaking on the concurrence motion involving the Premier's office because I've been waiting for some time to say certain things. While I will discuss some of these matters involving the Premier and the administration in various ministries, I would like to take advantage of the opportunity to remind my colleague, the Attorney General, now that the evidence is in involving the Judge Williams inquiry—

Mr. Speaker: We're dealing with concurrence in supply for the Premier's office.

Mr. Roy: That's right.

Mr. Speaker: I haven't heard anything yet that was germane to the motion before the House.

Mr. Roy: When we're dealing with concurrence in the Premier's office, we're dealing with all aspects of business of the government of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly not.

Mr. Roy: Yes, we are, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: You're dealing with the operation of the Office of the Premier.

An hon. member: That's right. Throw him out.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, the Office of the Premier and the office of the cabinet involves the whole operation of the government of Ontario, I say with great respect to the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: Not for purposes of supply.

Mr. Roy: I say that when we're discussing the estimates of the Premier's office it involves the whole operation of the province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly not. Whatever gave you that impression?

Mr. Roy: Logic.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly not. You've been around this House long enough to know when you're dealing with supply you deal with a specific item and a specific vote dealing specifically with the way in which the money is being expended. You can't go as far afield as you're suggesting today. You will deal with the concurrence for supply for the estimates to operate the Premier's office for this fiscal year.

Mr. Roy: Respectfully, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: Do you want to challenge my ruling?

Mr. Roy: I don't want to be abrasive with you.

Mr. Speaker: No, but I want you to be relevant and up to this point you haven't been.

Mr. Roy: I don't want any ruling just made off the cuff. I say that the Office of the Premier involves the operation of this whole province.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Nonsense.

Mr. Roy: What does a Premier do then?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Mr. Roy: You're not going to listen to the Treasurer because if any one knows about nonsense it's he. I say respectfully to the Chair that when we're discussing the Premier's office it's always been my understanding that the Premier's office involves the operation of the whole province.

Hon. Mr. McKeough: Why didn't you go to his estimates then?

Mr. Speaker: I so rule that you can only speak on things dealing with the operation of the Premier's office. I'm going to insist on that. You can't debate my ruling but you can challenge it if you wish.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker: I am challenging your ruling. I'm sorry. I think that's much too restrictive.

Mr. Speaker: The question before the House was concurrence in supply for the Office of the Premier in the amount of \$1,770,000.

The hon. member for Ottawa East contended that he could talk about anything having to do with the government of the province of Ontario. I ordered that all members would restrict their comments to that

specific vote for the Office of the Premier. The member for Ottawa East thought he could talk about anything to do with government in the province. He has challenged my ruling.

The House divided on the Speaker's ruling which was upheld on the following vote:

AYES	NAYS
Auld	Blundy
Baetz	Bolan
Belanger	Bradley
Bennett	Breithaupt
Bernier	Campbell
Bounsall	Conway
Breaugh	Cunningham
Cassidy	Epp
Charlton	Haggerty
Cureatz	Kerrio
Davis	McGuigan
Davidson	Miller, G. I.
Deans	Newman, B.
Drea	Nixon
Dukszta	Peterson
Elgie	Reed
Foulds	Riddell
Germa	Roy
Gigantes	Smith, S.
Grande	Sweeney
Gregory	Van Horne
Grossman	Worton
Handleman	
Havrot	
Hennessy	
Hodgson	
Johnson	
Jones	
Kennedy	
Kerr	
Lane	
Laughren	
Lawlor	
Leluk	
Lewis	
MacBeth	
Maeck	
Makarchuk	
Martel	
McCaffrey	
McCague	
McClellan	
McKeough	
McMurtry	
McNeil	
Newman W.	
Norton	
Philp	
Pope	
Rhodes	
Rotenberg	
Rowe	

AYES

Samis
 Scrivener
 Smith, G. E.
 Stephenson
 Swart
 Taylor, J. A.
 Taylor, G.
 Turner
 Villeneuve
 Warner
 Welch
 Wells
 Wildman
 Williams
 Young
 Ziemba

Ayes 68; nays 22.

Mr. Roy: I accede to your ruling. I would now like to discuss what is called "an advisory committee on confederation" which has been set up by the Premier's office. I also want to discuss a conference which took place on June 27 to June 29 called *Destiny Canada* that was also set up by the Premier's office.

Hon. Mr. Davis: On a point of order so there is no misunderstanding. The conference was not set up by the Premier's office, it was set up by York University with the support of the government.

Mr. Roy: And the Premier.

Hon. Mr. Davis: No, no. The full credit goes to—

Mr. Peterson: The people at York, admit it.

Hon. Mr. Davis: That's right. But I don't want you to think it was us who did it. It was the University of York and the committee.

Mr. Peterson: You are using all these academic institutions for your own purpose.

An hon. member: He is out of order again.

Mr. Foulds: "It was we who did it." You need the nominative case after a copulative verb.

Mr. Lewis: You will never last by mangling grammar.

Mr. Roy: In any event that conference was organized through the initiative of the chairman of the advisory committee that was set up by the Premier's office. I think, in that light, I can discuss, within your ruling, these—

Mr. Lewis: You should have said, "it was us what done it." Then it would have been okay.

Mr. Roy: —and similar other matters of the Premier's office. I originally intended to speak about his relationship with the province of

Quebec and with the national government. And I do want to say that I have been looking forward to participating in this type of discussion since November 1976. I am sorry—

Mr. Makarchuk: You could have done it in the Throne debate, the budget debate.

Mr. Roy: —that this House, in spite of assurances by the Premier's office, has not had an opportunity to discuss the role of the province of Ontario and the Premier, in relation to the unity of the country. We attempted to discuss this matter during the Premier's estimates but, unfortunately, because of a time constraint we were unable to—and that is not the Premier's fault.

An hon. member: It's Darcy McKeough's fault.

Mr. Roy: There had been an agreement by the House leaders that there was only so much time for certain estimates. The Premier, on his own initiative, came down for his estimates but unfortunately that evening he had only an hour. When we did get into the discussion it had to be terminated rather quickly because of the time constraint.

I don't want to unduly delay the proceedings of the prorogation of this House but I do feel the role of the province of Ontario and the role of the Premier is extremely important in the debate on this country that we all love, Canada. I say it is becoming more and more important because the challenge that is facing us all, as Canadians, is a very real and serious challenge indeed.

[12:30]

The gathering of the storm that started in the 1960s and which, in fact, blossomed on November 15, 1976, was not wholly unpredicted.

I can recall as a member of this House in 1973 going down to the Conservative caucus office here, where they have a television set, and we watched the returns of the Quebec election in 1973 and our joy over the overwhelming victory of the Liberal Party at that time. It was frightening, however, to observe the margin—102 of 110 seats. One knew at that point, with virtually a two-party system in that province, it was only a question of time for a majority government with so much power, to find itself in strong disfavour with the public of Quebec. It seemed inevitable that the existing opposition party, which was dedicated to the separation of this country, would come to power. So it did—on November 15, 1976.

If I may talk briefly, Mr. Speaker, about the challenge the Premier and this province have to face on this.

This is a government of extremely capable and competent people. I get extremely annoyed when I hear certain people—I don't intend to name them but some of them come from the province of Quebec—who adopt an off-hand attitude that the Parti Quebecois were just a bunch of radicals and it was only a question of time before they would no longer hold power.

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Trudeau said that.

Mr. Roy: You are saying that?

Hon. Mr. Kerr: Trudeau said that.

Mr. Roy: If he said it I don't agree with him, but whether it was Trudeau or not, these politicians were extremely competent people; people with qualifications, dedicated to their goals, extremely lucid and able to communicate with the public. I know very few politicians that have such an effective grasp and rapport with the public of their province as the Premier of Quebec.

When I look at all the propaganda involved—some of these questions I have raised in the House on this issue—propaganda going on in schools and through the media. This is, indeed, a serious challenge. What do we have to meet that challenge?

There is a perception on the part of Canadians that those leaders who are meeting the challenge are the Prime Minister, Mr. Trudeau, and René Levesque and that this happens to be a fight between them. It should be a debate that involves all of us; and certainly the Premier of this province and all the people of Ontario.

The perception is it is only Trudeau and Levesque—two Frenchmen discussing the future of the country—you clearly get the impression there is a void there. The void exists as follows: there is a lack of perception, of taking a stand, on the part of English-speaking federal ministers elected to communicate, participate and inform the English-speaking community of this country. I don't want to get involved with who is and who is not doing his job. That void at the federal level extends to the Leader of the Opposition and, with respect, the leader of the NDP. Other options are not coming forward as alternatives to those being suggested by the Premier of this province.

That void is accentuated by the fact that in the province of Quebec there is no leader of the opposition who can consistently bring forward alternatives. That is something to be corrected, Mr. Speaker. It makes the challenge extremely important as to who is going to fill this void. If we don't fill it at the federal level, if it is not filled at the Quebec provincial level, then it must be done by other provinces.

I suspect the approach taken by the other provinces, by the Premier of this province, by the province of Ontario—who has always had a special relationship with the province of Quebec—what they are going to put forward is going to be more credible. We are not in conflict. We are sister provinces.

Mr. Lewis: Well, you are right. You are right, but the Liberals failed federally, the Liberals failed provincially, and now you ask us to bail everyone out. Thank you, very much.

Mr. Roy: The leader of the NDP—and I've always thought it offensive that any party would be called a third party in this House—is talking about who has failed. There has been a failing. As I said before, since 1960 there have been certain corrections that should have been made and were not made. The fault lies in great part at the federal level, but the fault lies with other provinces and this province as well. Once we get into a problem, the most positive way of dealing with it is not looking back to see who caused it—

Mr. Lewis: Sure it is.

Mr. Roy:—but saying "Let's look to the future and see what we can do about it."

Mr. McClellan: Ignore the cause, like an ostrich.

Mr. Roy: I am not. I am not for a minute ignoring the cause. I could get into the cause over some length of time, but I don't want to do that today. I do want to say that there has to be a response and there has to be a response by the Premier of this province and by this province itself, which may well be more credible than any response made at the federal level.

The response from the federal level always is on the basis of conflict. If we give Quebec more, we have less for the federal people; and the federal people will have a perception they're giving away certain of their powers, while Quebec members at the federal level will not have the same standing as other federal members because Quebec will have been given more power.

This country was put together by the provinces, Mr. Speaker, and I say to you it's going to be kept together by the role played by certain provinces, especially the province of Ontario. What goes on in this province is more important than what goes on basically at any other level except the federal level. How have we met this challenge? We have done some things in this province, but in my opinion we haven't done enough. I can recall, following Novem-

ber 15, the Premier's approach at that time, the confusion that took place, the lack of knowing which way to turn and how to meet this challenge.

I want to discuss briefly the Premier's approach back in February 1977, when he went down to the province of Quebec to the carnival. At that time, he had discussions with Premier Levesque. Here was the response he made in a speech in London, Ontario, as reported in the *Globe and Mail* on February 7, 1977. The paper said: "Premier William Davis said yesterday that it is too early to search for solutions to the threat of Quebec's separating from Canada because the problem is not yet that clear or fully understood."

If after November 15 the problem was not fully understood by the Premier of this province, I think we've got problems responding to the threat. It was with great chagrin that certain newspapers reported his approach. I look back at an editorial in the *Montreal Star* on February 8, 1977, following the Premier's visit. It stated as follows: "The Ontario Premier's round of Caribou diplomacy in Quebec City over the weekend does not appear to have left the country noticeably more united. He sought an informal pact with Premier Levesque to cool for the moment the debate over separatism, but since Mr. Levesque had already made it clear in New York that he had no intention of cooling the debate and his ministers since have been busy pursuing all over the North American continent, it would seem that the self-denial is likely to be one-sided."

The original response by the Premier's office was not one that we should have expected for a province which was neighbouring on the frontiers of the province of Quebec. It saddened me deeply at that time to think we were going to take an approach in the face of that threat that said basically cool it, that it's too early to be looking for a solution. Not only did it concern many of us in this province, but the credibility of the Premier of the province of Ontario and the province of Quebec went down somewhat. It's important that the credibility of the Premier of the province of Ontario be as high as possible in Quebec. I note John Robarts' reputation in the province. I say to you, that is something we should all wish for, whether it is partisan or otherwise, because we're talking again about the unity of this country.

As matters progressed since November 15, 1976—and I've watched them over the year

1977—what happened? What was the Premier's response? I've got to give full credit to the Leader of the Opposition; certainly he perceived how serious a threat it was at that time. Some people were suggesting that his voice was one of shrillness and that he was too emotional about this. He, at least, was one of the people who had a perception of what we were to meet and what we are experiencing here every day.

I'll put an example to you, Mr. Speaker, to show how organized the Parti Quebecois is. Their leader goes on a trip to Paris and receives medals, and then when he returns, they use propaganda to get 15,000 people to that airport to meet him, welcoming back the hero. That type of propaganda, when it's repeated over and over again, has a serious impact, especially when it's based on something as emotional as nationalism. So I say, we've got to look at these things.

We progressed into the year and we got the June election. There was a sort of agreement at that time that the question of national unity would not be the subject of an election. It would not be discussed on a partisan basis. Certainly, that was something that was adhered to by the leaders of the other two parties; and it was adhered to by the Premier for a period of time. But as the election progressed—and I'm sure my colleagues can recall what took place at that time—all at once, it was national unity; the only way that the people of Ontario could give certain evidence of how they felt about the country, was to vote for the saviour of the country, the Premier of the province.

All at once that became an issue. Do you recall how wrapped up in the flag he was? In fact, letters were going around at that time saying that the only way that Ontarians could safeguard the unity of the country was to vote Conservative. I thought it was sad that, having decided not to make it a partisan issue, all at once it had become one. I look back at some of the comments made by Norm Webster in the *Globe and Mail* in May 1977, and what he had to say about the Conservatives' approach during that election in using the issue of national unity.

I say the reason it's so sad is because national unity is something that we all believe in. It's not something that can be discussed on a partisan basis, saying that if you vote for the Conservatives you happen to be more for the unity of the country than people who happen to vote for the NDP or vote for the Liberal Party.

I look back at a comment made by Norm Webster on May, 31, 1977 when he said: "Vote unity, vote Davis, oppose the perfidious

Grits, the NDP and the Parti Quebecois by marking your ballot for a Tory. Keep your country safe from the infidel by returning the Conservatives to office with a strong majority."

He went on to talk about the approach taken by the Premier. He even mentioned a letter at that time written by the former Premier of the province, the Hon. John Robarts, who had sent copies of letters which said:

"The lack of leadership of the Liberal Party, the resurgence of the New Democratic Party and the election of the Parti Quebecois in Quebec threatens the economic and social foundation upon which this province has been built and upon which it has contributed to the strength of Canada. Ontarians, therefore, cannot afford to sit idle and allow those to represent a dramatic political alternative to assume power in Ontario, or those who threaten Confederation to go unchallenged." [12:45]

This is the type of thing that saddens people who feel strongly about the unity of their country. We did not even have a debate in this House as had been promised and there we were in June or May, prior to the election of 1977, when it became really a political issue.

I thought that was unbecoming. I really thought that it was unbecoming of the Premier and his party to associate themselves with that issue in such a way, trying to get the people of the province to believe that the only way to keep the country together was to vote Tory.

Fortunately for us, and certainly to the great credit of the voters of this province, they didn't go for it. That type of approach makes the whole debate somewhat cynical—when certain people feel a certain way about an issue that should be above partisan approaches and it is dragged in during an election campaign. I was saddened by that and I thought that was not the approach that the Premier of the province should have taken.

There have been some approaches made by this province for which I must give credit to the Premier—for instance, his setting up of an advisory committee on Confederation, his support of the discussion that took place at York University. Some of these things certainly were positive. Some of these forums, where citizens—not politicians—citizens from right across the country were able to sit down and discuss differences, differences which were very often imagined more than real.

The sadness about the whole aspect of it is the two solitudes. The people in the province of Quebec are getting basically one side of the balance sheet or the blackboard and the English-speaking elements of the rest of the country are getting another story from their press.

It's important that we break down these barriers. I am frightened every day to think that this country will be split up, not because there are major differences but because people don't talk to each other, people don't understand each other. Basically it's a matter of ignorance rather than deep and heartfelt differences.

Conferences like the one that took place at York University, and certainly some of the federal initiatives, assisted in initiating this debate and keeping it within a proper perspective. But I think more can be done. More can be done and some has been done.

Under the threat of what happened on November 15, we have seen changes. We passed a bill here dealing with the Essex problem. We have had discussions. For instance, before the Robarts and Pepin commission, the Premier stated some of the approaches that could be taken by this province towards the minority in this province.

Certainly the treatment of the French-speaking minority in this province is an important factor in looking at Canada as we know it or we would like to see it, because there happens to be a majority of French-speaking Canadians in the province of Quebec. In the rest of Canada there is a majority of English-speaking Canadians and, if you believe in the federal government, you must have a federal government which is able to communicate with both, hence bilingualism at the federal level.

Okay, that's one thing. The other aspect, of course, is that there happens to be in the province of Quebec a sizable minority of Anglophones, just as there is a sizable minority of Francophones outside of the province of Quebec. The problem would be relatively simple if we could tell the English-speaking minority in the province of Quebec to move to Ontario and the French in the rest of Canada, be it Ontario, New Brunswick or elsewhere, to move into Quebec.

Of course that's not going to happen; that is their home. They, like myself, believe that it is their province and they feel just as much Canadian living in the province of Ontario as they would if they were living in the province of Quebec and they are not about to move.

So, Mr. Speaker, there must be a certain adaptation. It's difficult for some of us who

don't like some of the approaches taken by the Parti Quebecois in the province of Quebec pertaining to their minority to say to them, "Look, you can't be doing this."

That is not the way to be treating the minority. In fact, our record in this province is such that the minority has not received a treatment that has been even equal to the treatment of the English-speaking minority in the province of Quebec. So it is important how Ontario cleans up its own act—its own House here.

There have been some steps. Some of them we have talked about—for instance the question of languages in the courts was a positive step. But at this point it is still superficial. The fact remains that someone in Prescott and Russell, for instance, going to court can only have one level of court in his language. And even the legality of that is questionable. But if he should want to appeal, he can't go any further than that. So it requires something that I have been asking for since 1971—an amendment to the Judicature Act. Something that the Attorney General has proposed, has suggested he would bring in before the session was over and which we have not seen yet.

I would ask the Premier to direct his attention to something like this, so that the changes that take place are meaningful and not superficial. You can't fool people any more with superficial approaches in reaction to certain problems. Certainly if we have a commitment it should be a full commitment, and not a superficial one.

Certainly our treatment of the French-speaking minority in this province is something that is going to give us credibility on the national scene in the province of Quebec. Certainly the approach taken by the Premier in this province is going to be something that is going to be useful.

I notice the Premier has set up an advisory committee on Confederation and that one of the latest people to be selected for this committee is one of his former advisers, Hugh Segal. I read in yesterday's *Globe and Mail* that Hugh Segal has been appointed to the advisory committee. I say to you that that is a positive step. I appreciate that Mr. Segal can make a positive contribution, just as I respect the people on it. But certainly those of us in the House here can make some contribution as well. We have select committees for all sorts of things. Why don't we have a select committee in this House to look at the question of the constitution; to look at the responses that the province of Ontario could make in the national debate? Can not we, the elected representatives, make a

positive contribution to this? Certainly we could, if we are to have all sorts of select committees to tour the province for a variety of problems—which are of great importance. But surely in the order of things, a select committee set up by the Premier of all members of this House, dealing with the fact that we are into a minority situation as well, where the Premier could get responses from all parties, would be helpful in this question. Especially when I look at some of the responses he has had in the past, which at best have been somewhat confused.

If we had a select committee of the members of the House, which could travel around this province, if for nothing else than to educate and have discussions with the people of this province—or people of other provinces—or even people in the province of Quebec, then we might have this dialogue, so that we might publish it, so that we might put forward views which would be helpful.

Because certainly, no matter which way you look at it, this country will not be the same again. The constitution will have to be changed, and what are our responses going to be? Some of the responses by the Premier certainly were helpful. I thought the statement he made before the Robarts-Pepin commission about his flexibility, about certain rights being transferred to certain provinces, were helpful. But I think there is a contribution that we can make here as members.

Certainly when I look at the government side, and I look at different ministers in charge of certain ministries, and when I looked for instance yesterday at the money we are spending for policy secretariats—I look at that and I say to myself: couldn't we have a minister in full charge of federal-provincial relations; a minister who would be doing only that; whose job would be to look to the future; to be in a position to have dialogue with his colleagues right across the country and with the province of Quebec? Certainly that would be in the priority of things. A minister could play a useful role. We would have one individual who could do this on a full-time basis.

I think there are other things we could do.

Mr. Martel: Sure, you could sit down.

Mr. Roy: There could be increased publicity about dialogues and exchanges between various provinces. The Premier could initiate, for instance, programs whereby people who are travelling to our two sister provinces—that this type of travelling—tourist, publicity or otherwise—could receive some

form of tax credit. Keith Spicer suggested that someone should be able to get around this country for \$100—any place in the country. I say this because the minute—

Mr. Deans: If that ever happens, you'd never be here.

Mr. Roy: I listened to the member for Wentworth, and I appreciate—

Mr. McClellan: Don't you have some billings to look into?

Mr. Roy: —that the potential leader is somewhat frustrated, but I ask him to bear with me. I don't have—

Mr. Deans: You're abusing the purpose of concurrence.

Mr. Martel: You might have come in on the debate on time, instead of 45 minutes late last night.

Mr. Deans: You didn't do your job properly.

Mr. Martel: When you have an agreement, you might honour it once in a while.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Speaker, I notice my colleague is getting extremely excited.

Mr. Martel: Your colleague—he talks out of both sides of his mouth at the same time.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Three sides.

Mr. Martel: When you make an agreement, it's an agreement.

Mr. Roy: I have listened patiently, I have listened to many long debates from the member for Sudbury East—

Mr. Martel: Except when you've done it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order.

Mr. Roy: I don't want to antagonize him too much, because he has a tendency to get carried away, and I would not like to see him leave the House early again today.

Mr. McClellan: There's an airport limousine waiting for you, Albert.

Mr. Roy: These are some of the things that could be emphasized—this type of exchange between citizens. We could have more exchanges on the basis of our schools between the province of Ontario and the province of Quebec. These are some of the things that the Premier could be looking at—

Mr. McClellan: Why don't you abolish the post of House leader over there?

Mr. Roy: —which would be positive steps toward the debate on national unity and the role to be played by the Premier and by this province.

The final thing I want to say is—

Mr. Young: Good.

Mr. Roy: —the whole debate has brought forward a statement that's used repeatedly by

all sorts of people. I hear politicians at all levels and all platforms saying, "I believe in the unity of this country. I'm a Canadian." If there's a word that certainly means different things to different people—what is a Canadian? I hear John Diefenbaker keeps saying, "I'm a Canadian." But his perception of the country is certainly not that of other people, certainly not of the Canada as we know it, the Canada of minorities, where there is respect for all minorities. I hear Richardson, who makes a statement saying how he's a Canadian and I see some of the attitudes that he espouses—of his vision of what the country should be like—

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Leave. Don't stay for this. Leave him with an empty House.

Mr. Roy: —and I say to you, thank God that there are not people who espouse that sort of approach or there is really no future for the country, at least for the country with Quebec as a participant in it.

I heard just a couple of weeks ago at the Conservative convention in Quebec City where one of the leaders of the opposition party, Mr. Biron, went up there and pleaded with them about accommodations that have to be made to assure the future of the country. He was followed on the platform, for instance, by the Premier of the province of Manitoba, who comes along and says to the delegates, "we in Manitoba don't understand you in the province of Quebec. You're walking to a different step. You're following a different drum." It concerns me that the same type of people would get up and say, "I'm a Canadian. That's the way I feel about it."

It seems to me important that people who truly feel they are a Canadian, be really that. Being a Canadian means having respect and understanding for your fellow Canadians—for your minorities. We espouse the policy of allowing people in from all across the world, on the basis that we would respect their origin, that we would encourage that they keep their culture and things of this nature, and at the same time there are certain people—just briefly, my colleague, the member for Renfrew North (Mr. Conway), brought to my attention a letter where—

Mr. Deans: Oh, come on, Albert—this is an abuse.

Mr. Roy: —a person who says he is a strong Canadian—

Mr. Makarchuk: I think being a Canadian means keeping some agreements.

Mr. Roy: —states basically that he's sorry my colleague had gone down to make a speech and apologized to the people in Prescott and Russell that he couldn't speak their language. The person stated there was no

apology to be made. He suggested to my colleague that what he should be doing is getting a copy of the book "Bilingualism Today, French Tomorrow"—that this was a good book.

Mr. Lewis: No, no. From Yakabuski?

[1:00]

Mr. Roy: No, it was a letter that a citizen from Prescott and Russell had written my colleague from Renfrew North, saying to him that there is a book recently published, "Bilingualism Today, French Tomorrow," which I have not read since it is already out of date here, which he suggested that my colleague should read. What he says is that it is unfortunate that those of us who are in fact Canadians did not put more pressure on the politicians, and that Canadians should have taken the approach of the US, a melting-pot approach, saying that "those of us who believe in Canada and this country should believe basically in one language." He was extremely frustrated by the fact that in that area, where there is a strong French minority, they happened to put up a sign in French saying there was a swimming pool. He was extremely annoyed about this.

The reason I say this is that I suppose on the other side in the province of Quebec there are people who are intolerant as well. It is the role for us—and I think there is a great role to be played by this province, and by the Premier of this province, because I sincerely feel that he believes in that—but I think that there is some assistance that those of us can give. This is why I make this suggestion, and this is why I participated in this debate on concurrence.

Having said this, I thank you and I thank my colleagues for the opportunity of having participated. I look forward to some time in the future in this House where we can get opportunities, where all of us can have some input as to how we feel and what we feel the province, the government, the Premier of the province should be doing to work towards the unity of this country.

Resolution concurred in.

BUDGET DEBATE

(concluded)

Resumption of the adjourned debate on the motion that this House approves in general the budgetary policy of the government.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, I mean no disrespect through partial disrobing, but I was extremely hot under the length of time the lights were on, and because I want to speak not at undue length but with some feeling during the course of the next half hour or 45 minutes, I decided to be as comfortable as possible.

I must say that I approached this, my last day in the Legislature as leader of the New Democratic Party, feeling largely that it would be just another speech in that eternity of speeches to which politicians are addicted, an eternity of speeches which I intend to go on in the future because I meant what I said earlier in this debate. To embrace a phrase which animates some of my colleagues from time to time, now that I have been radicalized in the twilight hours of my career, I want to be able to smash capitalism from this side with occasional frequency.

Mr. Conway: Oh, no. In the words of a more recent phrase, "A protest movement becalms."

Mr. Lewis: You know that is Leo Zacuta, "A protest movement . . ." The member for Renfrew North (Mr. Conway) is an arcane fellow. He shouldn't be a politician and subject himself to this.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: He's not.

Mr. Lewis: I thought, therefore, that it would simply be that kind of episode. I admit freely that I had a kind of sleepless night last night and that must mean, I guess, the moment in time means more to me than I care to admit.

One learns the hard way as a democratic socialist. You wouldn't know that, Mr. Deputy Speaker; you who were born into grace as a member of the western Ontario establishment. You wouldn't understand what it is like to claw your way up the ladder. You are the Horatio Alger incarnate. Just look at you, for heaven's sake.

Mr. Nixon: Have you ever tried to sell rubber boots in Mitchell?

Mr. Lewis: The member for Perth (Mr. Edighoffer) sold rubber boots in Mitchell?

Mr. Nixon: That's right.

Mr. Lewis: If I were receiving a 75 per cent commission on each foot, I probably would as well. But to be a democratic socialist, it seems to me you learn that the surest route to affection and esteem is defeat and retirement. That is what is involved. Success brings abuse, perfidy, notoriety and occasionally shame. But failure is a wondrous thing. My daddy always told me that, as a matter of fact.

Mr. Conway: What did Hazen Argue say?

Mr. Lewis: My father said to me, "Son, there is no need to starve in a garret; just lose at the polls." And that is, alas, a prescription which I have on occasion helped to follow. As it happens, I come to this last minor hurrah without regret or malice

or envy. The leadership years that I have experienced with the New Democratic Party and my excellent colleagues in this Legislature have been difficult years, but very good years for me.

I may say to the government House leader, who is a man I am very fond of, that we have shared much; we came into the Legislature at the same time. I quite like, from time to time—I guess most of the time—this oft-vilified chamber and those who grace it. It is absurd sometimes in here—has been over the last number of years. In those moments of chaos, the moments of seeming disintegration, one would think that the democratic process was forged at the anvil of anarchy on occasion, and that mellifluous and lovely English language that we use is often reduced to gutteral snapping. Many is the time I have had to slide a nitroglycerin tablet over to my colleague from Lakeshore (Mr. Lawlor) just to reduce his palpitations under the provocation of one or two members opposite.

Mr. Conway: Is that why he is now a little less than idolatrous?

Mr. Lewis: And yet fine and important things happen in this chamber and I refuse to diminish it as is so often fashionable, although I have often been myself one of its critics. Taken all in all, even when we think the place is reduced to a motley rabble, suddenly it is followed by a splendid debate and the strength of the parliamentary system reasserts itself again. I am proud to have been a part of that in the role of leadership. I have never doubted for a moment that politics can be a profoundly noble profession. I have never liked those who heap gratuitous imprecations upon the work of many members of this Legislature. Some we have differences with. Sometimes we get mad at individuals in the various parties but you learn over time, and I guess, with occasional moderation through the years, that even those you would disparage have a terrific public commitment in their own very specific way.

What I want to say to everybody in this House who is here now—if you can accept this insufferable mellowness on my part—is that I salute all of you as colleagues. I personally like a great many of you; those I know and have shared time with, quite a lot. As a matter of fact, I have tried to destroy some of you by expressing that affection in public, and, of course, it has not always been successful.

I suppose one of the crazy strengths of this chamber is the separation which is made—

politics from personality. We hurl epithets across the floor. We heap calumny on each other. We have bitter ideological disputation and argument, and yet when it is all over we do manage, as parliamentarians, certain civilized relationships. There lives in my mind an episode that goes back to 1971, I guess, when I saw outside the door of this chamber the member for Grey-Bruce (Mr. Sargent) embracing the then still Premier of Ontario, John Robarts, in a very friendly embrace just after that member had come out of the House and accused the Premier of everything from fraud to embezzlement—forgive me for using this word—to manslaughter. It mattered not at all.

Mr. Nixon: “Hand in the till” was the phrase.

Mr. Lewis: “Hand in the till” is correct. That is true of this place. With the Tories it is a very practised art. They have really honed it well. After we do battle with them in the Legislature, the Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. F. S. Miller) invites you to his lodge in Muskoka, the Treasurer (Mr. McKeough) takes you to La Scala, the Attorney General (Mr. McMurtry) offers to autograph your son's hockey stick, the Premier (Mr. Davis) gives you tickets for the opening Blue Jays game, the Minister of Culture and Recreation (Mr. Welch) whispers in your ear what his bishop has lately said to him. Oh, I remember that moment. And the Minister of Housing (Mr. Rhodes) is the cleverest of all—ask the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. S. Smith)—he invites you to Sault Ste. Marie.

I want to declare, even in his absence that I continue to support the Minister of Housing as the natural successor to the Premier (Mr. Davis). I want that known. The acute agony of discomfort on his face every time I say it, is almost more than I can miss.

What I am saying is that despite the deep philosophic division I too have valued friendships with colleagues in all parties in this Legislature. You have been extremely decent and straightforward with me. I hope it isn't invidious for me to say one or two words about specific people.

I told the member—I must get the constituency right—for Brant-Oxford-Norfolk (Mr. Nixon) that I was thinking of him last night in a moment of weak and self-indulgent nostalgia. We shared a couple of political campaigns together in 1971 and 1975 and have been through a great many political battles together. I wanted to tell the member something which I have not before. When he used to get up in the House in his previous

role as leader, and recount the history of the Liberal Party, the province, his own involvement in rural Ontario, and his knowledge of the hinterland of the province, I used to sit here with considerable envy. That just is not my world; I've never really been a part of it. How it was conveyed was always amazing to me. I'm a radical urbanite, if you will, and I have obviously never succeeded in embracing or understanding fully that sense of Ontario. I am glad to have the opportunity to say now how I appreciate that being expressed through those years by someone who so clearly embodied it. I value that.

Of course, the former leader of the Liberal Party had the same kind of momentary malaise I have experienced. I don't know whether psychiatry can succeed where agriculture failed. I have never been able to establish that in my mind, and obviously we have only had—

Mr. Nixon: We are wondering the same about a fireman.

Mr. Lewis: I want to tell my friend something: If this man succeeds to the leadership, as the embodiment of the working class struggle the leader probably would do better than the doctrinaire dilettantes who now inhabit it. Tuck that away—

Mr. Nixon: But with a suit like that—

Mr. Lewis: The suit? The suit is splendid. Don't attack him for that.

Mr. Roy: He is beautiful.

Mr. Lewis: Was the member for Brant-Oxford-Norfolk deliberately distracting me when I was going to say something nice about his leader?

Mr. Nixon: I knew you were going to say something nice.

Mr. Lewis: Yes. I have had only a short acquaintance with the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. S. Smith)—one embattled campaign. Obviously he has moved his party from the depths of gloom to a glimmer of light. I acknowledge that. Despite the horrendous and crippling barnacle of Liberalism which he carries with him, I want simply to wish him well, feelingly and honourably.

Mr. Conway: You can say that with Fraser Kelly looking on?

Mr. Sweeney: If it weren't for Liberals you wouldn't have got as far as you did.

[1:15]

Mr. Lewis: You mean my *bête noire*. I also want to say of the Premier that I don't suppose I could have faced a more effective and more successful adversary through the years. I've thought a lot about that, because

it rankles, naturally, to find one so artful across the way. I think on careful study I have discovered the secret. I have watched carefully and learned that the Premier is the only politician I've ever known who never takes a breath between sentences. What that means is that they pile up one atop the other, paragraph upon paragraph of mountainous, incomprehensible prose, and what the electorate cannot understand they cannot repudiate.

Therefore, in the process of thanking my colleague from Brampton for his really generous and thoughtful remarks earlier, I want to say in very personal and human terms—and I know he had to be away; I don't mind that for a moment—he has my admiration and respect as a colleague in this chamber. I've appreciated sharing this chamber with him as leader for almost seven years now. I know the gulfs which exist between political parties, but I value the friendship and the regard which exist because those too are things one salvages, perhaps even treasures, in a stormy political career.

But the government members across the way, and the party infidels on our right, that fractious lot—oh, they'll have their come-uppance one day. They are all my opponents, if I may put it in very personal terms. Here with me on these benches, Mr. Speaker, as you would discern with a perception and insight given to few, gather the finest of men and women in the democratic process. Why do I hear no applause?

(Applause)

Mr. Conway: By the way, where is the member for York South (Mr. MacDonald)?

Mr. Lewis: They are my caucus mates—

Mr. Sweeney: It depends on where you sit.

Mr. Lewis: —to whom I owe an incredible debt, and not only just to my caucus mates but to all of those with whom I have worked in the caucus environs in this legislative building over the years, the staff who largely made the stuff of the speeches which I faithfully disgorged. These are the men and women in the vanguard of socialism in this province, whatever vanguard it may be. No leader could have had harder-working colleagues. No leader could have had more loyal colleagues. No leader could have had more committed colleagues. These people here understand. I can frequently be a *prima donna*. I've made pretty stupid mistakes over the course of campaigns and as leader in the last number of years. There's seldom been a whisper of criticism. There's been immense moral support, and that, I suppose, it what makes it all bearable.

If I can be very personal for a moment there are two members of my caucus whom I wish were here today but who cannot be here. One is the member for York South, whose mantle I inherited. Let me say I've always thought it almost supernatural that from the moment of that campaign when I was lucky enough to become the leader, which caused the member for York South, I think, some concern at the time, from that day to this I have had from him only the most total and absolute friendship and assistance as a continuing mentor.

The member for York South speaks, as does the member for Brant-Oxford-Norfolk, to the reality that leaders, who have been and who come back to sit in this Legislature again, never fade away. They're just here in the fray to the extent to which they wish to participate.

I also want to say that I wish by my side today could be one of my very closest associates. I owe a lot to this man. The member for Riverdale (Mr. Renwick) is recovering magnificently, I may say to my colleagues. He will be back in February to illumine this chamber yet again.

I had difficult moments in time, sometimes, Mr. Speaker, such as the Attorney General himself pointed out the other day when, during that period from 1971 to 1973 when the New Democratic Party was rescuing Canada from subversion by discharging the Waffle. That was a pretty major task for us to shoulder, and all of that took a bit of the substance out of the party and its leadership and it will be a pleasure when it all comes together again, here, in February 1978. Then, with a new leader, we will be a force to be reckoned with. We've already got three candidates verging on perfection. That is hardly arguable. It matters not who wins. The socialist hordes will then crash the gate and put the others to rout. There isn't a Tory or a Liberal in this chamber whose days are not numbered.

Mr. Sweeney: We're prepared to take over.

Mr. Lewis: Aha! Do I hear the voice of doubt? Let me tell my friend that anything is possible in this crazy political world.

Mr. Breithaupt: The odds are about the same.

Mr. Conway: What is all the talk about the fourth option?

Mr. Lewis: If Joe Clark can be Prime Minister, the member for Sudbury East (Mr. Martel) could be Pope.

Mr. Roy: We'll take the member for Sudbury East.

Mr. Lewis: You will forgive me for that. Normally I consult in advance; I'm sorry.

Mr. Roy: Our money is on the member.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, as I look back, there are some things which have made it all particularly worthwhile. Achievements—perhaps they're small in the minds of some but I think they're achievements which we New Democrats look upon with some pride. I don't mean they are confined to what we ourselves have effected. I understand the way the process works. The opposition joins together, the government participates and embodies stuff but, in an odd way, some of the things I want briefly now to refer to, speak as well as to the political evolution in this chamber, how much we win and yet how much there remains to achieve.

I don't want to pretend any analysis of the times over the last seven years because I'm just not up to it. I don't pretend any profundity but I did want to mention very briefly, five areas which, as I thought back on it—if I am allowed that—really have meant something to me personally and, I think, to all of my caucus mates who have participated.

First is the whole realm of services to children in the province of Ontario. That whole area of political intervention has been a long, dramatic, sometimes heartbreaking struggle, but we've made significant advances and I refuse to diminish them. It is true that facilities for the emotionally disturbed child across this province have increased a thousandfold; that we've taken section 8 out of the Training Schools Act; that we have a consolidation, however fragile, of children's services within a given ministry. Just yesterday, in this Legislature, we had a green paper acknowledging a number of areas of important change. My colleague from Bellwoods (Mr. McClellan), who has fought very hard for that, pointed out that it doesn't by any means deal with some of the more gripping controversies but it does say that we are measurably ready to improve the system. I suppose that what it says when we reach that point is that the fight must never stop, that there is always more terrain to conquer. While we have improved facilities for the disturbed child and other disabled children inordinately at the very early ages, we've still not done the job for adolescents.

That's really what these desperate suicides in the training schools speak to: the dilemma of how we deal with the adolescent who has problems in the broadest sense. We've still not resolved the funding problem in terms of social priorities.

I don't know whether I agree with my colleague from Niagara Falls (Mr. Kerrio)

that the Ontario Arts Council should have been denied a 15 per cent increase, because it's nice to provide a cultural dimension in this province to the Arts Council, and I think it does a first-rate job.

I certainly agree with what my colleagues from Sudbury East and Bellwoods and other members put through the private members' hour yesterday, that the priorities are all wrong in human terms in certain social services in this province. We still haven't begun to tackle day care. As we heard the other day, we are only verging on a solution to the desperate question of learning-disabled children and how we will provide an environment for them adequate to their rights as citizens of this province. So the battle goes on, but I concede, with a little pride, that we have managed to take it a fairly long way.

The second area I want to mention, if I may, is the area of occupational health and environmental health and, again, we have come a long way in the province of Ontario. I admit that almost with pleasure. I have been a part of it, but so have a great many of my colleagues and other members of this House. I think back on the Ham commission. I think back on the ministry consolidation within the Ministry of Labour, if I can be forgiven the observation, so that finally we have got control out of the hands of the Ministry of Natural Resources and into a more human and creative environment.

We have some standards in the work place, in certain work places, which to this day are preserving the lives of people, I have no doubt. We even had the occupational health bill, Bill 139, and I am personally glad to credit that. Having said that, I also want to say again that as part of the process there is so much irrationality and resistance yet to overcome I want to remind the members of the Legislature we have had all of these battles and we have still introduced a Bill 70 in this session which isn't even as good as its predecessor legislation.

We have had all of these battles and we have an occupational health branch which appears not to have clout, which will not take a high profile, which won't deal with occupational or environmental health as though it was a cause célèbre rather than some kind of series of cocktail meetings. We saw, if I may say—may I be allowed a digression—that in the field of occupational and environmental health even in respect of this fire in downtown Toronto, we still, as legislators, have not succeeded in persuading senior people within the Ministry of the Environment that when there is a clear environmental hazard they

should react with urgency rather than with paralysis, and that's what this last episode has demonstrated.

I could see that the Minister of the Environment (Mr. Kerr) today could scarcely contain himself, that he was an angry man, that he would probably like to throttle certain people in his ministry. Throttle away. I think heads should roll. May he be successful. Leave it aside. What worries us about it is that with all of the work and all of the progress and all that we have achieved, here we come to deal with the evaporation of a toxic substance, a known carcinogen with enormous implicit dangers, and people in his ministry can't even rally around to do the job.

I want to say one last thing, because I and some of my colleagues, particularly from the Sudbury basin, feel this as strongly as possible—I wish the Minister of Labour (B. Stephenson) were here, but I guess she cannot be—there remains in Ontario, despite all of the battles around occupational health, a symbol embodied in one person of how tough it is to persuade government and the agencies which implement legislation policy of the validity of certain exceptional individual cases. That person is Aime Bertrand. To this day, he is afflicted with the consequences of laryngeal cancer and he still lives and waits in Sudbury, hoping that the Ministry of Labour and the Workmen's Compensation Board will one day grant him what I think most reasonable human beings would recognize is his absolute entitlement.

I don't know why there is this incredible resistance. It really bothers me. I think it has to do with the way in which a civil service kind of withdraws into itself, feeling that it gives too much and it will be damned if it gives another inch. I think it has to do with a certain obstinacy on the part of the politicians involved.

[1:30]

If I may say as carefully and sensitively as I can, I have always been a politician who believes that you shouldn't have a doctor in the Ministry of Health. It is a little difficult sometimes, when doctors try to deal with occupational health, because there is the same constant tension between the sense of medical and professional expertise and the other arguments that mere laymen are putting forth.

So everybody rallies around a defence of the system, irrationally and prejudicially. They even say and do things which are entirely unjustified. We have talked about this matter in the House many times. My colleagues from Nickel Belt and Sudbury have raised this whole business of asbestos-induced laryngeal cancer. I wrote a piece about

it in the Star, and there was a letter sent to the Star from the chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

I want to show what happens in the province of Ontario because it really bothers me. It doesn't bother me at all to be attacked by Michael Starr; that's almost a blessing. But it does bother me to see what is inherent in this. Just let me share it with the House because I think it may interest my colleagues as well. In the process of an attack on what had been said and written—and it is not different from anything which has been said in this Legislature a hundred times before—Mr. Starr writes:

"What Lewis conveniently ignores is that the data used to prove a relationship between asbestos fibre and stomach cancer (mesothelioma) had to be developed from independent control studies directly devised for those specific diseases. It is not scientifically valid to use the research results from one study to be applied to a totally different situation and then to expect that any compensation organization would categorize that industrial disease as compensable without establishing any direct medical-work relationship."

I want to say something that I very rarely say in this Legislature: That is a direct fabrication. It is not true. It is just not true.

The reality of how we established the compensability of stomach cancer is very simply this: Dr. Ritchie of the University of Toronto reviewed literature all over the world in 1975-76 and drew connections between that literature and the case of two or three workers who had died in the Johns-Manville plant in Scarborough. Dr. Ritchie came to the conclusion that he could not say with finality, based on the world literature, that a relationship could be established.

So the Workmen's Compensation Board brought in Dr. Tony Miller, associated with the Cancer Institute. Dr. Tony Miller saw immediately that the single most important study in the field was that of Irving Selikoff of the New Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York. Tony Miller said: "I will go to Irving Selikoff and I will talk to him in person." He went to him and he talked to him and he reviewed the data in person. He came back and he said: "Yes, there is an established link between stomach cancer on the one hand and exposure to asbestos on the other."

There were no case studies in the province of Ontario to make that specific link. It was done entirely on the basis of the international literature, precisely the point which

Michael Starr eliminates. It was done specifically on the basis of Irving Selikoff's study, precisely the point which Michael Starr repudiates. There was no case study; the workers at Johns-Manville aren't even included in the Selikoff study.

That really bothers me because it is playing games with those who are entitled. The same Selikoff study says that Aime Bertrand should be compensated. Quite simply. In fact, the ratio is even higher than that for the others. But these people will not comply. Why won't they comply? Let me read one more paragraph. "The article also conveys the erroneous impression that any worker who files a claim must prove the relationship between injury and work. The worker is under no such onus. That responsibility lies with the board."

Mr. Martel: The government should fire him.

Mr. Lewis: That really sticks in the craw. I know who wrote this. Dr. McCracken wrote this letter; Michael Starr just signed it. I am sure of that as I stand here. But that really sticks in the craw.

I want to remind my good friends and colleagues opposite—do they remember the case of Gus Fobel, that absolutely magnificent man who lives in Elliot Lake who single-handedly forced the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario to provide him with the first case of compensable lung cancer by virtue of exposure to radiation in this province? He did it by reading the Senate subcommittee hearings in Utah and Colorado and bringing them before the board and bitterly, painfully arguing his own case after the board turned him down flat.

Do they remember the widow of Mr. David Smith in Sault Ste. Marie, who had to bring representations before the board for the first compensable case of lung cancer caused by coke oven emissions, after the board had time and time again refused to agree to a relationship and forced the claimant to prove it herself?

Do they remember the case of Charlie Nielson representing the Johns-Manville workers in Scarborough, who, with his union, had to go before the board week after week, hearing after hearing, to prove the claims, the cause and effect relationship that the board refused to observe?

Mr. Speaker, it is offensive, it is offensive in the extreme that the chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board should believe that kind of stuff, let alone give voice to it, because in the difficult cases in the province of Ontario that's simply not what's

happening. It's not happening at all. That's why my colleagues and I say to you, sir, and to the government opposite, that while we are pleased—and we salute the government and we acknowledge it, and I don't want to cavil about the steps that have been taken in the areas of occupational health—we have a very long way to go and we're meeting resistance from the Minister of Labour and the Workmen's Compensation Board. And I alert the government now that we will not give up this battle until it's won.

Third, I want very briefly to make mention of agricultural land. That, too, is an extraordinary struggle, and I feel, I suppose, a little chagrined at times when I reflect back on the 26 acres an hour. Certainly the figure was valid for the period 1966-71. It was perhaps what might be called a faintly hyperbolic extrapolation for the period 1971-76. But we didn't know that at the time. It was offered in good faith. What is interesting about the Statistics Canada figures which have since come out is the revelation that we are still in fact losing land, although of more modest proportions than some of us suggested.

We've had major battles over Pickering. We've had major battles over the Niagara Peninsula. We've had major battles over the Escarpment. In many of those instances we have saved land. The battles have been worth fighting. It has been worth having the Minister of Agriculture and Food come down with his guidelines. That is an important process, an important part of the whole social issue. It has made it all worthwhile.

But again we are only in mid-stream; again we have to take it from here. By the end of 1977 the discussion on the green paper is over. By 1978, presumably, we will be able to embody the guidelines in specific legislative commitments, and that's what we hope to do—to give legislative authority to the class one, class two, class three land which should be protected in this province and for the abuse of which you would have to prove your case before a significant and independent body.

The fourth point I want to make deals with rent control. Rent control was also a weird and wonderful episode in the life of this minority government, and we on this side of the House have absolutely no regrets whatsoever. The government House leader (Mr. Welch) smiles sheepishly, because he remembers bringing down an entire government for the sake of rent control, wreaking havoc upon his colleagues.

Mr. Breithaupt: Even I remember that.

Mr. Lewis: Do you remember that as well? Issuing us fiats and letters—the government House leader orchestrating the entire machiavellian plot. Who would think within that quiet and sturdy little figure there lurked such a sinister conspiracy? He who has paraded himself as the epitome of honour and virtue, betraying the electoral process as he did. That's right, let my friend cover his face; blind his eyes to the outrage, slink in his seat. That's better. I have seldom seen such a ne'er-do-well elevated to office so high. He can barely contain himself with the sheer embarrassment of it all. I understand, I understand. Bringing the Legislature down. The government House leader cost Ontario \$20 million, and they re-elected him. That is what I meant about not understanding.

But the whole process was worth the battle. We have the rent control. We did give to the tenants their desperately needed protection. Having gone that far, the new Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations (Mr. Grossman)—I was almost going to use "Protection," but that would be such a misnomer it would be fatuous—the new minister, in any event, has apparently extended the controls to the end of 1978. The big question then, as all of these things evolve, is what we do at the end of that time? And again, for our party, knowing that the vacancy rate declines, knowing that the government has done nothing about building additional units of rental accommodation, it again becomes an issue that must be pursued.

Finally, I want simply to make reference to the confrontation over the Reed Paper company. In the political short term I am absolutely prepared to admit that we lost, in terms of the crude political definition. But in the mid-term and in the long term I think it means significant gains for Ontario. That was an episode, as I go back and look at it—the Reed Paper company—that I personally handled very badly.

I smiled to myself when the Premier said earlier in the day that there were times when I was provocative when I should have been conciliatory and times when I was conciliatory when I should have been provocative, and that was certainly one of the times when I was foolishly, almost wantonly, provocative. Sometimes, I guess, one gets a little too emotionally enmeshed in a subject matter.

I can remember seeing on television, a couple of times, that exchange, at the height of passion, between the Premier and myself, and sitting and watching it and thinking, "My God, how did I get ensnared thus? How

did it happen that I should portray democratic socialism as though it was cutting sugar cane in Cuba?" For the first time there was some validity to that phrase. I know, when I look back on it, that was not how to handle it.

And yet we have the Hartt commission. We have an entirely new reforestation policy in Ontario. We have attention being paid to our natural resources, which might not otherwise have been paid. And again we are pleased and have no regrets, all in all, at the battle.

Mr. Laughren: A new minister too.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, yes. But I am charitable today. My colleague from Nickel Belt, who still has aspirations rather than commiserations, points out that we have a new minister as well.

May I throw in a footnote? The Reed Paper company relates to something which I feel very sad about, in terms of the frustration of dealing with politics and the impotence one sometimes feels. That's White-dog and Grassy Narrows. We have not come to grip with that in this Legislature. Despite all of it over all these years, we have not been able to come to grips with those two little reserves in northwestern Ontario. That is a commentary on the whole process. I don't know of what kind. I feel as involved and complicit in it as anyone else.

That is as I look back. I assure members of this Legislature that my looking ahead will not take quite so long—and not because the horizon is so distant. As I look ahead, I hope without belabouring it that I might be able to pick up on the intervention of my colleague from Ottawa East (Mr. Roy) here this morning. I hope, if I may say to the Legislature, briefly, that we in this House collectively can make a more substantial contribution to the debate on national unity than we have hitherto.

[1:45]

I thought it was ironic. As a matter of fact, it was Norman Webster in one of his *Globe* columns who pointed out just the other day that it is remarkable to have gone through an entire session of the Legislature without discussing Canada. Think of it with me, my colleagues. We have sat for an entire session of the Legislature and for whatever reason—I impugn no one and I attach no guilt particularly—we have not set aside time to discuss, if it isn't too maudlin, Canada. We sat from mid-October to mid-December and that subject of all subjects has not been focused on in this Legislature. There was no pressure for it and no feeling for it—

not no feeling but apparently no sense that it must be done.

I am sure the government would have done it happily. I am sure the government would have offered it and did perhaps, but none of us responded, because somewhere something is missing in it. I think there is a consensus emerging in English Canada, particularly a consensus for constitutional redefinition. But the rumbles of the referendum are beginning. The surveys taken latterly show a more conciliatory attitude towards the Péquistes than one would wish. Surely we in this House must do something.

I agree with the member for Ottawa East, who spoke earlier today. I know that Pierre Trudeau is not the route to salvation this time. That is why history is so important. No person who presided over the emergence of Rene Levesque to power and watched it all happen through the tenure of his Prime Ministership will be conciliatory or flexible enough to resolve it. I do agree that there is a vacuum in the province of Quebec which Gerard Levesque may fill or maybe somebody else. Maybe Chretien will change his mind, maybe Ryan will change his mind, maybe Castonguay will enter the race. But it looks like Gerard Levesque and one senses there isn't a match there for Rene Levesque and that Rodrique Biron is not going to be the alternative.

So what do we do? I think there is very strong merit in saying that the province of Ontario has a profound role in reaching out to Quebec. I think it is important to say that the Premier can be and is a crucial figure in this confederation debate, far more crucial than he has ever permitted himself credit for. I say that not out of simple regard for him but because he is the Premier of Ontario, because on those occasions when he has talked feelingly about the country he has communicated and because it is important that we enter this debate in a way which says from Ontario the best thing we could possibly say to all of those federalists in the province of Quebec who want to hear it, that we want them to stay in this country and that there is no country without them.

I was reading in the last few days—and may I commend it to my colleagues in the Legislature—a very excellent book called "Divided We Stand," edited by Gary Geddes. It is a series of articles and reflections on the state of Canada. When my colleague from Ottawa East was talking about finding an identity, about what is a Canadian and how does one define it, I recall as I was listening to him one of the two finest entries in

this book, something written by Margaret Laurence. The other is by Margaret Atwood. Margaret Laurence had this paragraph. The member triggered it in me and I want to put it on the record.

"Our identity, to me, it is as rich and many-faceted as the names of our people. There has never been any doubt about that identity in my mind. Further, I feel no more need of defining it than I do of defining God. I simply know it is there. I can see it and feel it and relate to it in the works of our writers. Wole Soyinka, the Nigerian writer, once said in reference to negritude, 'Does a tiger have to define its tigritude?'"

I thought at the time as I read Margaret Laurence's essay what a remarkable expression it was. I thought also as I read at the time the first of Margaret Atwood's "Two-Headed Poems" what an amazing way she has of capturing the entire fluid situation we are in at the moment. Out of a simple reverence for and testament to my lovely, engaging colleague from Lakeshore (Mr. Lawlor) I want very briefly to read this one poem on the record at this point because I really think it says something poignant and important.

Well, we felt

we were almost getting somewhere
though how that place would differ
from where we have always been, we
couldn't tell you

and then this happened,
this joke or major quake, a rift
in the earth, now everything
in the place is falling south
into the dark pit left by Cincinnati
after it crumbled.

This rubble is the future,
pieces of bureaucrats, used
bumper stickers, public names
returnable as bottles.

Our fragments made us.

What will happen to the children
not to mention the words
we've been stockpiling for 10 years now,
defining them, freezing them, storing
them in the cellar.

Anyone asked us who we were, we said,
just look down there.

So much for the family business.

It was too small anyway
to be, as they say, viable.

But we weren't expecting this,
the death of shoes, fingers
dissolving from our hands,
atrophy of the tongue,

the empty mirror,
the sudden change
from ice to thin air.

What we in this chamber are saying is that it is time the atrophy of the tongue ended and the empty mirror was filled with a considered and thoughtful response from this Legislature, from this government and from the Premier of Ontario.

I want to end my observations by speaking to the present. If I have indulged myself in a reflection on the past and a view of the future, I now look at the present in the province of Ontario. While I see a very fine province, of which I am immensely proud to be a part as a citizen and a politician, I also see an enormous crisis that lies within the economy.

And I say to my colleagues opposite in the government, that the Conservatives collectively, however earnest or sincere they may be, are in the process of failing Ontario. Let them look around; they feel they are masters of all they survey, but they are traumatized by what they see. If I may coin a phrase, the Tories are creating an industrial wasteland in Ontario. That's what they are doing.

Let me point out just how they are doing that. The unemployment is extremely high and continues to persist. There is not a single initiative coming from this government. Do the Tories realize that? Do they realize how crass the politics have become over there? They read statistical data showing increasing unemployment month after month, or at the very least showing a levelling off at an intolerable height, and there is not a single initiative from their government. They are almost proud to stand in their places and say, "We have nothing to offer." Never has initiative been honed to such a fine paralysis as it is on that side of the House. Adam Smith would have reviled them. Edmund Burke would disown them. Nothing comes from that side of the House on the question of unemployment.

Now the layoffs have begun—Falconbridge, Inco, Anaconda, Ford, Chrysler, International Harvester. Does it make the Tories proud? Do they see it as some kind of achievement? Is it a matter of major initiative that they can come in here, week after week, faced with those kinds of layoffs? My colleagues from Sudbury, Sudbury East and Nickel Belt have raised that with the government and there is utterly no response. Ontario becoming a place to stand with the unemployed: is that what the Tories would wish to visit as the current legacy for the province?

Out of fascination I asked my associates in the caucus research group to take a look at the layoffs in the province of Ontario through the year 1977 and into 1978. I phoned the Deputy Minister of Labour. We were given access—I thank the minister for it—to all the files which exist for layoffs of groups of 25 and more workers in the province of Ontario through 1977 and into 1978. It doesn't include temporary layoffs. It doesn't include groups of less than 25 employees. We put it together with some of the most recent clippings. You cannot imagine what this demonstrates, and what it is doing to communities.

Mr. Speaker, with great rapidity just let me put some of it on the record for you. In Toronto, listen to the companies that have laid off workers within the last few months, in numbers ranging from 30 to something close to 800: The T. Eaton Company; F. W. Woolworth; Philips Electronics; Westeel-Rosco Limited; ACME Chemicals; Canada Wire and Cable; Savoy Foods Limited; TRW Electronics; Cameron-McIndoo Limited; Kambley Canada Limited; Sklar Furniture Company; FMC of Canada Limited; Frankel Structural Steel Limited; AP Parts of Canada Limited—Notice how many are in the auto parts sector—Bad Boy Appliances; Diebold Company of Canada Limited; Savarin Tavern; SNC Geco Limited; McGraw-Edison of Canada; Emanuel Products; Quasar Electronics; Massey-Ferguson Industries; CCM Bicycles; Montgomery Elevator; and probably we will be facing Anaconda.

In the area which the Premier of Ontario represents himself just west of the city of Toronto, Mississauga: Becton, Dickenson and Company; Canadian Admiral Corporation; Canadian Rexall Corporation; Reed Paper Limited; Fruehauf Trailer Company of Canada Limited and Sayvette Limited.

In Bramalea: Success Display Company; B. F. Goodrich Canada; Northern Telecom; OSF Industries; Wagner Brake Company and Tung-Sol International Corporation—one after the other, to the immediate west of Toronto.

In eastern Ontario, where there has always been this blight of chronic unemployment, now complicated by the layoff patterns, in Peterborough: DeLaval Company Limited; Outboard Marine Corporation; Canadian General Electric.

In Cobourg: General Foods and Uniroyal.

In Kingston: just in the social services alone.

In Ottawa, Bowmar Canada Limited and Provigo (Ottawa) Incorporated.

In Renfrew: Terry Travel Trailers Limited.

In Almonte: Zephyr Textiles. In Brockville: CTE Automatic Electric.

In Brockville: Black and Decker.

In Cornwall: Crane Canada Limited.

In Trenton: Fabricon Manufacturing Limited.

In Picton: Hullmaster Boats Limited. This in a part of the province already undernurtured.

In central Ontario, in Barrie: Bombardier Limited has laid off.

In Midland: Bausch & Lomb Company Limited and Motorola Canada.

In Orillia: Shakespeare Company Limited and Fahramet Limited.

In Collingwood: Harding Carpets.

In Parry Sound: Rockwood International.

Is it evident what's happening in this province? Is there a community in Ontario which is not in the process of experiencing or anticipating a layoff that has taken place over the intervening 12 months?

In southwestern Ontario—Cambridge: Franklin Manufacturing Company Limited; Commodore Mobile Homes and Electrohome. In Guelph: Pirelli Cables Limited; Gilson Manufacturing Company and Harding Carpets Limited.

I point out to you, Mr. Speaker, the great majority of these illustrations and the numbers of workers associated with them, which I'm not bothering to read, come from the documents which we have not had tabled before us yet from the Ministry of Labour. One wonders why the pattern was never explored.

In Brantford: Harding Carpets; Robbins & Myers Company Limited and Abex Industries Limited.

In Dunnville: Lundy Steel Limited.

In Kitchener: Electrohome and Kevco Canada Limited.

In Waterloo: Sayvette Limited.

In Owen Sound: in the Ministry of Health alone a very large quotient, as you know, Mr. Speaker.

In Markdale: Junior Footwear Limited.

In Southampton: Sklar Furniture Limited.

In Mount Forest: Trimfoot Company Limited.

In Huron Park: Dayton Tire Canada Limited.

In Douglas Point: Lummis Company.

In Sarnia: Holmes Foundry Limited and Prestolite.

In Meaford: Globe Mills Limited and Amerock Limited.

In Fort Erie: Horton CBI Limited.

In Port Colborne: Algoma Steel and Inco Refining.

In Thorold: Haynes Dana.

In Welland: John Deere.

In Stoney Creek: Inglis Limited.

In Talbotville: Ford.

In Grand Bend: Bell Aerospace.

In Courtright: Beker Industries of Canada.

In Woodstock: Standard Tube; H. K. Porter and GNC Homes.

In London: Sayvette Limited; Kemp Products Limited; Silverwoods; McCormicks Limited; and Ridout Tavern and Garage Restaurant—we know of that dispute.

In Windsor: Rockwell International; Bendix Automotive; Chrysler engine plant and Chrysler truck plant.

In Stratford: Johnson Matthey & Mallory.

In Hamilton: Kennametal Tools; the recycling industry and International Harvester.

In Niagara Falls: Provincial Crane (Division of Dominion Bridge).

In Niagara-on-the-Lake, Shepherd Boats.

[2:00]

I come very nearly to the end, Mr. Speaker, but I do think it's worth having it on the record.

Northeastern Ontario: in New Liskeard: New Orleans Dynamics Limited, 100 people.

In Timiskaming: United Asbestos Incorporated, 287 people.

In Elk Lake: Grant and Wilson Lumber.

In Sudbury: Weston Bakeries, Falconbridge and Inco.

In Iroquois Falls: Abitibi Paper Company.

In Sturgeon Falls: the St. Jean de Brebeuf Hospital.

In North Bay: Jarvis Clark Company, H. D. Lee of Canada Limited, Canadian Johns-Manville, Craig Bit Company.

In Mattawa: Mattawa Forest Products.

In Sault Ste. Marie: Abitibi Paper Company.

In Callander: Sportspal Enterprises, Hudson, Abitibi Lumber (Hudson) Ltd.

In Manitowadge: Willroy Mines.

In Pickle Lake: BACM Mine Developers Limited.

In Thunder Bay: Loblaw's Marketplace, Abitibi Fine Paper—Fine Paper Mill.

In Ignace: Matagami Lake Mines Ltd.

In Longlac: Weldwood of Canada Ltd.

And northwestern and northeastern Ontario are represented that way.

Let me tell the House what it comes to. It means that in a fairly short period of 1977, moving into 1978, we have chronicled within the Ministry of Labour something like 22,252 jobs lost by layoff alone. If you provide the smallest index possible of 1.5 jobs lost in the service sector for every job lost in manufacturing or resource, it means that by sometime in the middle of 1978, or the end of 1978, we will have lost effectively in this province something like 55,000 jobs through

layoffs alone—and that is a very cautious estimate. It is an estimate which is not fleshed out by the new information which comes to this Legislature, day after day and week after week, of additional layoffs.

May I say to the members opposite, they're just taking it laying down. They record it all as though they were good, clinical statisticians and they do absolutely nothing about it. They refuse to engage in any public sector investment. There have been no private-public investment initiatives. There has been no assessment of the layoff pattern across Ontario. There have been no specific plans for the manufacturing sector, despite the presence of sectoral analyses and sectoral studies within the Ministry of Industry and Tourism. All they've done for natural resources is the establishment of a select committee of this Legislature.

I have said it, my colleagues have said it a thousand times before and will say it a thousand times again, Mr. Speaker—this government is no longer fit to govern.

I feel no qualms in a kind of parting shot to put that to all the government members over there because, as I went to elaborate pains to point out in the beginning, even though we vilify them now, we will occasionally wish them well for the festivities of the season. But what has happened in this province in the last year is really witness to the deficiency of government. Therefore, in cumulative terms, speaking to the issues we have to deal with now, speaking to the hopelessness of the Treasurer's budgetary response when it was tabled, speaking to what the future may hold for this province, I don't think I have any alternative but to do what I am now about to do.

How I wish, as the Minister of Culture and Recreation (Mr. Welch) would know, we could bring the government down. They've done it once before themselves. They may wish to rise to the bait again. I leave that largely up to the Minister of Culture and Recreation. But as my last official act as leader of this party, I would like to move, seconded by my House leader colleague (Mr. Deans), an amendment to the motion.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Lewis moves that the motion "that this House approves in general the budgetary policy of the government" be amended by striking out all the words after "that" and substituting therefor the following:

"Whereas unemployment remains acute in most regions of Ontario; and

whereas a calamitous pattern of layoffs is in process; and

whereas the government has shown neither capacity nor willingness to cope with either persistent unemployment or the realities of accelerating layoffs; and

whereas every useful, reasonable and creative suggestion to repair the economy put forward by the opposition parties, in the plural, has been summarily dismissed,

therefore, this government, at this time, no longer has the confidence of this House."

Mr. Peterson: Mr. Speaker, I know that no one in this chamber would envy me the task that I have following the leader of the NDP. We had a draw in our caucus; I lost. I am charged with the responsibility to follow a speech that moved me and that delighted me and that made me laugh and almost made me cry. It was typical of the very fine contributions that he has made over these great number of years to this House.

I say with some pride that I don't think I have ever missed a major speech that the leader of the New Democratic Party has made and I don't think I have missed very many of them. I regard that personally as one of the highlights and one of the perks of being a member of this House to have a ready and easy access to the leader.

I must say in addition that he was quite modest. He won the honour this morning as chief newsmaker of the year on the Metro Morning show. He edged out Ed Ziemba by a nose. I think that the House should know about that rare honour bestowed upon him.

We all know of his obvious qualities, his dedication, his hard work, his eloquence which is so obvious to all of us. But I know that every single member of this House would have something personal, a personal anecdote, a personal incident that would endear Stephen Lewis to them even more than is obvious through the media or through the external view that one would have of this House.

If I may just recount very briefly an experience of my own. We were in a debate. Stephen Lewis and I had a disagreement on a particular point. That being said, he phoned me the next morning and said: "You know, I have reflected a little bit and I am not sure I was completely fair." It wasn't as if the power of my oratory had convinced him. He had reflected a little and it just showed to me, as a member to whom he owed no apology or no explanation at any time, the kind of personality that he has—his warmth, his humanity and his humility, albeit occasionally in measured amounts.

It's interesting what his leadership of the party has done to him. As you know he is now Ontario's renowned and outstanding

authority on children's books. I guess that's what happens to leadership of that party after seven years. There is no other recourse. The mind boggles in fact at what will happen to his successor in office. It may drive Ian Deans back to the firehall. One never knows the process that sets in.

But I am very happy that he will continue to serve, because it is my view as a member that some of the finest contributions in this House today are made by past leaders. I point to my colleague on my right, the member for Brant-Oxford-Norfolk, who never ceases to amaze me and everyone else here with his energy, his refreshing new insights, constantly tempered with a sense of history, and a real feeling for this province. I admire that; I respect it; I hope it continues forever. In his usual fit of modesty he just kicked me.

But I say the same thing about the member for York South for whom I have a great deal of admiration. I think that this club of three ex-leaders will continue to make a very valuable contribution. I have this feeling that in the very near future there's going to be a fourth for bridge—a portly edition from across the hall. You chaps that have so much mutual respect and affection will have just a wonderful time.

There is also a club for those who haven't been quite successful, those of us who have lost and there are many of those in the House. I will welcome the three new additions from your party to that club shortly.

Mr. Foulds: Just two.

Mr. Peterson: We are still expecting a fourth option will arise. We don't know where it's coming from.

I think the leader of the New Democratic Party put the matter so terribly well when he said, "It really doesn't matter who wins." How right he is. Because what we saw with the last election, and we are in the middle of the process, is the return to the two-party system in this province. And I am proud to say, as official opposition, that we are one of those surviving parties.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Name the other one.

Mr. Peterson: It is a budget debate, and I want to address my remarks to the budget. I am happy that by a quirk of fate I had the opportunity to speak twice on this budget. As you know, my original response was prior to the election, and because of an interpretation of the rules it allows us to briefly sum up and present our point of view at this time. I am grateful for that prospect.

I don't want to spend a lot of time. We are here much longer than everyone expected we would be to hear some very important remarks from my colleague from Ottawa East.

I totally associate myself, and I know the party associates itself, with the very sensitive position put forward by the member for Ottawa East. I am not sure whether we associate ourselves completely with the time he took, or the place he took to do it, but that's immaterial. What he said was valid and worthwhile, and I am glad it was said; and I am glad it was said in this session.

Mr. Conway: Sidney has awakened.

Mr. Peterson: I am going to cut down my remarks somewhat, and I don't want to deal with a whole litany of economic problems that face this province at this time. I don't want to deal in detail with capital investment, which is down 10 per cent; the prospects for capital investment, which are dismal; the fact that on most economic indicators we are running behind the national average on almost every count.

But I do want to say a very few words about unemployment. I respectfully submit to you that that is probably the most significant issue facing this industrialized—in the process of being de-industrialized—province that we will be facing in the near future. We are seeing troops of disaffected young people, frustrated, who are highly educated with no prospects and no place to go.

I say therein lie the seeds of the major change of the system as we know it today. We are obliged to take as a fundamental responsibility of this House today—not tomorrow—to go on constructive job-creation programs.

I say with pride that this party and my leader have constantly come to this Legislature and to the government with constructive, positive programs. I am so very proud of this party since the last election, and before the last election. Every single thing we have done has been constructive. We have come up with many programs to present to this government. Each one has been rejected out of hand. That disturbs me very much. We were constructive and we will continue to be constructive as best we can in the circumstances.

The only response from this government has been, day after day, that man with the grey hair across the House stands up wringing his hands, just oozing concern about almost every issue presented. And you know automatically that the first response he will have on any question is, "Mr. Speaker, I'm very concerned about this issue—" and then he goes on to do nothing. There has not been one economic initiative from this government in the past six months that I am aware of.

Mr. Conway: Sidney Handleman quit.

Interjections.

Mr. Martel: Your Moodie rating; that's all you worry about.

Mr. Peterson: I could talk about housing starts, which are away below the projected promises in that great and famous Brampton charter—the charter that the Treasurer two or three weeks after the election admitted was unrealistic, ambitious and—. At least the Treasurer in those circumstances realized it wasn't worth anything more than it is.

But all of the premises upon which this government deceived the people before the election have almost inevitably come to naught and none of them has reached fruition. Our projected growth of four per cent in the first six months and six per cent in the last six months, for an average of about 4.7 per cent, is completely shot. We are experiencing no more than half that kind of growth—below the national rate, I hasten to add, of about 2.9 per cent.

What has been pointed out earlier in this debate is that Ontario is in the process of being de-industrialized to the point of becoming an industrial wasteland. Believe me, we have so much more to lose than everybody else. I understand that. I'll tell you, we are going to have some very rude adjustments for the people of this province without some new economic initiatives.

[2:15]

I want to deal briefly with the four or five budgets that we've had in the last six months. The numbers have become so distorted in the last six months that in my judgement the Treasurer has lost any credibility that he ever had. It never ceases to amaze me—this political game is an extraordinary one—that what is so important often goes unreported or uncared for, while what's trivial gets played up and becomes a focus of all the collective attention of this House or whatever.

The Treasurer has, in the process, somehow managed to keep some credibility—I think—with some people in this province. To me that's incredible, because we have had a series of budgetary distortions the likes of which have not occurred in recent history.

I could take the members through the four occasions: 1. The budget, when we had a net cash deficit projected of \$1.77 billion.

2. Ontario Finances, June 30, there were major distortions; revenues were down, expenditures were down to match them; by one stroke of Darcy McKeough's pen, he cut his expenditures, tailored to his revenues.

3. September 16, following shortly thereafter, before the Provincial Municipal Liaison

Committee, revenue was down—\$309 billion, the cash deficit, the net cash requirements, were up \$217 million.

4. By September 30, some 15 days later, our revenue was down again and our deficit was up again, close to \$1.5 billion, the second highest deficit in the history of this province.

All this from a Treasurer who professes confidence and restraint and belt-tightening. He's got the belt up so high that it's getting around the people's necks in this province and we are going to suffer very substantially for that kind of irresponsible spending that has gone on in this province in the last seven years. The distortions that I am talking about have occurred in the Davis-McKeough regime. These are not things that are indigenous to the Tory regime. These are not the good management principles that we experienced through the 1960s and the 1950s. These are all recent phenomena. They are all functions of two personalities who happen to sit across the floor and who control these matters at this time.

I want to allude just to one other issue that concerns me greatly. We have had, in the last week, a lot of play from the Provincial Auditor's report. He has talked about the abuses, the \$658 worth of limousine fees and the 12,000 missing crying towels that maybe Eddie Goodman got after the election—I'm not sure where they went—and all of these things. None of them can be supported and we don't support any one of them and we're not condoning any of them.

What bothers me so very much is the focus on the trivial. Why aren't we putting more attention—and I believe the press is partly responsible for this—into the very critical issues that were revealed in that report? The fact that, for example, the teachers' superannuation unfunded liability went from about \$500,000 to \$1.4 billion. That is money that the taxpayers of this province are going to come up with in the future to pay for legal obligations created up until now. Through some fancy footwork and juggling, through the improper use of Management Board orders, money was shifted from one year to the other year in a very complicated series of transactions to disguise some of this ineffective budgeting and inability and their incapacity to reflect ahead and to provide for these kinds of things.

When the unfunded liability takes that kind of a jump in a three-year period, Mr. Speaker, let me tell you that creates problems for this province that our sons and our daughters are going to have to pay.

We're going to end up paying two and three times for some of the jobs that are now in existence. We are going to be robbing the productive capacity of the future, and if we think we've got economic problems right now, let me say it's nothing like we're going to see 10, 20 and 30 years from now, without some planning and vision now.

This government has no further vision than the next election, and it's going to have to change. I'll say with pride that on behalf of our party my leader has stood up on numerous occasions and taken the tough decisions that are going to leave something for our sons and daughters some 10, 20 and 30 years from now. I say that with a great deal of pride.

Hon. B. Stephenson: Oh, balderdash. Absolute balderdash.

Mr. Nixon: Come on, Bette, admit he's right.

Hon. B. Stephenson: No way.

Mr. Conway: After that singsong by the Minister of Labour this morning, anything would be an improvement.

Mr. Peterson: I have a list of jobs and companies that have been closed down or where major layoffs have occurred. The leader of the New Democratic Party has read some of these into the record and I won't reiterate because I don't think it would add any contribution to that. That process, particularly in the mass that it is occurring, has to worry any sensitive observer of this scene.

Heretofore I have seen not one initiative from the Minister of Labour, from the Treasurer, from the Premier or any other member of the cabinet or any member of the government in any way. I respectfully submit that these aspects are probably beyond the competence of the Minister of Labour. She may be all right in occupational diseases, but I can't judge that.

Mr. S. Smith: They take the credit when the economy is good but they blame the feds when it is bad.

Mr. Peterson: I'll tell you, Mr. Speaker, she is not very good when it comes to these kinds of industrial matters that need sensitive and intelligent co-operation by government in order to prevent some of these major layoffs.

I saw a little ad in the paper this week which, it seems to me, is going to stand as a mute testimony to the folly and the lack of action of this government. It read: "Used factory equipment sale on December 15, 1977. All tools, benches, bins, cabinets,

chairs, components, conveyors, desks, dollies, fixtures, instruments, lockers, pallets, shelves, small tools, stools and tables. All sales cash or certified cheque. Quasar Electronics Canada Limited."

One more industry has closed up completely. This wasn't a layoff. This closed up completely. There is no chance of resurrecting that kind of company, those jobs or that kind of contribution to our gross national product.

Mr. Conway: The Minister of Labour is a failure.

Hon. B. Stephenson: It would be useful if your member would understand the background to these problems, which he obviously doesn't, unfortunately.

Mr. Peterson: As I said with great pride earlier, we have attempted since the last election—and you will recall, Mr. Speaker, the things my leader said in the last election—and subsequent to then to offer as many constructive, positive suggestions as we possibly can. We have not once offered a ritualistic motion of no confidence. We haven't opposed any bills on first reading. We haven't done anything that in our judgement is irresponsible. We have attempted at all times to make a positive, solid contribution to the economic debate in this province. Not one of those suggestions was taken up.

I want to reiterate some of those because we will continue to push the government for them. We suggested a job-creation program whereby there would be employment tax credits up to 20 per cent so that we could assist small business, particularly Canadian-owned small business, in job-creation programs. We suggested that we liberate the pension funds that are now being consumed, almost in entirety, by this government from current consumption in the very high deficits that they are running. It should be liberated and put back into the free marketplace to build investment, to build the kind of capital programs that we need in this province, and in this country and to build some kind of economic future.

We have talked about looking at the whole educational program through apprenticeship programs and polytechnical programs to educate people to work with the kinds of needs we are going to have in the future. It is a continuing disgrace that Ontario Hydro is bringing in workers from England to do jobs that Canadian people can do. There is no excuse for that kind of thing.

I want to point out too that our task force on tourism, chaired by my very able colleague, the member for Victoria-Haliburton

(Mr. Eakins), has today made several suggestions for assistance in that particular area, which is one of great concern to the people in Ontario. I want to be specific about his suggestions. This is an interim report. They will be filing a complete report later on in the spring. In the process they have travelled to many communities in this province. They have visited with many resource operators and with many people in this business. They have sensitively received many suggestions and distilled them. I want to give members three major suggestions that they have, all of which in our judgement are constructive and positive.

They suggested the Ministry of Industry and Tourism be realigned so that tourism be joined with Culture and Recreation—that will give that little guy something to do—in order to place the emphasis on the function of the Ontario Heritage Foundation more in line with the interests of the tourist industry. Consideration should also be given to co-ordinating the provincial parks sector of the Ministry of Natural Resources with the tourism sector of the realigned ministry. We also proposed, in the light of the overwhelming support on both sides of this House for the Small Business Act, that the industry side of the realignment become a Ministry of Industry and Small Business.

We have these ministries at present operating at cross purposes. One minister is running around handing out money trying to ingratiate himself with the artsy-craftsy people in the province. The other minister isn't doing anything except running around the world. We need some help here and now. That realignment and emphasis on the wealth-creation part of our economy—tourism in one area, industry and business in another area—would be a very distinct asset to this province.

Mr. Conway: And a new minister.

Mr. Peterson: We also recommend that the provincial government undertake to re-establish a committee along the lines of the legislative committee on natural resources and tourism, whose last report was filed in 1970. This would provide an opportunity for the tourist sector to meet with the government every year to discuss its current problems and provide an ongoing dialogue, which the people in the tourist sector were very happy with. We have no idea why that was discontinued. It should be resurrected in a meaningful form to provide that kind of dialogue.

Mr. Martel: That was a farce, though.

They presented their briefs and never acted on them.

Mr. Peterson: I want to make one other suggestion that the provincial government should redirect its expenditure of funds from the ongoing consultant studies. The good Lord knows this government has studied to death, for example, a recent \$138 study for eastern Ontario that didn't say anything that local residents couldn't have told the ministry themselves. We have to get the funds out of things like Minaki and the ridiculous expenditures into the hands of the tourist operators, the actual independent Canadian operators who own and run these things where the money can really make a contribution. Those suggestions, in our judgment, will give some attention to this neglected industry that provides a very major contribution as one of the largest employers in our province.

I want to just talk very briefly about industrial strategy. The Treasurer constantly wrings his hands. Every time this is mentioned he denies it. He thinks it's like getting smallpox to talk about industrial strategy. I can assure you we have no such compunctions. We think the time is long overdue for an industrial strategy encompassing various components, and I want to talk briefly about that.

The elements of that, in our judgement, are the following. We would have a sector-by-sector, industry-by-industry analysis, with a review of our strengths and weaknesses and potentials. That is the first step. We would be initiating, working with, by way of joint venture, by way of tax assistance, by way of capital assistance, the new kinds of industries to create a new capital boom in this province. That is one of the potential ways of dragging ourselves out of this economic slowdown we are in.

Let us talk about some of the areas in which we think Ontario could take a lead: solar energy; the whole area of renewable resources we think is a valuable one; the area of toxic waste disposal. The good Lord knows we have spent a lot of time talking about that today. In mining machinery and equipment, where Ontario could lead because we do have a lot of accumulated expertise, in the whole waste management area, where my colleague for Wentworth North (Mr. Cunningham) had a private member's bill on this issue last week or the week before, I'm talking about new areas in which Ontario, in conjunction with private enterprise, could create wealth-creating, capital-creating industries that would create jobs, would retain our natural resources and would recycle and help Ontario to go into the new phase as we understand more and more our diminishing natural resources.

As I have said before, we would assist in stimulating labour-intensive small business. I revealed the program we have for that. We would be into a massive energy conservation program that we still think is necessary to take Ontario into the next few decades. We talked about that in our campaign. Insulation programs and various other things that are job-intensive, labour-intensive, highly decentralized and cater to small business—those things can be done and they can be done early with the right kind of government initiatives.

We are not at all against assisting those companies in this province which have a potential for world-scale or world-class competition. Let us assess our strength: our steel industries or whatever. We should not be creating the hostile kind of tax climate and adversary system that drive their initiatives out of them and drive them out of this province. And we must be, in my judgement, much better negotiators than we have been. [2:30]

Mr. Conway: You can't send Claude Bennett.

Mr. Peterson: I think Ontario has lagged dramatically in the whole tariff fight. It is our view that the government has not fought to protect the industry of this province. The Treasurer today is part of the crisis in confidence in the investment sector in this province. He is running around, perceived as the bearer of free trade, as the person bringing the news about free trade, the plastics industry, the confectionery industry. Day after day I get letters across my desk saying, "We will be driven out of business if this, in fact, happens," the way the Treasurer is talking. We must take a stronger, tougher stand on behalf of Ontario industry when we are in this perilous economic time.

We need an immediate renegotiation of the auto pact, and the \$2-billion deficit. This highly job-intensive industry should be here in this province. Ontario must take the lead. Our response to all of this is going to be, "Well, they're not provincial responsibilities; they're federal responsibilities." I say, "Humbug." Because 40 per cent of the industry belongs here. We are the ones who are suffering. The right Premier in this province could have a very large voice in the governing of this country. He could have a large voice in the Confederation debate. He could have a large voice in the economic debate. And so far, he has defaulted on both counts. We won't have it.

Mr. S. Smith: That's exactly true. He understands neither.

Mr. Peterson: There are a couple of other areas that I think the government has not been forceful enough in. Let me just take a couple of examples.

Look at the major purchasing that Canada is doing abroad today, the whole matter of the Leopard tanks from Germany. Why couldn't we insist as a quid pro quo that we have a decent kind of return in job-creating programs, highly research- and technology-oriented, in this province? There is no reason, for example, when we are buying tanks in Germany that we couldn't insist that all the communication devices be built by a world-class outfit like Northern Telecom. And, in the process we will develop markets and technology that we can take to other places in the world and develop our export business. We just can't take a passive role in these negotiations.

Why, when we are now on the verge of signing a \$1-billion order for airplanes, can't we insist that a very high degree of the research and technology is here in Ontario and areas like this? Through perhaps the inability to negotiate, or the lack of understanding of these problems, we are, in my judgement, taking a far less tough line than most countries in the world would take on these kinds of matters. We should be driving a much harder bargain for Canada and for Ontario. And, I will tell you, the Minister of Industry and Tourism (Mr. Bennett), the Premier and the Treasurer should be up front shouting for Ontario's place.

My colleague from Niagara Falls has brought up many times the whole question of the pipeline. We support that. We think there is absolutely no excuse if Ontario does not get a very major share of that contract. We are, therefore, saying to the government, as I have said many times that you have to take the initiative on that one. You should be up front insisting, as a condition precedent to that pipeline going across Canada, that Ontario gets a very major share of those jobs.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I just want to add one other thing that has disturbed me. I think the style of leadership of this government maybe doesn't admit, or maybe won't admit, to the kinds of new programs we have talked about. It has disturbed me, as a private member in the last couple of weeks, the litany of waste and irresponsibility, albeit perhaps some of it is our collective fault—all of us as individual members of Parliament. I am not sure that that isn't partly the case, but I tell you, we need a new style of leadership from this government that we have heretofore not had.

Number one, we have to recognize there are some new economic realities facing this province, this country and this world. So far, the leader of the Liberal Party has been the only one, in public, and I exclude the leader of the New Democratic Party from this too, to say that the conditions have changed and we are prepared to adapt to those conditions. He was the only one who had the guts to stand up and say, "We are going to have to change our expectations. We are going to have to have some major overhauls in the way that we have been used to doing things."

The Premier blithely and naively said, "Well, Stuart, you are a crepe hanger. You are a prophet of gloom and doom and you are unrealistic." He blithely goes on with the same old pat answers that are the cause of our problems today.

Even the leader of the New Democratic Party, I say to him with great respect, has not had the guts to face up to these very new realities facing this province. In spite of that marvelous speech that he gave today—and I must say, I enjoyed it and I would have paid money to hear it—did he offer one constructive suggestion to the economic problems facing this country? Not one, Mr. Speaker, because I listened very closely.

The only semi-solution they have given at any time in public sector involvement—nationalize it, buy it out, appoint the member for Sudbury East as chairman, and let it go bankrupt under government hands or whatever. That is not the answer. The answers are complex and they are not simple. The suggestions that we have given today and the other ones that we have given in the past, and will continue to give, are in our judgement the start to some economic recovery. We are going to continue to press the government. We will give them constructive suggestions. We will work with them. We will do anything that's positive.

As I've said before, we have at no time taken a destructive attitude. When the government's tough on spending, you don't hear the Liberal Party standing up and saying we should be spending more for ridiculous things. When we talk about an increase in spending at all, it is always for job creation or constructive things that are going to contribute to the gross provincial product of this province, not more in terms of waste at this time.

We must concentrate on the creation of wealth, not on the distribution of wealth, at this time in our history. That is why we are going to continue to support and press this government. We are going to put for-

ward constructive suggestions. We will push them and we look forward to forming the government.

I say to you right now that we fear an election not one jot. We would go to an election tomorrow morning if we thought it would do any good for this province. We have the people who are making a marvellous contribution in every area. I say that with great pride about all of my colleagues. We could form a cabinet tomorrow morning three times as good as that one sitting right across there.

Mr. Gaunt: And on top of that, Mr. Speaker, we're modest.

Mr. Peterson: We said that an election was ridiculous last June and we were right.

Mr. Conway: Boy, were we right.

Mr. Peterson: An election would be ridiculous now because it's not going to solve these economic problems. But fear not, we are ready any time the government decides to have one.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. member for St. Andrew-St. Patrick.

Mr. Bradley: The minister of beer.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. No beer.

Mr. Martel: At least not in the ball park.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure today to participate in the debate on behalf of my party in winding up the budget debate.

Mr. Sweeney: Winding down—you haven't wound up for years.

Mr. Kerrio: Winding down.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It is a pleasure to be performing this function, although following the member for Scarborough West, I feel as I sometimes feel when I'm caught standing between and beside the Minister of Northern Affairs (Mr. Bernier) and the Minister of Transportation and Communications (Mr. Snow).

Mr. Martel: Two wounded moose in a snowstorm.

Mr. Peterson: We feel that way too.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: But then again, having heard the contribution made by the member for London Centre, I suddenly felt as though the member for Nickel Belt came over to stand beside me.

It is appropriate today for all of us in this often unreal place to acknowledge the immeasurable contribution made over the years by the member for Scarborough West to the elevation of the significance of this chamber as a place where informed and persuasive

debate may bring the real world in and reshape and actually improve it, to reaffirm the very relevance of this place which is sometimes questioned. As the member for Scarborough West so eloquently put it today, it should not be questioned. The place is relevant.

Today is his last day with us as leader of his party, barring a draft movement, of which I and at least three other members of his caucus are unaware at the present time. I know we all hope it doesn't occur. If the draft movement in fact happened, it would kind of be the last vengeance of the RCMP against the Waffle.

Mr. Conway: Let's draft Darcy. It's the only way he's going to get it.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: If the member for Scarborough West has taught us anything in this place, it is that our thoughts, principles, good intentions and convictions means so much more to people in the real world outside of this place, when they are articulated with a precision that is laboured at and polished and always purposeful.

Mr. Bradley: Who writes this stuff?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: As his peers, our chief solace in seeing him give up the leadership of such a burdensome party, as he shakes off the albatross, is to know that he will have more time to spend with us in this chamber, even if he is mostly reading children's books as we on this side make our contributions.

Mr. Kerrio: Who wrote that speech? The ghost of Christmas past?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: From there, he can teach us even more how to be true parliamentarians in debate as well as in conscience. This room would be diminished for us and for the real world out there if the hon. member were not here. As I listened to his address today, what he himself would describe as a cathartic exercise, I was thinking of the many words which will be absent at least during the first two questions of the day from his party—words like, "mellifluous," "insufferable," "philosophical," "exhilarating," "hap-pence" —I like that one—"effrontery," and one of his favourite turns of phrases, "... it speaks to your insincerity." No one can say it the way he can say it. "It speaks to your insincerity."

Mr. Kerrio: Why don't you do your own thinking, Larry?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: This morning he said he was going to continue to barrack and declaim raucously us on this side of the House. He was going to "disgorge," when others of us would simply say we were going to "state." Those words will not soon leave

this chamber and, indeed, many of us hope they don't.

Mr. Kerrio: Bring back Elmer Sopha.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: This morning as he was talking about how he was going to continue to barrack and declaim us, going to continue his efforts to fight off capitalism to the death, I was thinking back to some words I had heard earlier: "I haven't the slightest intention of bringing any of the major sectors of the natural resource area under public ownership. It doesn't make any sense to me." Who do you think that was? Bill Davis, Darcy McKeough, Sterling Lyon? No. Jack Horner?

Mr. Martel: Right on, a friend of yours.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Wrong again. Bill Bennett? Wrong again.

Mr. Martel: Don't remind me.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: No, it was the member for Scarborough West. But as he would say, "Well, it's to be forgiven. It was all in the heat of an election campaign. It was just political posturing." We understand that.

Mr. Kerrio: You invented it.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Although we suffered so terribly when he was so viciously hitting us during the heat of election rhetoric, we did understand it. Most of us on this side, I might say, had the joy of experiencing a camaraderie with him at the conclusion of those attacks.

Mr. Lawlor: We are gradually being driven to it, aren't we?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to close the budget debate on behalf of the government. In doing so, I would like to make a few comments under two general headings which are rather appropriate today.

The first, I would call "internal" or "unreal," the second "external" or "real." The motion before us today brings the two together.

By "internal" I mean comments relating to activities among ourselves here in this building. Despite our sweat, frustration and overwork—and even the sometimes theatrical behaviour in this chamber—from time to time it all seems very unreal. We all feel, from time to time, that what goes on here would be understood by few visitors. As we look up to the galleries, some days we think that may be true. Few of our constituents can really appreciate what goes on here.

Some of my colleagues of the class of 1975 joined with me in the early days of the fall of that year, to reflect on what we could accomplish here as opposed to what we

might be able to accomplish out in our ridings, working at the grass roots and solving individual problems. Since that time, a lot has changed.

One thing that has changed is that we now have publicly funded constituency offices, designed to help us have more time to dedicate to the very important roles we play here. In that connection it's appropriate here to acknowledge the contribution made by the Premier in funding those offices.

Mr. Philip: Some of us had them before. [2:45]

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I had them before as well. What I want to say seriously is that members of this House, who enjoy with me the benefits of constituency offices; and indeed more important our constituents, who enjoy the benefits of constituency offices today; ought to acknowledge that the Premier and the government House leader volunteered their support to the concept and their commitment of government funds to that concept. Members on the Morrow select committee and the member for Scarborough West and the member for Wentworth made compelling representations and deserve credit for those representations, but the ultimate decision was, indeed, with the government, and the Premier made that commitment and stuck with the commitment because it was the right thing to do.

We should note here today that the commitment to those constituency offices was made exactly two years ago as we rose for the Christmas break. Earlier this week, we passed the bill giving all members of this House an increase in compensation. Again, it was not just because of representations, as Tuesday night's debate here made clear—

Mr. Kerrio: Yakabuski voted against it.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —but because the government had made a commitment to such a bill last summer, and the government House leader's bill and his statement in the debate earlier this week made it clear that commitments on this side of the House do mean something.

Mr. Kerrio: You forgot to tell Yakabuski.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: In that respect, Mr. Speaker, the passionate but totally unreal aspects of debate here on Tuesday night, as I look at the member for Renfrew North, seems simply to have been unneeded. However it was good if graceless ventilation and that, I suppose, on occasion is what Parliament exists for.

Mr. Roy: What about the comments of your member for Renfrew South (Mr. Yakabuski)?

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Go back to your seat.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Don't do that. He might make a contribution like he made earlier today.

I want to make reference, as part of my comments on the internal workings of this place, to the Leader of the Opposition. It is a reflection of his mellowing leadership that today there is not an amendment moved by his party, in order that the amendment of no confidence already placed might be further complicated. Such further amendment, while it might fulfil an ancient ritual in this place in earlier years, of course, in minority situations becomes a matter of rather volatile importance.

We have indeed, Mr. Speaker, since the presentation of the sum and substance of this budget, had a slight consultation with the people of the province and, notwithstanding the barracking opposite earlier today, the people of the province have indeed spoken on the budget presented by the Treasurer—

Mr. Conway: They sure have.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —and the vote of that ultimate jury, which those of us on this side acknowledge and respect, is clear.

Mr. Roy: Yes, well why did you have an election June 9?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: There are more of us over here than there were when the budget was originally presented.

Mr. Roy: Not as many as you wanted.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: It cost you guys a seat.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: There are more popular votes behind the people sitting here than there were before that budget was presented.

Mr. Roy: And it cost millions. It cost you 20 million bucks.

Mr. Kerrio: And there is a bigger deficit.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Speaker, I am glad and happy to report that the wisdom of the people of this province, which we trust on this side of the House—

Mr. Kerrio: Tell us how you are going to balance the budget.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —was once again vindicated by the Treasurer's recent statement indicating that job creation in the past year had, in fact, grown beyond the 100,000 target set by the Treasurer earlier this year.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes: Most of them in the Niagara Peninsula.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: To be sure, the future going will be difficult, for all the reasons the Treasurer had been citing, but the readiness of this government to take steps which will

not break our faith with the people of Ontario is there.

It will, in fact, be the job of this government to deal with further economic problems, or the continuing lack of confidence which we experienced during that period of time when the then official opposition, the NDP, was able, from time to time, having the luxury of rather more employment, to attack the government on environmental matters, for example; we just don't hear them talking so much of that these days—

Mr. Roy: What are you suggesting?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The biggest and most disturbing regional economic blow during this session came, of course, with the news of the approaching job reductions in the nickel industry in the Sudbury basin. All of us on this side were anxious to take all reasonable steps to satisfy ourselves that the layoffs could be justified by those employers and that the dislocation to employees and their families could be minimized.

The Premier promptly offered to have a House committee examine the matter, and the terms of reference were acceptable to us all. I hope that the responsible qualities of the select committee's imminent scrutiny of Inco and Falconbridge will increase public respect for this House. I hope it will demonstrate the responsiveness of this government to the problem, rather than decrease the respect of the public for this Assembly, as some columnists and some editorialists have speculated.

I want to reinforce that it was an example of this government's immediate responsiveness to what was an urgent and pressing public matter. It was a situation in which there were unanswered questions in the public's mind. It was not a situation to set a precedent for this Assembly, opening up the books of every company in the province, or calling down every company cited by the leader of the NDP today in his litany of layoffs. It was not a situation to call each of those companies before a public body for a public analysis—

No, sir; it was an effort to respond to justifiable concerns in the Sudbury basin and throughout the province with regard to the enormity of the situation, to analyse what could be done in view of the fact that there was some trust among all of the parties involved and in view of the confidence that this government had in the two companies and their union's leadership. We believed that the two sides themselves could work hard to reach arrangements to offset dislocation. Such trust has been significantly vindicated by the

two sides and I hope it will be further assisted by the select committee.

The position of the government, that nationalization was the last so-called "answer" that we should try, that position as well as being fully vindicated. The nationalization cry of the NDP members from Sudbury is being accepted as relevant only by some of their very pure partisans.

Mr. Conway: What about Marv Shore's cry?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I note here that one of the NDP members moved a non-confidence motion on the Inco layoffs. At that time it was entirely legitimate in this forum as a device for allowing parliamentary debate on that important matter. Let's understand that the motion was just that and no more.

As the opposition parties take full advantage of their supply-day confidence opportunities, I only hope that we here, our observers in the gallery, and especially the people out there in the real world, will also remind one another that such motions, while definitely a risk in substance, ought to remain debating devices only as long as we wish this Parliament to continue.

Mr. Conway: You didn't express that very clearly.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It may well be that the foreshortened time we have contributed to the budget debate this session is one reason why we haven't had any amendments put up for debate, until today. In that connection, on behalf of the Premier and the government House leader, I want to thank the other parties for their genuine and hard-slugging support of our target of completing the vastly extended supply process in a much reduced time frame before Christmas.

As a back-bencher until not that long ago, I also want to acknowledge the hard work of government back-benchers in participating through the endless hours of estimates. I can't let this opportunity go by without acknowledging as well the outstanding contribution made by our new members over here, those who have shown up since the first presentation of this budget. It is a vastly reinforced caucus on this side, something our friends opposite cannot say about their caucus.

Mr. Conway: What about the member for Timiskaming's (Mr. Havrot) contribution?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Well, what about the member for Timiskaming? How happy we are to have him as one of our three returnees on this side of the House.

Mr. Makarchuk: For \$20 million they bloody well should be.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: As my friend opposite, who suffers from having had to live in the shadow of Paul Yakabuski throughout his entire parliamentary career often calls them—the "good burghers" of Timiskaming, Peterborough and London South now have had time to reflect on the mistakes they made in 1975.

Mr. Sweeney: And they'll have more time to reflect on the mistakes you made in 1977.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: How pleased we are to have those three members returning here.

Mr. Makarchuk: Try it again. For \$20 million you should be.

Hon. Mr. Drea: You see how we inspire him?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: We do hope they learned more in their short absence than the member for Brantford (Mr. Makarchuk) learned in his absence from the House a few years ago. We're also pleased to acknowledge the new Durham representation on this side of the House—100 per cent. The member for Durham West (Mr. Ashe) should get a special award from this caucus—the Purple Heart perhaps—for having sat through an incredible number of hours of debate this session listening to the member for Welland-Thorold (Mr. Swart). What a heck of a way to start a parliamentary career.

As a member from Metropolitan Toronto, I am encouraged by having the member for York East (Mr. Elgie) join us, my colleague behind me, who is just coming in as promised. He has made a valuable and important contribution already in this Assembly.

Mr. Gaunt: That's what I call timing.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Indeed, talking about the good burghers, I notice the good burghers in Armourdale and Wilson Heights have now thought better of their flirtation with outspoken, forward liberalism, and now have decided to opt for Progressive Conservatism, sending us some hard-working and thoughtful members.

Mr. Makarchuk: Is there a difference?

Mr. Gaunt: They'll regret it.

Hon. Mr. Drea: If you leave him alone long enough, maybe he'll say something nice about me.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: In view of the representation Ottawa suffers through, in Ottawa Centre especially—

Mr. Bradley: How many seats did you get in the Niagara Peninsula?

Mr. Kerrio: Talk about the Peninsula for a while.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —it is good to know that area has replaced one of our very fine members, and sent us the member for Carleton-Grenville (Mr. Sterling) and the member for Ottawa West (Mr. Baetz).

Mr. Sweeney: That sounds like a comment the Premier would make when he went to the wasteland. It's still a wasteland.

Mr. Makarchuk: Don't forget the member for Hamilton Mountain.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The independence of members such as the member for Carleton-Grenville is admired, respected, and important on this side of the House.

Hon. Mr. Drea: Look where it got me.

Mr. Sweeney: How is your high blood pressure?

Mr. Bradley: All you have to be able to do over there is pound your desk.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Indeed, I know members opposite wouldn't want me to complete my remarks about our caucus without referring to that fine soft-spoken addition to our caucus, the member for Cochrane South (Mr. Pope).

Ms. Gigantes: What does all this have to do with the budget?

Mr. Sweeney: What about the budget, Larry? Why aren't you talking about the budget? There's nothing to talk about. You're ashamed of it; that's why you're diverting yourself.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The member for Cochrane South is indeed in a position to do what his predecessor couldn't do; that is actually produce for the people of the north.

Mr. Makarchuk: He is another of the \$4-million members. Four million dollars a member.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: But of course his ability and his stature, not only his location in this House, will make the major difference.

Mr. Sweeney: Cancel the budget; it's not there.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: How about it? Every time I hear mention of Minaki Lodge in this House—and it's daily—I love to turn around just behind me and see the new member for Fort William.

Mr. Conway: He and John Rhodes went to the same school of political conversion. He doesn't know which side he's on. He's the biggest farce and embarrassment you've had for years.

Mr. Sweeney: Where is he? Turn around.

He's not here. He's not in the House. Now how much did he cost you?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: He has likely gone back to serve his good burghers in Fort William.

Mr. Sweeney: His chair is the same as his speech—empty.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The good judgement and sensibilities of the voters when the chips are down is amazing. Whether they're standing in front of the NDP campaign bus or going to the ballot box, they know which party is for the people of the north. My colleague from Simcoe Centre (Mr. G. Taylor), who has made such a valuable contribution, will, we know, live up to the great service record of his predecessor, and we're happy as well to have him with us.

Mr. Swart: Talk about Hamilton Mountain.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I know I've taken more time to talk about the additions to my caucus, but that's for an obvious reason—I've got more to talk about.

Mr. Riddell: When are you going to say something that's relevant?

Mr. Makarchuk: Four million dollars a member.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Really, I quite enjoyed listening to and reading the remarks of the Leader of the Opposition, congratulating himself on his great election victory where he only lost one seat and several points in the popular vote. I just hope I'm not here long enough to experience a victory such as that. [3:00]

Mr. Sweeney: He has also achieved what he set out to achieve.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I know I won't be here that long. I'll never be here when our party goes through that exercise.

Mr. Bradley: You thought you were going to run away with it.

Mr. Conway: Minority bill.

Mr. Deans: When won't he be here? I missed that. I'm sorry.

Mr. Conway: Typical of your budget.

Mr. Sweeney: \$20 million fiasco.

Mr. Swart: The quality of your speech is told by the attention you got.

Mr. Conway: The question is, is he going to stay on?

Hon. Mr. Davis: On where?

Mr. Kerrio: Back to the budget.

Mr. Deans: Larry, I think your dad delivered this same sermon about five years ago.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It improves with age.

Mr. Deans: I am not so sure.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: There are some differences in the dynasties, I must say to the member for Wentworth. I heard his leader saying that his daddy—that is, your leader's daddy—had reported to him that defeat is a wonderful thing. My daddy never could report that to me. That is not part of the dynasty on this side.

Mr. Deans: You'll be able to report it to him.

Mr. Bradley: Now I know why you are in the cabinet.

Mr. Sweeney: You know what? You'll find out!

Mr. Conway: With the \$28,000 sinecure he was given, I'm not surprised he would say that.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I was really not going to be provocative today. My colleague the Minister of Correctional Services (Mr. Drea) has to catch a train. Will you let me complete my remarks, please?

Mr. Kerrio: Get the hook.

Mr. Sweeney: He's the only sensitive one on that bench.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: That makes us one ahead of you guys. The member for London Centre was sort of flirting around the budget and economic policy. But I thought I would take a moment or two to give him some facts—

Mr. Bradley: He talked about the budget; you haven't.

Mr. Conway: You are not a flirt. We know that.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —that Harold and others haven't been able to dig up for him. I heard the member talk about a lack of contribution by the very fine Minister of Industry and Tourism. Let's look at what is happening in Ontario manufacturing. From January to September 1977, Ontario manufacturing shipments were 9.8 per cent higher than a year ago. What about it? Is that a lack of contribution by the minister or was it accidental?

Mr. Conway: Resign.

Mr. Deans: It should have been higher.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Let's look at the merchandising trade. Ontario retail sales consolidated their third-quarter recovery in October with a 5.1 per cent jump over September levels.

Mr. Deans: Disgraceful.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Canadian sales were

two per cent lower, at 3.1 per cent. Was that all accidental here in the province of Ontario?

Ontario sales, unadjusted, for the first 10 months of 1977 were 7.6 per cent higher than the year-earlier levels. For Canada the increase was again lower—7.3 per cent. And on jobs—we have heard so much about jobs.

Mr. Deans: This is the industrial heartland, for heaven's sake.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: We know that all unemployment, if you listen to the opposition parties, is our fault. It is all our fault over here.

Mr. Deans: You have done absolutely nothing.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: But let's look at the jobs that were created. I suppose they are accidental. Is that right? It is absolute nonsense to suggest that we are responsible only for the ones that disappear—

Mr. Deans: Not one single program.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —but we are not responsible for the ones that are created.

Mr. Deans: You haven't brought forward one initiative, not one.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: And let's look at how many have been created. The charter promised 100,000 a year; 137,000 new jobs have been created.

Mr. Deans: And the need is 170,000.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Wait a minute. That was only for the last 11 months since December 1976, so it will be higher than 137,000.

Mr. Deans: And the need is 170,000. You are falling short every year.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Let's look at jobs some more.

Mr. McClellan: So what?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Let's look at the job creation initiated through the budget.

Mr. Kerrio: Talk about how you are going to balance it.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The acceleration of the provincial government's capital spending by \$75 million in 1977-78 added 3,356 jobs in the following areas: Accelerated road projects; agricultural infrastructure; repairs to university and college buildings—

Mr. Bradley: Even the Minister of Energy (Mr. J. A. Taylor) is leaving you.

Mr. Riddell: Let's hear about agriculture.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —accelerated water and sewage treatment plants; repairs to government buildings; insulation of government buildings; health capital projects—3,356.

Mr. Deans: You had to make the repairs or the buildings would have fallen down.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Jobs for youth: Unemployment among youth in all western countries is serious.

Mr. Bradley: How about jobs for barbers?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: But what about Ontario? An outstanding record for initiative. Regular summer employment 10,000 jobs. Summer experience program, 11,492 jobs. Ontario career action program, 2,950.

Mr. Conway: Your father must have written this.

Mr. McClellan: Tell this to the unemployed.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Youth care for senior citizens, 250. Total 24,692.

Mr. Conway: Has John Yaremko got any kids?

Mr. Deans: And 50,000 jobs lost.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: You were pretty quiet when you were hearing the litany of layoffs over there. Why don't you sit down and listen to the jobs that were created?

Mr. Kerrio: Your job creation is like your budget; you are in deficit.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The Ontario youth employment project attracted applications from more than 23,000 businesses and farms and approved funding for the creation of more than 35,000 positions for Ontario youths.

Mr. Conway: Bill, has John Yaremko got any kids you could bring in here?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: In November, Ontario's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.8 per cent, the same as in October.

Mr. Deans: Which you find quite acceptable, no doubt.

An hon. member: This is really full employment, isn't it?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Canada's unemployment rate has risen from 8.3 per cent in October to 8.4 per cent in November. There it is—as always we continue to outperform the rest of Canada when it comes to job creation.

Mr. Deans: This is the industrial heartland of the nation.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: We must remember that, when those—

Mr. Deans: Are you comparing yourself with Prince Edward Island?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —opposite suggest there is no initiative in the area of job creation from this government.

Mr. Kerrio: Compared to Newfoundland, you look great.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: We are not outperforming the rest of Canada by accident.

Mr. Deans: You are the main cause of the problem.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: Certainly, you do a great deal in your party too, a great job! You talk about everything under the sun—

Mr. Deans: That's right—give us 12 months and we'll outproduce you three to one.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: —to diminish the importance of Ontario in the eyes of the public of the world. You are doing a great job! Keep it up.

An hon. member: Don't worry, Claude is being dumped.

Mr. Deans: Ever since you became minister, there has been more unemployment than there had ever been.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: With that kind of helpful information, we can do a great sale.

Mr. Deans: You have done absolutely nothing. You haven't created a single job.

Hon. Mr. Bennett: You had better go back and check your records because they are about as false today as they have been for many years.

Mr. Speaker: Will the member for Wentworth and the Minister of Industry and Tourism carry on their debate outside?

Mr. Kerrio: It makes more sense than the one that is going on here.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Speaker, he would rather be in here. It's better than debating with the member for Ottawa Centre (Mr. Cassidy). It's at least at a higher level in here.

In any case, Mr. Speaker, we are proud of the economic record of this government. It isn't one which is easy in these times. But, in fact, when we hear the barracking from the members opposite on the whole topic, they don't want to look at the picture relative to those problems that all of Canada faces.

And, you know, when they talk about those things, what they don't talk about is the initiative of the Premier of this province in forcing the federal government to finally agree to have a first ministers' conference—

Mr. Bradley: Keep talking; you know why they are not talking about it.

Mr. Deans: Oh, another conference, another conference.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —in order that these problems which are obviously so national in scope can be dealt with on a joint federal

and provincial basis in February of next year.

Mr. McClellan: Is this the Christmas laugh?

Mr. Deans: How many jobs will the conference create?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It's easy. If you want to say it's totally provincial, then acknowledge that we are outperforming the rest of Canada in job creation. If you want to say it is totally federal, then acknowledge the initiative of the Premier of this province in saying we have to have—

Mr. Deans: I say you are producing nothing.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —a federal-provincial conference to deal with this; it's a national problem. One way or the other, this government has acted and will continue to act in that field.

Mr. Deans: I will acknowledge both the Premier's initiative and your lack of initiative.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Speaker, I don't think we should conclude the debate today without a reference to the matter of Confederation, a topic of major concern to all of us in this assembly. We are not terribly close to the total resolution of this problem, as we close this session.

Mr. Deans: You are not even moving in the right direction.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Of course we are. You weren't here to listen to your leader.

Mr. Deans: I was listening.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: You were here but you weren't listening.

Mr. Deans: I was here and listening to my leader; it shows how little attention you pay.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: You are confusing his remarks with the remarks of the member for Ottawa East (Mr. Roy).

Mr. Deans: I would never confuse my leader's remarks with his remarks.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The Destiny Canada conference, held at York University in June, provided a much-needed forum for discussion on this issue. It shows that people are interested in the future of Canada and that there exists today an opportunity for change—change that can and will meet the needs of all Canadians.

Mr. Conway: Why don't you stand up?

An hon. member: That's just a blinding analysis—scintillating.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: You couldn't have

been here for the member for Ottawa East's speech.

That conference focused on the views of people of varying background and cultures and it was a success because the participants addressed directly the directions that have been raised in the minds of all Canadians on this matter.

The Premier, in his presentation to the Task Force on Canadian Unity, stated this government's position with regard to Quebec and the changes required in the structure of this nation.

An hon. member: You can stop now; you are in the front row.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: This government remains optimistic about the future of Confederation and the role that all Canadians will play in that future. We realize, however, that the ultimate solution to this problem depends upon the personal commitment of all of us to resolve the differences that exist and at the same time preserve our individual and collective heritage. We have called for a disentanglement of federal and provincial responsibilities—

Interjections.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Speaker, about three of us on this side were polite enough to stay—it was difficult—through the junk thrown out by the member for Ottawa East during his comments on Confederation.

Mr. Kerrio: We'll do the same for you, Larry; we'll hang in here.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: On this delicate topic the members opposite could at least show the same restraint we tried to show over here.

Mr. Bolan: Can't you stand the heat?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Admittedly a number of us chose to leave the House while the member for Ottawa East was suggesting this party brought it out during the election campaign—

Mr. Bolan: We were not suggesting anything.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —and said you must vote for Bill Davis to save Canada. That sort of rhetoric by the member for Ottawa East ill lies in the mouth of someone who periodically stands up in this assembly and tries to hold himself up as the sole saviour of Confederation. It's hardly constructive, it's hardly fair—

Mr. Cunningham: That's exactly what he said.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —and, as usual, it's not at all accurate.

An hon. member: It's totally misleading.

Mr. Sweeney: It is dirty pool.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: We have been constructive on this side. We have called for a disentanglement of federal and provincial responsibilities, which we hope will result in a clearer understanding of the role each level of government must play in our daily lives.

We have called for a new constitution which allows for the free flow of people, a commitment to increase regional economic opportunities, regional representation on all federal bodies, and language guarantees in education. The debate is far from over, and this government is an active, willing and leading partner in that debate.

We on this side of the House understand the vehicle being used by the leader of the third party today in proposing an amendment to the budget motion. It obviously has been a time of some frustration for the opposition. They have endeavoured, as is their right, to blame the government for all ills and evils, ranging from plant shutdowns to difficulties with the Children's Aid Societies in our province. Fluctuations in the offshore price of coffee, along with increases in energy costs and difficulties encountered at the Bruce generating station have all been lumped into a general opposition criticism—

Mr. Kerrio: Who is in charge of the works?

An hon. member: "Companies wouldn't lie to me."

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —of the government responsibilities to the overall economic circumstances in Ontario. In reality, the province has been performing relatively well, economically, despite levels of unemployment—

Mr. Kerrio: Compared to what?

Mr. Martel: That is why you should be defeated. You don't even recognize the problem.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —which no one in this House finds acceptable. In fact, the unemployment trend in this province is far better than in the rest of the country.

Mr. Kerrio: Especially Newfoundland.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The government has met its commitment with respect to the creation of new jobs to respond to an ever-increasing work force. It is totally appropriate and unavoidable that the government will face the blame and rancour of the opposition on an ongoing basis. That is the way in which our system operates, and that

is the premise upon which the adversary element of the parliamentary system is based.

Mr. Conway: Now you are not doing too badly.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: But we would do well, Mr. Speaker, to understand that the very worst thing the government could do would be what in fact the opposition would have us do—thrash around changing directions, policy and emphasis as every new apparent crisis came along.

Mr. Swart: Stay right in the mire where you are.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: That would not be government, but rather administration by press release. You guys know what administration by press release is all about.

Mr. Martel: Where it says McKeough planned the last one. It was staged.

An hon. member: The master of political propaganda; I don't know how he can accuse us.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It would be tantamount to serving the public through involuntary reflex as opposed to thoughtful policy and programs. Thoughtful policies and programs are the hallmark of the last 34 years in the province of Ontario.

[Applause].

Mr. Warner: You shouldn't clap, Davis; he's trying to get your job.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: What is critical is that the most important aspects of our overall economic strategy, the broadening and deepening of our economic and competitive base, are continuing.

Mr. Martel: You don't even recognize the problem.

Mr. Warner: Planning out unemployment.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Dislocation and rationalization in industry is painful and causes much hardship. It is a process—

Mr. Martel: That's usually what McKeough says. It was a very calculated gamble to allow ourselves to be defeated in the House. That's McKeough.

Mr. Conway: Is that what made the mighty Darcy run?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It is a process Canadians will have to face, simply by virtue of the degree to which we have become a non-competitive nation as a world trading partner.

[3:15]

Mr. Martel: Our Premier's visit to Japan was a failure.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —and the efforts

made by the Ministry of Industry and Tourism were clear indications of this province's commitment to broadening its economic base through continued export activity and meaningful and responsible investment from other parts of Canada—

Mr. Sweeney: Before they only thought we were crazy. Now they know for sure.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —and beyond, something the NDP decries every chance it gets.

Mr. Warner: You should open up a tourist agency.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: The unsolicited comments about the Canadian trading position which that evoked probably helped more Canadians realize—

An hon. member: Boy, you really know how to polish shoes, don't you, Larry?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —how serious things had become than many other initiatives previously. The message, admittedly, has not got through to the third party yet.

Mr. Martel: No, I know.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: This effort, taken within the context of the leadership provided by the Premier in convincing the Prime Minister and the government of Canada of the obvious necessity of a federal-provincial co-operative effort on economic matters—

Mr. Warner: You couldn't lead seals down an iceberg.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —represents singular advances in the economic well-being for Ontarians. It is the kind of leadership that Ontario has traditionally provided and which we must continue to provide as the industrial heartland of the country.

Mr. Deans: And from which we are suffering terribly at the moment.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Speaker, we have talked much of the budget being discussed today.

Mr. Martel: There is no budget.

Mr. Sweeney: That's right. There isn't much of the budget being discussed here.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: We have noted the success of that budget. We have noted that to take the initiatives offered by the Liberal Party from time to time would lead us at once in a thousand directions and in no direction.

Mr. Kerrio: If we only took your word, it would be balanced by 1980.

Mr. Sweeney: That's only one more direction than you're going in already.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: We have noted that the party that likes to walk around the

province—the Liberal Party—walks around the province—

Mr. Conway: Unlike the Tories who crawl and grovel.

Mr. Sweeney: We talk to the people and find out what they really want.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —saying "You can't afford another Davis government"—

Mr. Bradley: We don't have the planes to fly.

Mr. Sweeney: Our feet are on the ground, not up in the clouds.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I take it back. You have to crawl before you walk, and Lord knows they're crawling. The party that likes to crawl around the province, talking about the size of the deficit—

Mr. Sweeney: You're getting pretty heavy now.

Mr. Bradley: Who flies around at the taxpayers' expense?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —the party that likes to have its little pocket calculator, to tell everyone what it works out to per capita, per hour, per minute, per person—

Mr. Deans: Who paid for Lorne Henderson's Christmas cards?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —stands up here and talks endlessly about the amount of money we should be putting back in—

Mr. Martel: All \$50,000 of it.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —or taxpayers' money that we should be throwing out for whatever purposes strike them from time to time.

Mr. Sweeney: Like Edwardsburgh, and Minaki, and Pickering and Townsend.

An hon. member: Where did they find you, Larry?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: I, myself, was very interested to hear the suggestion that we ought to save upwards of \$500,000 by closing such essential services as taking a couple of hours a day off liquor stores. That was the high point of the Liberal Party's contribution to the problems the taxpayers of this province are faced with.

Mr. S. Smith: Larry, let's get out. Come on.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Mr. Speaker, before my colleagues leave—

Mr. Swart: You're driving them away.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —I must draw their attention—well, I sat here all day and it wasn't easy, even through some of the debates on the Municipal Elections Act.

Mr. Swart: I hope you learned something.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: There has been far too much heard today about what is alleged to be a lack of direction and a lack of initiative and a lack of goals coming from the government.

Mr. S. Smith: You have certainly driven the point.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: So, in conclusion, Mr. Speaker,—

[Applause]

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —I want to deliver a few hundred thousand more words.

In conclusion, I want to draw the attention of the members to a solid statement of the future in this province.

Mr. Bradley: There have been a lot of solid statements over there.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: And if they had been paying attention, they would already know this. It's called "A Charter for Ontario."

Mr. Martel: Oh, don't punish us with that. Two for one.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: As you go home and dig out your canned responses to both the Throne Speech and the budget—

Mr. Martel: Why don't you mail it out? This is cruel.

Mr. Deans: You're not going to read it, are you?

An hon. member: Who writes your speeches?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —I want to tell you you have this period of time to be even more ingenious.

Mr. S. Smith: It's excessive cruelty to the Premier to remind him of the charter. He doesn't deserve it.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: You can pull out the same responses you've been using for the past five years—

Mr. Roy: You should be in the mushroom business.

Mr. Bradley: Yours should go into a can.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —or you can have a sneak preview by looking in fact at "A Charter for Ontario." I'm going to give you a few highlights so you'll have something to take away with you as a Christmas present.

Mr. S. Smith: We know. We are grateful for your patronizing position but don't you think it is embarrassing?

An hon. member: Please, bring back the member for Renfrew South (Mr. Yakabuski).

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Embarrassed? Far from it. Do we sound embarrassed on this

side? No, sir. On this side, compared to the lack of policies from over there, we're not embarrassed about any policy. Any policy puts us one up on the Liberal Party.

Mr. Martel: You don't have any. How can you be embarrassed by it?

Mr. Sweeney: Did Darwin Kealey write that one too?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: A commitment to a target of 100,000 new jobs each year for the next decade. Done.

Mr. Martel: Done. John Robarts would tick them all off.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: And we're 37,000 ahead after only 11 months. A commitment to a target of 900,000 starts over the next 10 years in Ontario.

Mr. Roy: Tell us how many trees you planted.

Mr. Peterson: How many have you got this year?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Well, I'll tell you how many we've got. We're just a little bit behind target, and, you'll see, by the time you get up to read your canned response to the budget, we will have proven to be dead on target. I predict that now and you can call me wrong if that doesn't happen. We're almost right on target in housing starts.

Mr. Kerrio: You even lie about the part you're playing.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: A commitment to reduce the municipal tax burden on senior citizens. A commitment to reducing unnecessary waste in all social spending—

Mr. Roy: Give or take \$200 million or \$300 million.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —to ensure that the truly needy, and those who serve them, get adequate and fair support.

Mr. S. Smith: So will the property taxes.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: A commitment to continue the battle against inflation while providing the private sector—

Mr. Kerrio: What about that "in conclusion" part?

Mr. Martel: Throw it to the ground.

Mr. Hall: Back to the "in conclusion" part.

Mr. Warner: You're the ones who caused the problem.

Mr. Peterson: They are all in Edwardsburgh.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —you remember them?—with opportunity and example for job creation.

A commitment to replacing at least two trees for every one harvested.

Mr. Sweeney: Battle of the Bulge.

Mr. Conway: How are the trees coming, Larry?

Mr. S. Smith: This year or next year while the property taxes go up.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: A commitment to increasing the sale of Ontario goods and services outside of Canada by five per cent a year.

Mr. Swart: Great progress.

Mr. S. Smith: Sit down before you embarrass yourself.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: A commitment to containing the size and expense of government in Ontario, resulting in a balanced budget by 1981.

And you know, when we talk about a commitment to containing the size and expense of government in Ontario—I have to tell the leader of the Liberal Party, I read his private member's resolution, the sunset one, and he may feel the need for externally imposed sunset provisions but on this side of the House we don't have to have it externally imposed—

Mr. S. Smith: Let's call a halt to this.

Mr. Sweeney: That's because he can't depend on you to do it.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —the commitment says that we are going to work towards that goal.

Mr. Kerrio: You can't even handle an "in conclusion."

Mr. S. Smith: Put a sunset in your speech.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: A commitment to containing the size and expense of government, and we conduct that review without private members' resolutions, without externally imposed sunset provisions. That review goes on daily in each ministry in order that we can meet that commitment.

Mr. Sweeney: Your speech is a prime example of why we need a sunset clause.

Mr. Martel: Don't you hire Betty Kennedy any more?

Hon. Mr. Grossman: No unnecessary rules, regulations and legislation on this side of this House. We have self-discipline over here. No thanks, you don't have to externally impose it.

Interjections.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: A commitment to maintain the highest quality of health and hospital services.

Interjections.

Mr. Speaker: Order. Order! I hope when you leave this building within the next hour that you will all go home and tell your constituents and, particularly, your children, how you've conducted yourselves here in the last hour.

Mr. Kerrio: That won't embarrass me after that speech.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: A commitment to preserve an educational system, Mr. Speaker, after that note of admonition I should quit so that they'll remember that when they go home.

Mr. Makarchuk: That is the only sensible thing you have said.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Hopefully, they will remember it when they come back, although I somewhat doubt that.

Before concluding, for the third time, my remarks on the budget speech, I want to take this opportunity to acknowledge your efforts, Mr. Speaker, in this first full complete session as Speaker. You've done an admirable job.

Mr. Peterson: He just asked you to sit down.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: You've bagged two socialists so far. You fought the member for Grey-Bruce (Mr. Sargent) to at least a draw and, indeed, you tried to help me correct Claire Hoy's drinking habit, albeit yours was related to coffee, and mine was related to beer in the baseball park. But your contribution to this House, notwithstanding the last few minutes, has been marked and important. I would hope that this House would continue to reflect your guidance, control and leadership in becoming an even more relevant—

Mr. Peterson: Too bad he didn't prevent you from speaking.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: —more cautious, more deliberate chamber than it has developed into over the past few months.

Mr. S. Smith: We would have even preferred the Premier to wind up.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: It is indeed a credit to you, Mr. Speaker. I know that you will relish your job as Speaker, especially in the next few minutes, when you find you don't have to be one of that small cadre of persons sitting in this assembly voting to support what is surely a futile, repetitive, ordinary, and perfunctory effort, by supporting that amendment moved today in his last cathartic act by the member for Scarborough West, the leader of the NDP.

Mr. Speaker: Order, will all members take their seats please.

Hon. Mr. McKeough moved that this House

approves in general the budgetary policy of the government.

Mr. Lewis moved that all of the words after "that" be struck out and the following substituted therefor.

"Whereas unemployment remains acute in most regions of Ontario; and

whereas a calamitous pattern of layoffs is in process; and

whereas the government has shown neither capacity nor willingness to cope with either persistent unemployment or the realities of accelerating layoffs; and

whereas every useful, reasonable and creative suggestion to repair the economy put forth by the opposition parties has been summarily dismissed,

therefore, this government no longer has the confidence of this House.

The House divided on the amendment by Mr. Lewis, which was negatived on the following vote:

AYES	NAYS
Bounsall	Baetz
Charlton	Belanger
Davidson	Bennett
Deans	Bernier
Dukszta	Birch
Foulds	Bolan
Germa	Bradley
Gigantes	Breithaupt
Grande	Conway
Laughren	Cunningham
Lawlor	Cureatz
Lewis	Davis
Makarchuk	Elgie
Martel	Epp
McClellan	Gaunt
Philip	Gregory
Swart	Grossman
Warner	Hall
Young	Havrot
Ziemba	Hennessy
	Hodgson
	Johnson
	Jones
	Kennedy
	Kerrio
	Lane
	Leluk
	MacBeth
	Maeck
	McCaffrey
	McCague
	McGuigan
	McKeough
	McNeil
	Newman, W.
	Newman, B.
	Norton

NAYS

Parrott
Peterson
Reed
Rhodes
Riddell
Rowe
Roy
Scrivener
Smith, S.
Smith, G. E.
Snow
Stephenson
Sweeney
Taylor, J. A.
Taylor, G.
Turner
Villeneuve
Welch
Williams
Worton

Ayes 20; nays 57.

The House divided on the original motion by Hon. Mr. McKeough, which was approved on the same vote reversed.

ANSWERS TO WRITTEN QUESTIONS

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the House, I would like to table the answers to questions 53, 54, 55, 58 to 64, and 65 standing on the notice paper. (See appendix A, page 3144)

Hon. Mr. Davis: We never stop working. I have to tell you. We were up till midnight last night getting them ready.

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

Mr. S. Smith: Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment on a point of something or other—point of interruption, I guess—to say how grateful I am to members of the House for making my first term as Leader of the Opposition so enjoyable.

To show my gratitude, and being a person of the mental health profession and so on, I have here for the Premier a set of worry beads, which are an ancient Greek method of coping with nervousness and agitation.

Mr. Lewis: They are excellent. They are excellent.

Hon. Mr. Grossman: Keep them, you need them all.

Mr. S. Smith: As he considers shuffling his cabinet over the holidays, I hope he will derive satisfaction.

Mr. Lewis: I have used them for years.

Mr. S. Smith: At the same time I have a set for the outgoing leader of the New Democratic Party, but only on condition that,

since he's really getting rid of a whole lot of worries, he will hand them over to his successor, whoever that mildly unfortunate worthy may be.

So I'll send this to the Premier and this to the leader of the New Democratic Party and happy holidays to both of them.

SUPPLY ACT

The following bill was given first, second and third readings on motion by Hon. Mr. McKeough.

Bill 130, An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1978.

[3.45]

The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario entered the chamber of the Legislative Assembly and took her seat upon the throne.

ROYAL ASSENT

Hon. P. M. McGibbon (Lieutenant Governor): Pray be seated.

Mr. Speaker: May it please Your Honour, the Legislative Assembly of the province has, at its present sittings thereof, passed certain bills to which, in the name of and on behalf of the said Legislative Assembly, I respectfully request Your Honour's assent.

Clerk Assistant: The following are the titles of the bills to which Your Honour's assent is prayed:

Bill 43, An Act to revise the Audit Act.

Bill 98, An Act to revise the Municipal Elections Act, 1972.

Bill 102, An Act to amend the Farm Products Marketing Act.

Bill 103, An Act to amend the Milk Act.

Bill 107, An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act.

Bill 112, An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act.

Bill 115, An Act to amend the Condominium Act.

Bill 120, An Act to amend the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act.

Bill 122, An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Act.

Bill 123, An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowance Act, 1973.

Bill Pr4, An Act respecting the County of Peterborough.

Bill Pr9, An Act respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

Bill Pr10, An Act respecting the City of London.

Bill Pr11, An Act respecting the City of Windsor.

Bill Pr18, An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill Pr20, An Act respecting the Township of Georgina.

Bill Pr27, An Act respecting the City of Windsor.

Bill Pr29, An Act respecting the Township of East Zorra-Tavistock.

Bill Pr36, An Act respecting the City of Thunder Bay.

Clerk of the House: In Her Majesty's name, the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor doth assent to these bills.

Mr. Speaker: May it please Your Honour, we, Her Majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Ontario in session assembled, approach Your Honour with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty to Her Majesty's person and government, and humbly beg to present for Your Honour's acceptance, a bill entitled an Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1978.

Clerk of the House: The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor doth thank Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, accept their benevolence and assent to this bill in Her Majesty's name.

PROROGATION SPEECH

Hon. Mrs. McGibbon: Mr. Speaker and members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario: I am pleased to address you at the close of this first session of the 31st Parliament of Ontario. As the Silver Jubilee year of our Sovereign also draws to a close we take pleasure in knowing that thousands of Ontarians were able to participate in according a warm welcome to Her Majesty and Prince Philip during her special commemorative royal visit to Ottawa in October.

During her visit, Her Majesty accepted a collection of contemporary Ontario art as a gift from the people of the province. Following a provincial tour the art works will remain in the collection of various public art galleries for the benefit of present and future generations of Ontarians.

The current state of Canadian Confederation remains a major preoccupation of government and thoughtful citizens across Canada. On the initiative of the Ontario government a three-day conference on Canadian destiny was held at York University in Toronto in June to promote constructive dialogue among

concerned citizens from all parts of the country.

It bears emphasizing that it is up to Ontarians, as to all Canadians outside Quebec, to become actively involved now in meeting this challenge which faces us all. As is already apparent it is a challenge whose implications transcend the realm of mere political ideology. In this vein, it is worth noting that hon. members from all sides of this House took the opportunity afforded by the recent Ontario public hearings of the federal Task Force on Canadian Unity to appear before this nation-wide forum.

The people of Ontario, as elsewhere in Canada, continue to be plagued by serious problems of unemployment and inflation throughout the uncertain economic climate of another year. It remains the view of the Ontario government that a healthier, long-term solution must be sought, and continued restraint on government expenditures combined with stronger, more productive private sector initiatives.

Recently announced layoffs by the two major nickel mining companies in northern Ontario are of grave concern to the government. Unprecedented action in the appointment of a select committee of the Legislature should ensure joint, in-depth examination and consultation by legislators and the mining interests to produce useful, workable alternatives from both immediate and longer-term perspectives.

At the same time, the province is facing the need to reverse a decline in overall mining activity in the north by augmenting existing mineral developments and exploration activities with a \$2.5-million program to be funded by the Ministry of Northern Affairs over three years.

Legislation has been passed to establish province-wide single-trade bargaining in the industrial, commercial and institutional sectors of the construction industry. This reform, achieved in full consultation and co-operation with industry and labour, is seen as a major aid in simplifying and streamlining negotiations in this crucial segment of the economy.

In the interests of the consumer, legislation has been passed to require tax discounters in Ontario to pay their clients at least 95 per cent of any anticipated income tax refund. A provincial consumer information centre will open early in the new year to help consumers across Ontario by making information more accessible to them. The centre will offer facilities and assistance for students, consumer educators and business. It is the government's intention to replace the present rent review program with comprehensive

tenant protection provisions when the program ends in December 1978.

In the meantime, in keeping with federal wage guidelines, the new maximum rent increases have been set at six per cent. Legislation has been enacted to give municipalities power to regulate the removal of good topsoil from agricultural land. An amendment to the Farm Products Payments Act will encourage the establishment of funds by farm commodity groups to protect producers in cases of bankruptcy in the agricultural community.

Similarly, legislation passed in June will provide a means of mobilizing new sources of risk capital for small businesses. Complementary measures introduced in the fall through amendments to the Corporations Tax Act provide for special tax incentives for investors in venture investment corporations.

The province's social services have been expanded by a new home support program for the elderly and the handicapped to enable them to maintain their own homes. Allowances for family benefits and general welfare assistance recipients were increased by eight per cent on July 1. On the same date responsibility for administration of all services for children with special needs was transferred to a single ministry. A green paper is now before you containing recommendations for revisions to legislation pertaining to the care of children for public consultation prior to enactment next year.

Services in French for French-speaking Ontarians have seen continuing steady improvement over the past several years, and these were expanded in two significant areas of activity during this session. An Act to require construction of a French-language secondary school by the Essex County Board of Education received support from all sides of the House. As well, expanded French-language court services in five northern communities this fall now makes such services available in areas inhabited by some 66 per cent of our French-only population.

Greater co-ordination of overall services to the north is being provided by the Ministry of Northern Affairs which received the legislative sanction of the House early in the session. Its mandate to respond to northern needs was effectively tested even before then when the ministry organization was called on to marshal speedy assistance for the town of Cobalt following the disastrous fire in May.

In a similar commitment to meet special needs in eastern Ontario, an agreement has been signed by the province and the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion covering a number of projects to increase

opportunities for development in the upper Ottawa Valley region.

Electrical energy is of paramount importance to Ontario's energy future. Aspects of Ontario Hydro's role in providing electrical power are being reviewed by a select committee of the Legislature. This review includes implementation of recommendations made in 1976 for bulk power rate increases. In addition, new terms have been assigned for select committee study into Ontario's nuclear commitment and construction costs of the Bruce nuclear power development heavy water plants.

Ontario's transition to metric units for highway distances and speed limits has been effected. The final report of the select committee on highway safety has been tabled in the House, as has been the report of the royal commission on Metropolitan Toronto. Both reports are being reviewed in preparation for government action relating to the recommendations made.

The Municipal Elections Act has been extensively revised. Among the changes, municipal polling days will in the future be the second Monday in November.

A new Audit Act has been passed, strengthening the role and the office of the Provincial Auditor.

A significant new policy initiative has been adopted by the Ministry of Correctional Services for a community work order program whereby petty offenders who are not considered a threat to society will work on projects and carry out needed services in the community. Provision to improve the administration of the courts has been enacted.

In the summer, the government set in motion the long-awaited inquiry into the northern environment as a royal commission under the Public Inquiries Act. The terms of the

commission, developed in consultation with the native people, lay the ground for long-term social and economic planning for the area north of the 50th parallel and for the future of its residents. Public hearings of the commission on freedom of information and individual privacy have been in progress for the past two months at meetings in communities throughout the province.

At the same time, the government has seen fit to establish a judicial inquiry under the Public Inquiries Act in response to serious concerns about the confidentiality of medical records. A review will be made of all legislation administered by the Minister of Health as well as other pertinent legislation as part of this assignment which is due to get under way early in the new year.

Honourable members, it is evident from this review of your activities that the work load of this session has been extensive. It is fair to add that you have not been sparing of your efforts in meeting the demand. In all, some 60 government bills have been passed by the House and have received royal assent during this relatively short sitting.

In declaring the session prorogued, may I take this opportunity to express sincere greetings and every wish for a pleasant and safe holiday season to you all.

In our Sovereign's name, I thank you. God bless the Queen and Canada.

The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to retire from the chamber.

Hon. Mr. Welch: Mr. Speaker, and members of the Legislative Assembly, it is the will and pleasure of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor that this Legislative Assembly be prorogued and this Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued.

The House prorogued at 4:01 p.m.

ERRATA

The following have already appeared in previous daily issues of Hansard but they are presented here in bulk so that subscribers can ensure that the corrections have been made.

No.	Page	Col.	Line	Should read:
12	458	2	34	House in committee on Bill 15, An Act to amend The Corporations Tax Act.
12	461	2	32	Lines 32 and 33 should be transposed to become lines 41 and 42.
20	778	1	51	Hon. W. Z. Estey (Administrator of the
36	1351	2	50	tions are demanded of them? What screening
61	2276	2	45	five being 500 kilovolts and two being 230

APPENDIX A (See page 3103)

53. Ms. Bryden—Inquiry of the ministry: Will the Premier table the total cost of the commission of inquiry on violence in the communications industry headed by Judy LaMarsh showing the amounts spent for: (a) commissioners; (b) staff; (c) travel, meals, hotel accommodation and meeting halls; (d) research studies and surveys; (e) publication of reports and studies; (f) advertising; (g) other? [Tabled November 29, 1977.]

Answer by the Attorney General (Mr. McMurtry):

Vote 1301, law officer of the Crown; item 5, royal commissions; total cost of the commission of inquiry on violence in the communications industry:

Details of costs recorded (for the fiscal years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 to date of November 30, 1977):

(a) Commissioners' fees:	
J. V. LaMarsh	\$ 93,485
S. Young	38,194
	<u>\$131,679</u>

(b) Staff salaries and fees	
Fees	
—S. H. Kierans	\$ 85,203
—C. K. Marchant	80,533
—J. M. Langford	17,606
	<u>\$183,342</u>

Salaries

—A Cameron—Administrator	\$ 73,176
—Secretarial and clerical	265,583
—Summer students	4,525
	<u>\$343,284</u>
	<u>\$526,626</u>

(c) Travel		Meals &	
Commissioners: Travel	Accom.	Total	
J. V. LaMarsh	\$11,611	\$8,020	\$19,631
S. Young	2,943	1,872	4,815
Judge L. A. Beaulieu	8,073	8,389	16,462
	<u>\$22,627</u>	<u>18,281</u>	<u>\$40,908</u>
Staff:		Meals &	
	Travel	Accom.	Total
S. H. Kierans	\$4,911	\$13,523	\$18,434
C. K. Marchant	7,522	8,446	15,968
J. M. Langford	2,140	399	2,539
Others	12,590	12,564	25,154
	<u>\$27,163</u>	<u>\$34,932</u>	<u>\$62,095</u>

Meeting hall rentals	\$ 6,452		
	<u>\$109,455</u>		

(d) Research studies and surveys	\$422,990
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(e) Publication of reports and studies	
—Versatel Corporate Services Ltd.	\$ 41,828
—Ministry of Government Services	243,813
	<u>\$285,641</u>
(f) Advertising	
—Cockfield Brown & Co. Ltd.	\$ 54,088
—Foster Advertising Co. Ltd	148,417
—Toronto Star Ltd.	595
	<u>\$ 203,100</u>
(g) Other	
Total Expenditures recorded	<u>\$ 525,763</u>
	<u>\$2,205,254</u>

54. Ms. Bryden—Inquiry of the ministry:
1. What was the total cost to the government of the following, and to which vote were the items charged: (a) the Destiny Canada Destinee Conference—June 1977; (b) Province of Ontario silver jubilee medallions; (c) the government's lawsuit instituted in 1971 against the Dow Chemical Company?
2. How many silver jubilee medallions were purchased by the Ontario government?
[Tabled November 29, 1977.]

Answer by the Treasurer and Minister of Economics and Intergovernment Affairs (Mr. McKeough):

1(a) The cost to the government of the Destiny Canada Destinee Conference—June 1977 was \$303,288. Charges were made against vote 1104, item 1.

Answer by the Attorney General:

1(c) Dow Chemical—Analysis of expenditure by fiscal year:

Fiscal Yr.	Amount	Vote & item
1970-71	25,534	902-1
1971-72	28,781	902-3
1972-73	26,611	1003-3
1973-74	13,702	1204-1
1974-75	9,220	1204-1
1975-76	9,113	1304-2
1976-77	2,506	1304-2
1977-78	1,771	1304-2
Total	<u>\$117,238</u>	

Answer by the Minister of Government Services (Mr. McCague):

1(b) The total cost to the government for the province of Ontario silver jubilee medallions was \$196,750.11. This expenditure was charged to vote 804, item 1, protocol services, Ministry of Government Services.

2. The Ontario government purchased 2,194,000 silver jubilee medallions.

55. **Mr. Cooke**—Inquiry of the ministry: Do Children's Aid Societies obtain the permission of the Minister of Community and Social Services or any other minister of the Crown before laying charges against children in their care? How many children in the care of Children's Aid Societies in Ontario have been charged by workers of the societies since January 1, 1977, for purposes of "treatment"? [Tabled December 1, 1977.]

Answer by the Minister of Community and Social Services (Mr. Norton):

To the present time, the Children's Aid Societies have not been required to seek formal approval for the laying of charges for the purposes of "treatment" from the Minister of Community and Social Services or from any other minister of the Crown.

Until very recently, when Mr. Cooke cited a specific example of this practice during the debates on the ministry estimates, it has been our experience, based on the information available to us, that the laying of charges against children for the purposes of "treatment" is not a common practice among the Children's Aid Societies and, indeed, occurs extremely infrequently. Any widespread use of this mechanism either by the Children's Aid Societies in general or by a specific Children's Aid Society would, we expect, have been brought to the minister's attention.

The children's services division of the ministry is currently reviewing the practices of all children's programs in this respect in order to determine the need to develop specific guidelines. As a part of this review, we have in preparation a survey designed to determine both the nature and the extent of the use of this practice among Children's Aid Societies. That survey will be designed to cover the whole of the calendar year 1977 and the results should be available by the end of February 1978.

57. **Mr. Reed**—Inquiry of the ministry: Would the Minister of Government Services provide the following information with respect to expenditures for the purchase of land within the parkway belt planning area: 1. How much money has been spent by the government or any government related agency for the purpose of land acquisition for any purpose within the parkway belt planning area from June 4, 1973, to the present time? 2. How much money was expended directly by the Ministry of Government Services and appears in the estimates of that ministry? 3. How much money was expended on behalf of other government ministries and appears in

the estimates of those ministries? 4. Has the Ministry of Government Services acquired land within the parkway belt planning area at the request of any government-related agency? For each agency, would the minister indicate the purpose for the acquisition and details of the financial arrangements between the agency and the Ministry of Government Services?

Answer by the Minister of Government Services (Mr. McCague):

1. \$193,200,000 have been spent by the government or government-related agencies for the purpose of land acquisition for any purpose within the parkway belt planning area from June 4, 1973, to the present time.

2. \$102,400,000 have been expended directly by the Ministry of Government Services and appeared in the estimates of this ministry.

3. \$23,000,000 have been expended on behalf of other government ministries and appeared in the estimates of those ministries.

4. The Ministry of Government Services has acquired land within the parkway belt planning area at the request of Ontario Hydro involving an expenditure of \$67,800,000.

The purchase of land within the parkway belt planning area for Ontario Hydro was for Hydro transmission lines.

The financial arrangements between Ontario Hydro and the Ministry of Government Services are based on agreement in principle that Ontario Hydro would initially pay for the total acquisition of lands whether required for their purposes in whole or in part. Once the specific parkway belt boundaries are finalized, following the parkway belt hearing process, a calculation of costs related to Ontario Hydro interests will be made. Ontario Hydro will then be reimbursed by the Ministry of Government Services for the cost of that portion of the lands which are surplus to Ontario Hydro requirements, including appropriate interest. Ontario Hydro and the Ministry of Government Services are now in the process of making these calculations.

Note: The above-mentioned dollar figures represent direct costs and do not reflect overhead costs.

58. **Mrs. Campbell**—Inquiry of the ministry: Will the Minister of Community and Social Services indicate the current average length of stay of children presently in the Browndale residential program as well as the average length of involvement with Browndale's non-residential programs? [Tabled December 2, 1977.]

59. **Mrs. Campbell**—Inquiry of the ministry: Will the Minister of Community and

Social Services table all ministry reports concerning program aspects as distinct from financial aspects of the Browndale program (both residential and non-residential) over the last two years including all inspection reports removing from those documents all names if deemed appropriate. [Tabled December 2, 1977.]

60. Mrs. Campbell—Inquiry of the ministry: Will the Ministry of Community and Social Services ascertain the staff turnover rate in the Browndale program and each of its regions for the last two years. [Tabled December 2, 1977.]

61. Mrs. Campbell—Inquiry of the ministry: Will the Minister of Community and Social Services determine the average length of employment and qualifications of current front line Browndale staff i.e. 'house staff'. [Tabled December 2, 1977.]

62. Mrs. Campbell—Inquiry of the ministry: Will the Minister of Community and Social Services table the current Browndale per diem i.e. 1977 as well as a breakdown of its component parts and an explanation as to how it was arrived at? [Tabled December 2, 1977.]

63. Mrs. Campbell—Inquiry of the ministry: Will the Minister of Community and Social Services indicate the present licensed capacity of the Browndale residential program and the number of children currently in care as well as the number expected to be in care for the remainder of this year and the first three months of 1978? [Tabled December 2, 1977.]

64. Mrs. Campbell—Inquiry of the ministry: Will the Minister of Community and Social Services indicate the exact dates on which ministry officials inspected or visited each Browndale region or facility during the last two years? [Tabled December 2, 1977.]

Answer by the Minister of Community and Social Services (Mr. Norton):

58(1) Residential programs as at October 31, 1977: total number of children, 279; total number of years, 399.75; average length of stay per child, 1.43 years.

This calculation of 1.43 years does not mean there are not some severely disturbed or damaged youngsters who require much more time in treatment than this (just as some may require less) but considering the total residential population the average length of stay in Browndale (Ontario) has been gradually reduced over the past five years.

It used to be almost axiomatic in all programs, not too many years ago, that any severely disturbed child requiring residential

care would need at least two years in treatment before he or she could be returned to their families. With the enactment of the Children's Mental Health Centres Act in 1971, however, and the resulting ability to admit more children directly from their own families (rather than almost exclusively wards of Children's Aid Societies) a program such as Browndale has been able to treat a greater proportion of disturbed children earlier in the history of their disturbance and thereby reduce the period of time needed in residential care.

Also, Browndale's greatly increased work with families in recent years is certainly getting encouraging results. It should be noted that the figure of 1.43 is not out of line with many other residential treatment programs.

58(2) Non-residential programs as at November 30, 1977:

- (a) Satellite program
 - Child days in care 12,053
 - Number of families 32
 - Average length of stay 376.6 days
- (b) Satellite after-care
 - Child days in care 4,696
 - Number of families 12
 - Average length of involvement 391.3 days
- (c) Madison Avenue school
 - Average length of stay 2 years
- (d) Browndale re-entry
 - Length of involvement
 - unpredictable, depends on the self-initiated use of the service by older adolescents in need of continuing support in the community.
 - (Three months to three years).

The determining factor for length of involvement of children and families in non-residential programs (such as Browndale's service to multi-problem families known as Satellite and their Madison Avenue school for children with serious learning and behavioural problems) is invariably the continuing needs of the individual child or family and their "readiness" or ability for independent functioning.

In the special education program, which serves youngsters with specific learning disabilities, autism or severe behaviour problems, some children who have not been able to make it at all in the regular school system may require one to three years intervention

before they are able to return to community schooling. Each child's progress is regularly reviewed by Browndale and board of education professional personnel and decisions to continue or terminate involvement are made accordingly.

In Browndale re-entry, which is geared to the needs of a select group of severely troubled older adolescents and is based upon a community support system concept, the length of involvement is impossible to predict, because this may be the only anchor point in the community for some young people. In spite of some of the positive and innovative features of this service it is a very difficult program for any organization to monitor and it is currently under review by the children's services division. In the last analysis Browndale re-entry's future will probably be determined by the most pressing needs of the four-phase system for severely disturbed adolescents in the Metro Toronto region, of which this service is an integral part.

59. I require additional time to consider important issues of confidentiality prior to any decision on whether or not to table the requested reports. However, I am prepared at this time to provide the following information:

From March 1, 1975 to November 30, 1977, ministry consultants conducted 42 separate visits to Browndale programs throughout the province as part of their routine responsibilities.

These 42 visits covered a total of 67 days of on-site inspections and generated 42 reports or program evaluations.

From January 29 to April 5, 1976, one consultant was assigned full-time to the Peterborough-Haliburton region during a period of unusual stress and filed 15 progress reports with the deputy minister and with Browndale.

Of the 42 reports currently on file within the ministry four are regarded as internal reports.

In addition to the 42 written reports there were also several unscheduled visits and scores of meetings, discussions and communications internally and between ministry consultants and Browndale during the period in question. Licensing decisions for particular programs have always been made on the basis of information and impressions gained from all available sources.

Note: For a detailed list of the dates of visits, and all reports on file see appendix 3. A summary outline of a consultant's responsibilities in conducting program reviews is included in appendix 4. All branch consultants

are senior mental health professionals (MSWs or PhDs) who have had prior experience working in the children's mental health field.

60. In the time at our disposal it has been impossible to obtain staff turnover rates for the past two years but Browndale has provided the following for the period January 1, 1977, to November 30, 1977.

**Browndale staff turnover
January 1 to November 30, 1977**

Barrie-Allandale and Bayfield	57%
Newmarket	28%
Haliburton	62%
Peterborough	77%
Midland	40%
Huntsville	51%
North Bay	39%
Thunder Bay	74%
Toronto Region	48%

Overall Browndale (Ontario)
staff turnover 53%

These percentages deserve some interpretation:

(1) In the first place it should be noted that the stress factor for frontline people in the 24-hour care and treatment of severely disturbed children is unbelievably high. Therefore Browndale (Ontario), in recognition of this fact never asks its frontline staff to serve more than two years in this capacity. Browndale (Ontario) has found, through experience, that after two years in the very demanding position of frontline worker, staff tend to become less involved and more distant from the children than they were in their first year and consequently less effective as basic care staff. It is, however, possible to capitalize on the experience staff have had during two years as frontline workers in a house to move them into other program areas with different responsibilities, such as a Browndale school, and this is often done. However, though such people are actually still working in Browndale (Ontario), moves such as the above are reflected as losses in the frontline staff turnover rate. In any one year then, by normal course of events as outlined above, one could anticipate up to a 50 per cent turnover in frontline workers. Such a turnover rate is not out of line with that experienced in other residential treatment programs.

(2) Browndale (Ontario) requires a three-month probationary period before finalizing its agreement to hire a worker. During this three-month trial the worker's potential as a therapeutic person to care for children is monitored by senior staff and predictably a certain number of people fail to be accepted by Browndale for employment or themselves

decide during the probation that the work is too stressful. This results in a fairly high turnover during the probation period which skews the overall statistics.

(3) With reference to the percentages for Peterborough and Haliburton it should be noted that they were undergoing a complete rebuilding process during the period in question and consequently the staff turnover rate is much higher than one would normally expect or wish to see.

(4) The high percentage turnover in Thunder Bay is directly related to the difficulty of attracting child care personnel in sufficient numbers in the north. But in spite of these difficulties Browndale has managed to maintain a successful program in Thunder Bay and also launch an innovative native service, though this has required a heavy investment of senior resource team personnel.

61. As at November 30, 1977:

(1) Total number of months of employment for employees in househead, child care worker and night relief staff classifications	4,500
Number of employees in the above classifications	312
Average length of employment	14.5 months

(2) Qualifications:

(a) **Househead**—Has BA or equivalent in experience and/or training. Further ongoing training is provided by the Browndale Education centre to ensure incumbents in this position are capable of the organization and operation of a treatment house.

In addition each region has senior child care worker resource people who provide continuous supervision and support for househeads and professional support as indicated in the following table. These mental health professionals are specifically involved in treatment planning and review for all children in their region while the regional nurse provides ongoing medical supervision.

(b) **Child care worker**—Minimum of grade 12 though many frontline child care workers are at the BA level. In-house training is provided in family model techniques and child care through the Browndale education centre.

All frontline staff work under the supervision of househeads and senior child care resource people.

(c) **Night relief staff**—Formal education sufficient to effect literacy, preference is given to older women with experience raising their own children.

Night relief staff work under the supervision of househeads.

PROFESSIONAL RESOURCE BANK, BROWNSDALE (ONTARIO)

Region	Social Work	Psychiatry	Psychology	Nursing
Barrie	D. Simmons, MSW, -full-time	Dr. Fischer -one day/week	C. McMaster, PhD -full-time R. Morris, MA and P. Hurst, MA -one day/week	S. Bertram, RN -full-time
Haliburton	Ben Singh, MSW -full-time	Dr. Hull -bi-weekly	Steve Barker, MA -one day/week	Norma Williamson, RN -full-time
Huntsville	Glen Newby, MSW -full-time	Dr. McTavish -bi-weekly	John Gyra, MA -one day/week	Diana McCormick, RN -full-time
Midland	Ron Leis, MSW -full-time	Dr. McTavish -bi-weekly	Barry Cook, MA -one day/week	Lorna Gifflin, RN -full-time
North Bay	J. Feliceo, MSW -full-time	Dr. McTavish -bi-weekly	Roger Lemay -one day/week	Gloria Tiernay, RN -full-time
Newmarket	M. Wallace, MSW -full-time	Dr. Patterson -one day week	M. Weaver, PhD J. Munn, PhD -one day/week	Beverley MacDonald, RN -full-time
Peterborough	S. Bayliss, MSW -full-time	Dr. Wynd -bi-weekly	D. Kontos, MA -one day/week	P. Hackwell, RN -full-time
Thunder Bay	D. Henry, MSW -full-time	Dr. McTavish -once month Dr. Santher (Lakehead Psych.) as needed	A. Young, PhD -full time	Sally McBain, RN -full-time
Toronto re-entry	J. Johnson, MSW -full-time	Dr. H. Freedman -½ day/week	O. Weininger -on request	None
Toronto satellite	F. Owen, MSW -full-time		A. Rubenstein, PhD -one third time	None

Note: MA psychological consultants are all under direct supervision of Otto Weining, PhD.

62. The present year's per diem was arrived at earlier this year after negotiations between Browndale and the Ministry of Health. I have been advised by the Attorney General that this question should not be answered because the issue is currently sub judice.

63. As of December 12, 1977, the total number of licensed beds in Browndale programs throughout the province is 302 but the ministry funding is limited to a maximum of 280 on a monthly average for the period January 1, 1977 to March 31, 1978.

The reason for ministry approval of 22 beds beyond the maximum number eligible for funding is to allow flexibility across the province and within individual houses so as to facilitate appropriate grouping of children who are severely disturbed or seriously dangerous upon admission. For example, if a child is admitted who is a chronic fire setter or is involved in aberrant sexual behaviour it is unwise to put him in a house that already has some such youngsters. Therefore the availability of licensed beds in some other house has to be assured. At no time, however, will the ministry fund more than 280 children on a monthly average.

The anticipated number of children in care across the province for the balance of 1977 and for the first three months of 1978 is 280.

64. See answer to question 59.

APPENDIX 1

Average length of involvement as of November 30, 1977—Browndale (Ontario) satellite program (family names omitted)

Child/family treatment commenced	Total days in care
February 1, 1976	668
May 19, 1977	196
September 14, 1977	78
May 1, 1974	1,309
May 25, 1977	190
August 19, 1977	104
July 4, 1977	150
November 7, 1977	24
November 15, 1977	16
December 1, 1976	730
August 2, 1977	121
November 21, 1977	10
May 1, 1977	214

October 18, 1977	44
August 8, 1977	115
September 21, 1977	71
August 5, 1977	118
October 1, 1974	1,156
May 1, 1977	214
February 1, 1977	303
December 1, 1976	730
February 1, 1977	303
April 1, 1977	244
May 18, 1977	197
January 1, 1974	1,429
July 12, 1977	142
September 21, 1977	71
April 1, 1974	1,339
October 1, 1977	61
April 1, 1977	244
July 1, 1977	153
May 1, 1974	1,309

Total 12,053

12,053 total days in care divided by 32 families = 376.6 days average length of involvement for families presently in the satellite program.

APPENDIX 2

Average length of involvement as of November 30, 1977—Browndale (Ontario) after-care program (family names omitted)

Child/family admitted	Total days in care
June 18, 1977	166
May 1, 1977	214
June 16, 1977	168
March 1, 1977	275
July 7, 1976	512
August 1, 1977	122
April 18, 1977	227
August 1, 1976	487
November 1, 1976	395
October 1, 1974	1,156
June 1, 1977	183
October 1, 1975	791
Total	4,696

4,696 total days in care divided by 12 families = 391.3 days average length of involvement for families presently in after-care program.

APPENDIX 3

Reports on Browndale (Ontario) programs, visits by consultants—1975-1977

Region	Date of visit	Reports
Barrie	Oct. 22, 23, 24, 1975	Report on file—Yes
	Oct. 18, 1977	" " " "
Haliburton	Aug. 24-26, 1975	" " " "
	July 12-13, 1977	" " " "
	Oct. 3, 4, 5, 1977	" " " "
Huntsville	June 9, 1977	" " " "
Midland	Apr. 21, 22, 1975	" " " "
	July 29, 1975	" " " "
	Oct. 8, 9, 1975	" " " "
	May 3, 4, 1976	" " " "
	July 19, 1976	" " " "
	May 25, 26, 27, 1977	" " " "
Newmarket	March 11, 1975	" " " "
	April 22, 1976	" " " "
	Apr. 27, 28, 29, 1977	" " " "
North Bay	June 10, 1977	" " " "
Peterborough	Aug. 27, 1975	" " " "
	(Jan. 29, 1976 to	
	Apr. 4, 1976)	
	June 29-30, 1977	15 Reports
Re-entry (Toronto)	Feb. 10, 1976	Report on file—Yes
	May 20, 1977	" " " "
	Aug. 3, 4, 10, 1977	" " " "
Satellite (Toronto)	Oct. 31, 1977	" " " "
	Nov. 7, 17, 1977	" " " "
School (Madison Ave.)	Sept. 11, 1975	" " " "
	Apr. 7, 1977	" " " "
Thunder Bay	Nov. 26, 27, 28, 1975	" " " "
	June 15, 16, 17, 1977	" " " "

Summary: 11 service components; 42 reports last two years

Please note unscheduled visits occur, in addition to the above formal visits, and these usually do not generate written reports.

Observations and recommendations are handled through discussions and the licensing process takes all sources of information into account.

APPENDIX 4

**Role of the Children's Services
Consultants during a site inspection
for licensing.**

The Children's Mental Health Centres Act states that each agency designated under the Act shall have a "program adviser" appointed by the Minister of Health. It is this person's "responsibility to assess the nature and quality of the services rendered, including the management, conduct, operation and use of a centre, and to be as helpful as possible in ensuring that optimum standards of care and treatment are maintained."

Consultants' visits for the purpose of licensing relate specifically to determining the actual therapeutic environment the child is living in and are designed to evaluate the quality of care provided by an agency. Obviously much reliance is placed on the fact that the consultants are trained professionals who have had experience working with emotionally disturbed children. In addition to regular visits for the purposes of licensing the consultants are available to the centres to provide assistance in a variety of areas such as planning changes in program focus, developing treatment evaluation procedures, and participating in inter-agency meetings.

There are basically six procedures involved in a consultant's visit to a centre for the purposes of licensing. For each of these there are certain criteria used to judge the quality of the program.

1. Examination of buildings and provision of physical care: The consultant inspects the buildings to ascertain whether they are in good repair and all department of health, fire safety, and Hydro regulations are met. He also looks for evidence that children are provided with medical and dental care as needed, are served a well balanced diet, and have adequate clothing. In addition he determines the availability of recreation and sports facilities, either within the agency or through arrangements with outside resources.

2. Interviews with senior and front-line staff, children in the program, and, as appropriate, other agencies and/or board members: Through interviews and discussions with senior staff the consultant tries to determine if there is a consistent treatment philosophy, and if so can supervisors aid more junior staff to transmit this policy into practice. He also tries to ascertain if senior staff are in contact with what junior staff are actually doing and are aware of any problems that might exist at the front-line level.

Through talking with junior staff members the consultant first judges whether they like children. He then tries to ascertain whether front-line workers understand and agree with the agency's treatment philosophy, and feel that they receive adequate support and supervision to carry it out.

A vital part of any inspection is discussion and informal interaction with the children. It is their perception of the agency that determines if the treatment philosophy and staff are therapeutic. Children who are frank and open in expressing themselves, rather than fearful or sullen, indicate an atmosphere where a child can work through his emotional conflicts.

Periodically agencies placing children in the facility under review are contacted. Their opinion of the service provided, and the degree of cooperation in planning for the specific child, provide a gauge of the agency's responsiveness to community needs.

3. Observation of staff-child interactions: During the visit the consultant tries to set aside time to participate in the agency's program and observe staff-child interactions. He looks to see if staff members are supportive, warm, and just with the children, and whether they listen to the youngsters or simply try to dominate them. Through such observation the consultant is able to get a feel for the personal maturity of staff. This is a factor which greatly influences the quality of day to day care given to the children and the therapeutic atmosphere of an agency.

4. Examination of the recording and communication system: In order to work effectively staff need access to materials that will help them understand the child and his problems. It is also essential that everyone involved with the child know what the treatment goals are and the methods to be used in working towards them. Otherwise there is a lack of consistency which could further damage a disturbed child.

During inspection visits the consultant reviews randomly selected case material to ascertain whether there are adequate diagnostic, conference, and progress reports. He also looks for evidence of a written treatment plan with specific goals. In addition the consultant makes inquiries among staff to determine the adequacy of communication. For example, are on-coming staff given a change-of-shift report?

5. Examination of staff qualifications and staffing patterns: The consultant tries to determine that staff members filling various positions have adequate training and

experience for their roles. Associated with this is an effort to ascertain that staff supervision is adequate in terms of availability, frequency, and quality. Inquiries are also made in regard to the availability and use of special services outside the agency. The consultant examines staffing patterns to see that each shift is adequately covered in terms of number of workers, their qualifications and the availability of supervision.

6. Indication of the agency's ongoing interest in children who have been discharged: An agency's involvement with a child should not abruptly cease on the day of discharge. Experience has clearly shown that the initial period the child is home can be one of great stress for the family. Therefore the amount and type of ongoing contact by the agency after discharge has implications for the quality of service being provided. The consultant inquires with respect to number, frequency, and type of contacts by the agency staff with child and/or family. He is also interested in whether or not children feel free to contact or visit the agency after discharge.

After each inspection visit the consultant writes a report summarizing his observations and impressions. This report is circulated to all staff in children's services, and a copy sent to the director of the agency reviewed. If it is seen as desirable or necessary, the

consultant will revisit the agency to discuss his report with the director and staff.

In addition to visiting agencies for purposes of licensing, and being available to provide assistance in various areas as already indicated, the consultant participates in the budget meetings with the financial controls branch of the ministry to interpret agency funding needs.

Note: In 1976 the term "program adviser" was changed to "regional co-ordinator" to describe more accurately the broadening role and responsibility of this position.

65. Mr. Ziemba—Inquiry of the ministry. Will the Minister of Revenue table the following figures regarding Ontario first-time home buyer grants: the number of applications from each riding, the number of grants issued to each riding, the number of audits in each riding and the number of illegal grants found in each riding, by riding? (Tabled December 5, 1977).

Answer by the Minister of Revenue (Mrs. Scrivener):

This information is not available as the application and audits are not identified in terms of ridings. Such information is irrelevant to any aspect of the administration of the program.

APPENDIX B

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE
LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO

(125 members)

First Session of the 31st Parliament

Speaker: Hon. John E. Stokes

Clerk of the House: Roderick Lewis, QC

Member	Constituency	Party
Ashe, G	Durham West	PC
Auld, Hon. J. A. C.	Leeds	PC
Baetz, R. C.	Ottawa West	PC
Belanger, J. A.	Prescott and Russell	PC
Bennett, Hon. C.	Ottawa South	PC
Bernier, Hon. L.	Kenora	PC
Birch, Hon. M.	Scarborough East	PC
Blundy, P.	Sarnia	L
Bolan, M.	Nipissing	L
Bounsall, E. J.	Windsor-Sandwich	NDP
Bradley, J.	St. Catharines	L
Breaugh, M.	Oshawa	NDP
Breithaupt, J. R.	Kitchener	L
Brunelle, Hon. R.	Cochrane North	PC
Bryden, M.	Beaches-Woodbine	NDP
Campbell, M.	St. George	L
Cassidy, M.	Ottawa Centre	NDP
Charlton, B.	Hamilton Mountain	NDP
Conway, S.	Renfrew North	L
Cooke, D.	Windsor Riverside	NDP
Cunningham, E.	Wentworth North	L
Cureatz, S.	Durham East	PC
Davidson, M.	Cambridge	NDP
Davis, Hon. W. G.	Brampton	PC
Davison, M.	Hamilton Centre	NDP
Deans, I.	Wentworth	NDP
di Santo, O.	Downsview	NDP
Drea, Hon. F.	Scarborough Centre	PC
Dukszta, J.	Parkdale	NDP
Eakins, J.	Victoria-Haliburton	L
Eaton, R. G.	Middlesex	PC
Edighoffer, H. (Deputy Speaker)	Perth	L
Elgie, R.	York East	PC
Epp, H.	Waterloo North	L
Foulds, J. F.	Port Arthur	NDP
Gaunt, M.	Huron-Bruce	L
Germa, M. C.	Sudbury	NDP
Gigantes, E.	Carleton East	NDP
Grande, A.	Oakwood	NDP
Gregory, M. E. C.	Mississauga East	PC
Grossman, Hon. L.	St. Andrew-St. Patrick	PC
Haggerty, R.	Erie	L
Hall, R.	Lincoln	L
Handleman, S. B.	Carleton	PC

Member	Constituency	Party
Havrot, E.	Timiskaming	PC
Henderson, Hon. L. C.	Lambton	PC
Hennessy, M.	Fort William	PC
Hodgson, W.	York North	PC
Johnson, J.	Wellington-Dufferin-Peel	PC
Jones, T.	Mississauga North	PC
Kennedy, R. D.	Mississauga South	PC
Kerr, Hon. G. A.	Burlington South	PC
Kerrio, V.	Niagara Falls	L
Lane, J.	Algoma-Manitoulin	PC
Laughren, F.	Nickel Belt	NDP
Lawlor, P. D.	Lakeshore	NDP
Leluk, N.G.	York West	PC
Lewis, S.	Scarborough West	NDP
Lupusella, A.	Dovercourt	NDP
MacBeth, Hon. J. P.	Humber	PC
MacDonald, D. C.	York South	NDP
Mackenzie, R.	Hamilton East	NDP
Maeck, L.	Parry Sound	PC
Makarchuk, M.	Brantford	NDP
Mancini, R.	Essex South	L
Martel, E. W.	Sudbury East	NDP
McCaffrey, B.	Armourdale	PC
McCague, Hon. G.	Dufferin-Simcoe	PC
McClellan, R.	Bellwoods	NDP
McEwen, J. E.	Frontenac-Addington	L
McGuigan, J.	Kent-Elgin	L
McKeough, Hon. W. D.	Chatham-Kent	PC
McKessock, R.	Grey	L
McMurtry, Hon. R.	Eglinton	PC
McNeil, R. K.	Elgin	PC
Miller, Hon. F. S.	Muskoka	PC
Miller, G. I.	Haldimand-Norfolk	L
Newman, B.	Windsor-Walkerville	L
Newman, Hon. W.	Durham-York	PC
Nixon, R. F.	Brant-Oxford-Norfolk	L
Norton, Hon. K.	Kingston and the Islands	PC
O'Neil, H.	Quinte	L
Parrott, Hon. H. C.	Oxford	PC
Peterson, D.	London Centre	L
Philip, E.	Etobicoke	NDP
Pope, A.	Cochrane South	PC
Reed, J.	Halton-Burlington	L
Reid, T. P.	Rainy River	L. LAB.
Renwick, J. A.	Riverdale	NDP
Rhodes, Hon. J. R.	Sault Ste. Marie	PC
Riddell, J.	Huron-Middlesex	L
Rollins, C. T.	Hastings-Peterborough	PC
Rotenberg, D.	Wilson Heights	PC
Rowe, R. D.	Northumberland	PC
Roy, A. J.	Ottawa East	L
Ruston, R. F.	Essex North	NDP
Samis, G.	Cornwall	L

Member	Constituency	Party
Sargent, E.	Grey-Bruce	L
Scrivener, Hon. M.	St. David	PC
Smith, G. E.	Simcoe East	PC
Smith, S.	Hamilton West	L
Snow, Hon. W.	Oakville	PC
Stephenson, Hon. B.	York Mills	PC
Sterling, N. W.	Carleton-Grenville	PC
Stokes, Hon. J. E.	Lake Nipigon	NDP
Stong, A.	York Centre	L
Swart, M.	Welland-Thorold	NDP
Sweeney, J.	Kitchener-Wilmot	L
Taylor, G.	Simcoe Centre	PC
Taylor, Hon. J. A.	Prince Edward-Lennox	PC
Timbrell, Hon. D. R.	Don Mills	PC
Turner, N.	Peterborough	PC
Van Horne, R.	London North	L
Villeneuve, O. F.	Stormont-Dundas-Glengary	PC
Walker, G.	London South	PC
Warner, D.	Scarborough-Ellesmere	NDP
Welch, Hon. R.	Brock	PC
Wells, Hon. T. L.	Scarborough North	PC
Wildman, B.	Algoma	NDP
Williams, J.	Oriole	PC
Wiseman, D. J.	Lanark	PC
Worton, H.	Wellington South	L
Yakabuski, P. J.	Renfrew South	PC
Young, F.	Yorkview	NDP
Ziemba, E.	High Park-Swansea	NDP

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Hon. W. G. Davis	Premier
Hon. R. Welch	Minister of Culture and Recreation; Deputy Premier
Hon. J. A. C. Auld	Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet
Hon. R. Brunelle	Provincial Secretary for Resources Development
Hon. T. L. Wells	Minister of Education
Hon. G. A. Kerr	Minister of the Environment
Hon. L. Bernier	Minister of Northern Affairs
Hon. J. W. Snow	Minister of Transportation and Communications
Hon. M. Birch	Provincial Secretary for Social Development
Hon. C. Bennett	Minister of Industry and Tourism
Hon. W. D. McKeough	Treasurer, Minister of Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs
Hon. W. Newman	Minister of Agriculture and Food
Hon. F. S. Miller	Minister of Natural Resources
Hon. J. R. Rhodes	Minister of Housing
Hon. D. R. Timbrell	Minister of Health
Hon. J. P. MacBeth	Provincial Secretary for Justice and Solicitor General
Hon. M. Scrivener	Minister of Revenue
Hon. H. C. Parrott	Minister of Colleges and Universities
Hon. J. A. Taylor	Minister of Energy
Hon. B. Stephenson	Minister of Labour
Hon. R. McMurtry	Attorney General
Hon. L. C. Henderson	Minister without Portfolio and Chairman of Cabinet
Hon. K. Norton	Minister of Community and Social Services
Hon. F. Drea	Minister of Correctional Services
Hon. L. Grossman	Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations
Hon. G. McCague	Minister of Government Services

PARLIAMENTARY ASSISTANTS

Mr. G. Ashe	Assistant to the Treasurer and Minister of Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs
Mr. R. C. Baetz	Assistant to the Attorney General
Mr. R. G. Eaton	Assistant to the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations
Mr. M. E. C. Gregory	Assistant to the Minister of Culture and Recreation
Mr. W. Hodgson	Assistant to the Minister of Housing
Mr. T. Jones	Assistant to the Provincial Secretary for Social Development
Mr. R. D. Kennedy	Assistant to the Minister of Education
Mr. J. Lane	Assistant to the Minister of Transportation and Communications
Mr. R. K. McNeil	Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture and Food
Mr. G. E. Smith	Assistant to the Minister of Industry and Tourism
Mr. D. J. Wiseman	Assistant to the Minister of Health
Mr. P. J. Yakabuski	Assistant to the Minister of Natural Resources

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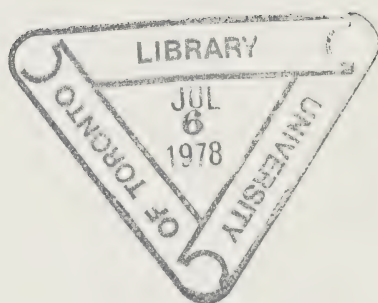


Legislature of Ontario Debates

**First Session of the Thirty-First Parliament
and Estimates Committees**

**Monday, June 27 - Tuesday, July 12, 1977
Monday, Oct. 17 - Friday, Dec. 16, 1977**

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Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe
June 27, 1977 to October 17, 1977

Honourable John E. Stokes
Appointed October 17, 1977

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

Members of the Executive Council

Hon. W. G. Davis, *Premier and President of Council*
Hon. R. Welch, *Minister of Culture and Recreation*
Hon. J. A. C. Auld, *Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet*
Hon. R. Brunelle, *Provincial Secretary for Resources Development*
Hon. T. L. Wells, *Minister of Education*
Hon. G. A. Kerr, *Minister of the Environment*
Hon. L. Bernier, *Minister of Northern Affairs*
Hon. J. W. Snow, *Minister of Transportation and Communications*
Hon. M. Birch, *Provincial Secretary for Social Development*
Hon. C. Bennett, *Minister of Industry and Tourism*
Hon. W. D. McKeough, *Treasurer, Minister of Economics and
Intergovernmental Affairs*
Hon. W. Newman, *Minister of Agriculture and Food*
Hon. S. B. Handleman, *Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations***
Hon. F. S. Miller, *Minister of Natural Resources*
Hon. J. R. Rhodes, *Minister of Housing*
Hon. D. R. Timbrell, *Minister of Health*
Hon. J. P. MacBeth, *Provincial Secretary for Justice and Solicitor General*
Hon. M. Scrivener, *Minister of Revenue*
Hon. H. C. Parrott, *Minister of Colleges and Universities*
Hon. J. A. Taylor, *Minister of Energy*
Hon. B. Stephenson, *Minister of Labour*
Hon. R. McMurtry, *Attorney General*
Hon. K. Norton, *Minister of Community and Social Services*
Hon. L. C. Henderson, *Minister without Portfolio and Chairman of Cabinet*
Hon. F. Drea, *Minister of Correctional Services***
Hon. L. Grossman, *Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations***
Hon. G. McCague, *Minister of Government Services***

Parliamentary Assistants

Mr. F. Drea, *Assistant to the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations***
Mr. R. G. Eaton, *Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture and Food*
Mr. L. Grossman, *Assistant to the Attorney General***
Mr. W. Hodgson, *Assistant to the Minister of Housing*
Mr. T. Jones, *Assistant to the Provincial Secretary for Social Development*
Mr. R. D. Kennedy, *Assistant to the Minister of Education*
Mr. J. Lane, *Assistant to the Minister of Transportation and Communications*
Mr. N. G. Leluk, *Assistant to the Minister of Culture and Recreation†*
Mr. G. McCague, *Assistant to the Treasurer and Minister of Economics and
Intergovernmental Affairs***
Mr. D. J. Wiseman, *Assistant to the Minister of Health*
Mr. P. J. Yakabuski, *Assistant to the Minister of Natural Resources*
Mr. R. K. McNeil, *Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture and Food††*
Mr. G. E. Smith, *Assistant to the Minister of Industry and Tourism††*
Mr. M. E. C. Gregory, *Assistant to the Minister of Culture and Recreation††*
Mr. G. Ashe, *Assistant to the Treasurer and Minister of Economics and
Intergovernmental Affairs††*
Mr. R. C. Baetz, *Assistant to the Attorney General††*

*Resigned as Minister September 21, 1977.

**Appointed Minister September 21, 1977.

†Resigned as Parliamentary Assistant September 21, 1977.

††Appointed Parliamentary Assistant September 21, 1977.

Provincial Parliament Members

Ashe, G. (PC)
Durham West
Auld, Hon. J. A. C. (PC)
Leeds

Baetz, R. C. (PC)
Ottawa West
Belanger, J. A. (PC)
Prescott and Russell
Bennett, Hon. C. (PC)
Ottawa South
Bernier, Hon. L. (PC)
Kenora

Birch, Hon. M. (PC)
Scarborough East

Blundy, P. (L)
Sarnia

Bolan, M. (L)
Nipissing

Bounsall, E. J. (NDP)
Windsor-Sandwich

Bradley, J. (L)
St. Catharines

Breaugh, M. (NDP)
Oshawa

Breithaupt, J. R. (L)
Kitchener

Brunelle, Hon. R. (PC)
Cochrane-North

Bryden, M. (NDP)
Beaches-Woodbine

Campbell, M. (L)
St. George

Cassidy, M. (NDP)
Ottawa Centre

Charlton, B. (NDP)
Hamilton Mountain

Conway, S. (L)
Renfrew North

Cooke, D. (NDP)
Windsor-Riverside

Cunningham, E. (L)
Wentworth North

Cureatz, S. (PC)
Durham East

Davidson, M. (NDP)
Cambridge

Davis, Hon. W. G. (PC)
Brampton

Davison, M. (NDP)
Hamilton Centre

Deans, I. (NDP)
Wentworth

di Santo, O. (NDP)
Downsview

Drea, Hon. F. (PC)*
Scarborough Centre

Duksza, J. (NDP)
Parkdale

Eakins, J. (L)
Victoria-Haliburton

Eaton, R. G. (PC)
Middlesex

Edighoffer, H. (L)
Perth

Elgie, R. (PC)
York East

Epp, H. (L)
Waterloo North

Foulds, J. F. (NDP)
Port Arthur

Gaunt, M. (L)
Huron-Bruce

Germa, M. C. (NDP)
Sudbury

Gigantes, E. (NDP)
Carleton East

Grande, A. (NDP)
Oakwood

Gregory, M. E. C. (PC)
Mississauga East

Grossman, Hon. L. (PC)*
St. Andrew-St. Patrick

Haggerty, R. (L)
Erie

Hall, R. (L)
Lincoln

Handleman, Hon. S. B. (PC)††
Carleton

Havrot, E. (PC)
Timiskaming

Henderson, Hon. L. C. (PC)
 Lambton
 Hennessy, M. (PC)
 Fort William
 Hodgson, W. (PC)
 York North

 Johnson, J. (PC)
 Wellington-Dufferin-Peel
 Jones, T. (PC)
 Mississauga North

 Kennedy, R. D. (PC)
 Mississauga South
 Kerr, Hon. G. A. (PC)
 Burlington South
 Kerrio, V. (L)
 Niagara Falls

 Lane, J. (PC)
 Algoma-Manitoulin
 Laughren, F. (NDP)
 Nickel Belt
 Lawlor, P. D. (NDP)
 Lakeshore
 Leluk, N. G. (PC)
 York West
 Lewis, S. (NDP)
 Scarborough West
 Lupusella, A. (NDP)
 Dovercourt

 MacBeth, Hon. J. P. (PC)
 Humber
 MacDonald, D. C. (NDP)
 York South
 Mackenzie, R. (NDP)
 Hamilton East
 Maeck, L. (PC)
 Parry Sound
 Makarchuk, M. (NDP)
 Brantford
 Mancini, R. (L)
 Essex South
 Martel, E. W. (NDP)
 Sudbury East
 McCaffrey, B. (PC)
 Armourdale
 McCague, Hon. G. (PC)*
 Dufferin-Simcoe
 McClelland, R. (NDP)
 Bellwoods

McEwen, J. E. (L)
 Frontenac-Addington
 McGuigan, J. (L)
 Kent-Elgin
 McKeough, Hon. W. D. (PC)
 Chatham-Kent
 McKessock, R. (L)
 Grey
 McMurtry, Hon. R. (PC)
 Eglinton
 McNeil, R. K. (PC)
 Elgin
 Miller, Hon. F. S. (PC)
 Muskoka
 Miller, G. I. (L)
 Haldimand-Norfolk

 Newman, B. (L)
 Windsor-Walkerville
 Newman, Hon. W. (PC)
 Durham-York
 Nixon, R. F. (L)
 Brant-Oxford-Norfolk
 Norton, Hon. K. (PC)
 Kingston and the Islands

 O'Neil, H. (L)
 Quinte

 Parrott, Hon. H. C. (PC)
 Oxford
 Peterson, D. (L)
 London Centre
 Philip, E. (NDP)
 Etobicoke
 Pope, A. (PC)
 Cochrane South

 Reed, J. (L)
 Halton-Burlington
 Reid, T. P. (L.-Lab.)
 Rainy River
 Renwick, J. A. (NDP)
 Riverdale
 Rhodes, Hon. J. R. (PC)
 Sault Ste. Marie
 Riddell, J. (L)
 Huron-Middlesex
 Rollins, C. T. (PC)
 Hastings-Peterborough
 Rotenberg, D. (PC)
 Wilson Heights

Rowe, Hon. R. D. (PC)†
Northumberland

Roy, A. J. (L)
Ottawa East

Ruston, R. F. (NDP)
Essex North

Samis, G. (L)
Cornwall

Sargent, E. (L)
Grey-Bruce

Scrivener, Hon. M. (PC)
St. David

Smith, G. E. (PC)
Simcoe East

Smith, S. (L)
Hamilton West

Snow, Hon. J. W. (PC)
Oakville

Stephenson, Hon. B. (PC)
York Mills

Sterling, N. W. (PC)
Carleton-Grenville

Stokes, Hon. J. E. (NDP)**
Lake Nipigon

Stong, A. (L)
York Centre

Swart, M. (NDP)
Welland-Thorold

Sweeney, J. (L)
Kitchener-Wilmot

Taylor, G. (PC)
Simcoe Centre

Taylor, Hon. J. A. (PC)
Prince Edward-Lennox

Timbrell, Hon. D. R. (PC)
Don Mills

Turner, N. (PC)
Peterborough

Van Horne, R. (L)
London North

Villeneuve, O. F. (PC)
Stormont-Dundas-Glengarry

Walker, G. (PC)
London South

Warner, D. (NDP)
Scarborough-Ellesmere

Welch, Hon. R. (PC)
Brock

Wells, Hon. T. L. (PC)
Scarborough North

Wildman, B. (NDP)
Algoma

Williams, J. (PC)
Orillia

Wiseman, D. J. (PC)
Lanark

Worton, H. (L)
Wellington South

Yakabuski, P. J. (PC)
Renfrew South

Young, F. (NDP)
Yorkview

Ziemba, E. (NDP)
High Park-Swansea

*Appointed Ministers September 21, 1977.

**Appointed Speaker October 17, 1977.

†Resigned as Speaker October 17, 1977.

††Resigned as Minister September 21, 1977.

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Sault Ste. Marie, City, Act, No. Pr9
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Act, No. 4
Sudbury YWCA Act, No. Pr13
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Thunder Bay, City, Act, No. Pr36
Timmins-Porcupine, City, Act, No. 42
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Topsoil Preservation Act, No. 72
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Unconditional Grants (Ontario) Act,
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Venture Investment Corporations
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mission Act, No. 58
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- Bill 1—Unified Family Court Amendment Act—Hon. R. McMurtry**
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- Bill 2—Environmental Assessment Amendment Act—Hon. G. A. Kerr**
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- Bill 3—Essex County French-Language Secondary School Act**
—Hon. T. Wells
First reading 10. Second reading 603, 654, 671. Third reading 698. Royal assent 778.
- Bill 4—Successor Rights (Crown Transfers) Act—Hon. J. A. C. Auld**
First reading 10. Second reading 638. In committee 876. Third reading 878. Royal assent 1231.
- Bill 5—Income Tax Amendment Act—Hon. W. D. McKeough**
First reading 10. Second reading 97. Third reading 248. Royal assent 778.
- Bill 6—Ontario Unconditional Grants Amendment Act**
—Hon. W. D. McKeough
First reading 10. Second reading 102, 155. Third reading 249. Royal assent 778.
- Bill 7—Succession Duty Amendment Act—Hon. W. D. McKeough**
First reading 10. Second reading 237. In committee 247. Third reading 249. Royal assent 778.
- Bill 8—Ontario Loan Act—Hon. W. D. McKeough**
First reading 10. Second reading 189. Third reading 248. Royal assent 778.
- Bill 9—Venture Investment Corporations Registration Act**
—Hon. W. D. McKeough
First reading 10. Second reading 196. Third reading 248. Royal assent 778.
- Bill 10—Tobacco Tax Amendment Act—Hon. W. D. McKeough**
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- Bill 11—Ontario Youth Employment Act—Hon. W. D. McKeough**
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- Bill 12—Retail Sales Tax Amendment Act—Hon. M. Scrivener**
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- Bill 13—Land Transfer Tax Amendment Act—Hon. M. Scrivener**
First reading 11. Second reading 377, 383. Third reading 461. Royal assent 778.
- Bill 14—Land Speculation Tax Amendment Act—Hon. M. Scrivener**
First reading 11. Second reading 392. Third reading 462. Royal assent 778.

- Bill 15—Corporations Tax Amendment Act—Hon. M. Scrivener**
First reading 11. Second reading 442. In committee 458. Third reading 461.
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- Bill 16—Gift Tax Amendment Act—Hon. M. Scrivener**
First reading 11. Second reading 447. In committee 461. Third reading 461.
Royal assent 778.
- Bill 17—Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Amendment Act—Hon. M. Scrivener**
First reading 11. Second reading 450. In committee 458. Third reading 461.
Royal assent 778.
- Bill 18—Environmental Tax Act—Hon. M. Scrivener**
First reading 11.
- Bill 19—Highway Traffic Amendment Act—Hon. J. W. Snow**
First reading 12. Second reading 435. In committee 438. Third reading 438.
Royal assent 778.
- Bill 20—Motorized Snow Vehicles Amendment Act—Hon. J. W. Snow**
First reading 12. Second reading 438. Third reading 438. Royal assent 20.
- Bill 21—Ministry of Northern Affairs Act—Hon. L. Bernier**
First reading 12. Second reading 469, 539, 555. In committee 724. Third reading 745. Royal assent 778.
- Bill 22—Labour Relations Amendment Act—Hon. B. Stephenson**
First reading 12. Second reading 639. In committee 1167, 1189. Third reading 1190. Royal assent 1231.
- Bill 23—Children's Services Act—Hon. K. C. Norton**
First reading 12. Second reading 643. In committee 652. Third reading 654.
Royal assent 778.
- Bill 24—Personal Property Security Amendment Act—Hon. S. B. Handleman**
First reading 13. Second reading 272. Third reading 273. Royal assent 778.
- Bill 25—Ryerson Polytechnical Institute Act—Hon. H. C. Parrott**
First reading 13. Second reading 1666. In committee 1677. Third reading 1681. Royal assent 2296.
- Bill 26—Legislative Assembly Amendment Act—Hon. R. Welch**
First reading 13. Second reading 439. Third reading 439. Royal assent 778.
- Bill 30—Securities Act—Hon. S. B. Handleman**
First reading 154.
- Bill 31—Business Corporations Amendment Act—Hon. S. B. Handleman**
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- Bill 32—Commodity Futures Act—Hon. S. B. Handleman**
First reading 154.
- Bill 34—Public Vehicles Amendment Act—Hon. J. W. Snow**
First reading 349. Second reading 1144. In committee 1157. Third reading 1162. Royal assent 1231.
- Bill 35—Airports Amendment Act—Hon. J. W. Snow**
First reading 349. Second reading 1148. In committee 1158. Third reading 1162. Royal assent 1231.

- Bill 36—Regional Municipalities Amendment Act—Hon. W. D. McKeough**
First reading 350. Second reading 870. In committee 873. Third reading 878
Royal assent 1231.
- Bill 37—District Municipality of Muskoka Amendment Act**
—Hon. W. D. McKeough
First reading 350. Second reading 871. Third reading 871. Royal assent 1231.
- Bill 38—County of Oxford Amendment Act—Hon. W. D. McKeough**
First reading 350. Second reading 871. In committee 876. Third reading 878.
Royal assent 1231.
- Bill 39—Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Amendment Act**
—Hon. W. D. McKeough
First reading 350. Second reading 871. Third reading 871. Royal assent 1231.
- Bill 40—Municipal Amendment Act—Hon. W. D. McKeough**
First reading 350. Second reading 1397. In committee 1641. Third reading
1645. Royal assent 2296.
- Bill 41—Public Utilities Amendment Act—Hon. W. D. McKeough**
First reading 350.
- Bill 42—City of Timmins-Porcupine Amendment Act**
—Hon. W. D. McKeough
First reading 350. Second reading 873. Third reading 873. Royal assent 1231.
- Bill 43—Audit Act—Hon. W. D. McKeough**
First reading 434. Second reading 1137. In committee 2689. Third reading
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- Bill 44—Toronto Area Transit Operating Authority Amendment Act**
—Hon. J. W. Snow
First reading 434. Second reading 1153. In committee 1160. Third reading
1162. Royal assent 1231.
- Bill 45—Farm Products Payments Amendment Act—Hon. W. Newman**
First reading 434. Second reading 524. Third reading 529. Royal assent 778.
- Bill 47—Legislative Assembly Amendment Act—Hon. R. Welch**
Ministerial statement 505. First reading 523. Second reading 768. Third reading
772. Royal assent 778.
- Bill 48—Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Amendment Act**
—Hon. R. Welch
Ministerial statement 505. First reading 523. Second reading 772. Third reading
776. Royal assent 778.
- Bill 49—Municipal Elections Amendment Act—Hon. W. D. McKeough**
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- Bill 55—Waterloo Electrical Service Areas Act—Hon. J. A. Taylor**
Ministerial statement 588. First reading 603. Second reading 767. Third reading
768. Royal assent 778.
- Bill 56—Peel Municipal Hydro-Electric Service Act—Hon. J. A. Taylor**
Ministerial statement 588. First reading 603. Second reading 745, 763. In
committee 776. Third reading 778. Royal assent 778.

Bill 59—Family Law Reform Act—Hon. R. McMurtry

Ministerial statement 788. First reading 802. Second reading 888, 897.

Bill 60—Succession Law Reform Act—Hon. R. McMurtry

Ministerial statement 788. First reading 802. Second reading 878. In committee 913, 1187, 1386. Third reading 1396. Royal assent 1545.

Bill 61—Children's Law Reform Act—Hon. R. McMurtry

Ministerial statement 788. First reading 802. Second reading 884. In committee 1391. Third reading 1396. Royal assent 1545.

Bill 62—Marriage Act—Hon. R. McMurtry

Ministerial statement 788. First reading 802. Second reading 880. In committee 1394. Third reading 1396. Royal assent 1545.

Bill 65—Surrogate Courts Amendment Act—Hon. R. McMurtry

First reading 802. Second reading 883. In committee 1396. Third reading 1396. Royal assent 1545.

Bill 70—Occupational Health and Safety Act—Hon. B. Stephenson

Ministerial statement 856. First reading 869. Second reading 2196, 2235.

Bill 72—Topsoil Preservation Act—Hon. W. Newman

First reading 937. Second reading 1645. Third reading 1652. Royal assent 2296.

**Bill 73—Ontario Guaranteed Annual Income Amendment Act
—Hon. M. Scrivener**

First reading 938. Second reading 1652, 1661. Third reading 1666.

Bill 75—Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations Act—M. Davison

First reading 1064.

Bill 77—Judicature Amendment Act—Hon. R. McMurtry

First reading 1136. Second reading 1399. In committee 1636. Third reading 1645. Royal assent 2296.

Bill 78—County Judges Amendment Act—Hon. R. McMurtry

First reading 1136. Second reading 1404. In committee 1404. Third reading 1408. Royal assent 1545.

Bill 79—Judicature Amendment Act—Hon. R. McMurtry

First reading 1136. Second reading 1417. Third reading 1420. Royal assent 1545.

Bill 80—Provincial Courts Amendment Act—Hon. R. McMurtry

First reading 1136. Second reading 1421. Third reading 1425. Royal assent 1545.

Bill 81—Small Claims Courts Amendment Act—Hon. R. McMurtry

First reading 1136. Second reading 1425. In committee 1637. Third reading 1645. Royal assent 2296.

**Bill 84—Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Amendment Act
—Hon. J. W. Snow**

First reading 1212. Second reading 1677. Third reading 1677, 1681. Royal assent 2296.

- Bill 85—Highway Traffic Amendment Act—Hon. J. W. Snow**
First reading 1212. Second reading 1677. In committee 1679. Third reading 1681. Royal assent 2296.
- Bill 88—Corporations Tax Amendment Act—Hon. M. Scrivener**
Ministerial statement 1373. First reading 1386. Second reading 2416, 2429. In committee 2451, 2712. Third reading 2729. Royal assent 2781.
- Bill 91—Assessment Amendment Act—Hon. M. Scrivener**
First reading 1456. Second reading 2399, 2408. In committee 2444, 2453. Third reading 2453. Royal assent 2472.
- Bill 94—Negligence Amendment Act—Hon. R. McMurtry**
Ministerial statement 1519. First reading 1530. Second reading 2706. In committee 2711. Third reading 2729. Royal assent 2765.
- Bill 97—Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Act—Hon. W. D. McKeough**
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- Bill 98—Municipal Elections Act—Hon. W. D. McKeough**
Ministerial statement 1623. First reading 1635. Second reading 1882, 1899, 2122. In committee 2134, 2787, 2895, 2918. Third reading 2918. Royal assent 3141.
- Bill 99—Income Tax Discounters Act—Hon. L. Grossman**
Ministerial statement 1623. First reading 1635. Second reading 1868. In committee 2127. Third reading 2145. Royal assent 2296.
- Bill 102—Farm Products Marketing Amendment Act—Hon. W. Newman**
First reading 1867. Second reading 2667. Third reading 2830. Royal assent 3141.
- Bill 103—Milk Amendment Act—Hon. W. Newman**
First reading 1867. Second reading 2688. Third reading 2830. Royal assent 3141.
- Bill 107—Highway Traffic Amendment Act—Hon. J. W. Snow**
Ministerial statements 1933, 1935. First reading 1950. Second reading 2937. In committee 2943. Third reading 2950. Royal assent 3141.
- Bill 110—Planning Amendment Act—Hon. J. R. Rhodes**
First reading 2195.
- Bill 111—Oxford Municipal Hydro-Electric Service Act—Hon. J. A. Taylor**
First reading 2280. Second reading 2694, 2703. Third reading 2706. Royal assent 2765.
- Bill 112—Highway Traffic Amendment Act—Hon. J. P. MacBeth**
First reading 2398. Second reading 2911. In committee 2946. Third reading 2950. Royal assent 3141.
- Bill 113—Police Amendment Act—Hon. J. P. MacBeth**
Ministerial statement 2380. First reading 2398.
- Bill 114—Police Amendment Act—Hon. J. P. MacBeth**
Ministerial statement 2380. First reading 2398.

- Bill 115—Condominium Amendment Act—Hon. L. Grossman**
Ministerial statement 2382. First reading 2398. Second reading 2950. Third reading 2956. Royal assent 3141.
- Bill 119—Licensing of Businesses by Municipalities Act**
—Hon. W. D. McKeough
Ministerial statement 2650. First reading 2667.
- Bill 120—Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Amendment Act**
—Hon. W. D. McKeough
First reading 2752. Second reading 2956. Third reading 2962. Royal assent 3141.
- Bill 122—Legislative Assembly Amendment Act—Hon. R. Welch**
First reading 2861. Second reading 2969. Third reading 2994. Royal assent 3141.
- Bill 123—Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Amendment Act**
—Hon. R. Welch
First reading 2861. Second reading 2960. In committee 2994. Third reading 2995. Royal assent 3141.
- Bill 124—Mental Health Amendment Act—Hon. D. R. Timbrell**
Ministerial statement 2923. First reading 2937.
- Bill 127—Municipal Amendment Act—Hon. R. McMurtry**
First reading 3021.
- Bill 128—Landlord and Tenant Amendment Act—Hon. R. McMurtry**
First reading 3022.
- Bill 129—Discriminatory Business Practices Act—Hon. W. G. Davis**
First reading 3103.
- Bill 130—Supply Act—Hon. W. D. McKeough**
First reading 3141. Second reading 3141. Third reading 3141. Royal assent 3141.

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- Bill 27—Ontario Human Rights Code Amendment Act—B. Newman**
First reading 13.
- Bill 28—Special Educational Programs Act—J. F. Foulds**
First reading 75.
- Bill 29—Election Public Opinion Polls Act—G. Samis**
First reading 75.
- Bill 33—Proceedings Against the Crown Amendment Act—R. D. Kennedy**
First reading 272. Second reading 1224, 1232.
- Bill 46—Liquor Licence Amendment Act—F. Drea**
First reading 434.
- Bill 50—Freedom of Information Act—P. D. Lawlor**
First reading 523.
- Bill 51—Class Actions Act—P. D. Lawlor**
First reading 523.
- Bill 52—Occupiers' Liability Act—P. D. Lawlor**
First reading 524.
- Bill 53—Consumer Protection Amendment Act—B. Newman**
First reading 524.
- Bill 54—Family Benefits Amendment Act—E. W. Martel**
First reading 524. On second reading 3032.
- Bill 57—Education Amendment Act—A. J. Roy**
First reading 603
- Bill 58—Ontario Waste Disposal and Reclamation Commission Act
—B. Newman**
First reading 638.
- Bill 63—Private Road Access Act—L. Maeck**
First reading 802. Second reading 938.
- Bill 64—Small Business in Ontario Act—J. Eakins**
First reading 802. Second reading 947.
- Bill 66—Education Amendment Act—A. Stong**
First reading 802.
- Bill 67—Labour Relations Amendment Act—A. Stong**
First reading 802.
- Bill 68—Labour Relations Amendment Act—M. Cassidy**
First reading 802. On second reading 1212, 1231.
- Bill 69—Labour Relations Amendment Act—M. Breaugh**
First reading 802.

- Bill 71—Good Samaritan Act—R. Haggerty**
First reading 869.
- Bill 74—Legislative Assembly Amendment Act—J. Williams**
First reading 1020.
- Bill 76—Liquor Licence Amendment Act—R. Mancini**
First reading 1136. Second reading 1765.
- Bill 82—Ontario Food Terminal Amendment Act—A. Pope**
First reading 1137. Second reading 1755.
- Bill 83—Employment Standards Amendment Act—M. Breaugh**
First reading 1137.
- Bill 86—Official Languages of Ontario Act—G. Samis**
First reading 1212.
- Bill 87—Liquor Licence Amendment Act—R. G. Eaton**
First reading 1283.
- Bill 89—Planning Act—S. Cureatz**
First reading 1396. On second reading 1961.
- Bill 90—Toxic and Hazardous Substances Act—S. Lewis**
First reading 1433.
- Bill 92—Highway Traffic Amendment Act—R. Nixon**
First reading 1456.
- Bill 93—Employment Standards Amendment Act—H. O'Neill**
First reading 1456.
- Bill 95—Assessment Amendment Act—N. G. Leluk**
First reading 1566.
- Bill 96—Condominium Property Management Firms Act—N. G. Leluk**
First reading 1566.
- Bill 100—Environmental Assessment Amendment Act—J. McGuigan**
First reading 1635. On second reading 2151, 2175.
- Bill 101—Petty Trespass Amendment Act—R. G. Eaton**
First reading 1754. Second reading 2472, 2497.
- Bill 104—Public Hospitals Amendment Act—J. Williams**
First reading 1867.
- Bill 105—Ontario Commission on Waste Management and Resource Recovery Systems Act—E. Cunningham**
First reading 1867. On second reading 2484, 2498.
- Bill 106—Employment Standards Amendment Act—R. Mackenzie**
First reading 1951. On second reading 2161, 2175.
- Bill 108—Condominium Amendment Act—N. G. Leluk**
First reading 1951.
- Bill 109—Special Education Programs Act—E. Gigantes**
First reading 2121. Second reading 2776.

- Bill 116—Election Amendment Act—J. R. Breithaupt**
First reading 2398. On second reading 3023.
- Bill 117—Landlord and Tenant Amendment Act—B. Wildman**
First reading 2588.
- Bill 118—Condominium Amendment Act—B. Wildman**
First reading 2588.
- Bill 121—Family Day Act—J. Williams**
First reading 2752.
- Bill 125—Program Cost Disclosure Act—R. Van Horne**
First reading 2937.
- Bill 126—Labour Relations Amendment Act—J. Williams**
First reading 3021.

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Bill Pr1—Township of Tay Act—G. E. Smith

First reading 1212. Second reading 1867. Third reading 1867. Royal assent 2296.

Bill Pr2—Township of Dover Act—J. McGuigan

First reading 1697. Second reading 2280. Third reading 2280. Royal assent 2296.

Bill Pr4—County of Peterborough Act—J. Turner

First reading 1697. Second reading 2830. Third reading 2830. Royal assent 3141.

Bill Pr5—Village of Port McNicoll Act—G. E. Smith

First reading 1697. Second reading 2315. Third reading 2315. Royal assent 2472.

Bill Pr7—City of Hamilton Act—I. Deans

First reading 1212.

Bill Pr8—City of Burlington Act—J. Reed

First reading 1212. Second reading 2121. Third reading 2121. Royal assent 2296.

Bill Pr9—City of Sault Ste. Marie Act—J. Lane

First reading 1697. Second reading 3022. Third reading 3022. Royal assent 3141.

Bill Pr10—City of London Act—G. Walker

First reading 1212. Second reading 2830. Third reading 2830. Royal assent 3141.

Bill Pr11—City of Windsor Act—B. Newman

First reading 1212. Second reading 2830. Third reading 2830. Royal assent 3141.

Bill Pr12—Township of Casgrain Act—J. Lane

First reading 1697. Second reading 2122. Third reading 2122. Royal assent 2296.

Bill Pr13—Sudbury YWCA Act—M. C. Germa

First reading 1635.

Bill Pr14—City of Ottawa Act—A. J. Roy

First reading 1697. Second reading 2315. Third reading 2315. Royal assent 2472.

Bill Pr15—City of Ottawa Act—A. J. Roy

First reading 1212.

Bill Pr16—County of Middlesex Act—R. G. Eaton

First reading 1212. (See page 2053)

Bill Pr17—City of Kitchener Act—J. R. Breithaupt

First reading 1212. Second reading 2122. Third reading 2122. Royal assent 2296.

- Bill Pr18—City of Toronto Act—D. Rotenberg**
First reading 1697. Second reading 2830. Third reading 2830. Royal assent 3141.
- Bill Pr19—Circle R. Boys Ranch Act—G. Taylor**
First reading 1212. Second reading 1867. Third reading 1867. Royal assent 2296.
- Bill Pr20—Township of Georgina Act—W. Hodgson**
First reading 1212. Second reading 2830. Third reading 2830. Royal assent 3141.
- Bill Pr21—Fuller-Austin of Canada Limited Act—B. McCaffrey**
First reading 1212. Second reading 1867. Third reading 1867. Royal assent 2296.
- Bill Pr22—Borough of Etobicoke Act—N. G. Leluk**
First reading 1212. Second reading 1867. Third reading 1867. Royal assent 2296.
- Bill Pr23—Matol Holdings Limited Act—B. McCaffrey**
First reading 1212. Second reading 1867. Third reading 1867. Royal assent 2296.
- Bill Pr24—Niagara Institute for International Studies Act—V. Kerrio**
First reading 1212. Second reading 1868. Third reading 1868. Royal assent 2296.
- Bill Pr25—City of Sarnia Act—P. Blundy**
First reading 1212. Second reading 2122. Third reading 2122. Royal assent 2296.
- Bill Pr27—City of Windsor Act—B. Newman**
First reading 1212. Second reading 2830. Third reading 2830. Royal assent 3141.
- Bill Pr28—City of Hamilton Act—I. Deans**
First reading 1212. Second reading 2280. Third reading 2280. Royal assent 2296.
- Bill Pr29—Township of East Zorra-Tavistock Act—R. G. Eaton**
First reading 1697. Second reading 2937. Third reading 2937. Royal assent 3141.
- Bill Pr30—City of Chatham Act—J. McGuigan**
First reading 1867. Second reading 2280. Third reading 2280. Royal assent 2296.
- Bill Pr31—Garnet Holdings Limited Act—J. Johnson**
First reading 1212. Second reading 1868. Third reading 1868. Royal assent 2296.
- Bill Pr32—Stanley Starr Limited Act—S. Cureatz**
First reading 1212. Second reading 1868. Third reading 1868. Royal assent 2296.
- Bill Pr33—Kedna Enterprises Limited Act—R. Mackenzie**
First reading 1212. Second reading 1868. Third reading 1868. Royal assent 2296.

Bill Pr34—City of Sarnia Act—P. Blundy

First reading 1212. Second reading 2122. Third reading 2122. Royal assent 2296.

**Bill Pr35—Shore and Horowitz Construction Company Limited Act
—S. B. Handleman**

First reading 1697. Second reading 2122. Third reading 2122. Royal assent 2296.

Bill Pr36—City of Thunder Bay Act—M. Hennessy

First reading 2752. Second reading 3022. Third reading 3022. Royal assent 3141.

Bill Pr37—Loubill Hobbies and Sports Limited Act—R. Mackenzie

First reading 2752.

Bill Pr38—Borough of Scarborough Act—B. McCaffrey

First reading 2752.

By Subjects

Abattoirs/slaughterhouses

Gaunt R920-1; W. Newman R920-1.

Abko Laboratories

McMurtry 421.

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Sweeney 2466; Timbrell 2466.

Academy of Medicine

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Accidents, motor vehicle

Baetz 2706-8, 2711; Breithaupt 2709-10; M. Campbell 2710; Foulds 2708; Leluk S734; McMurtry 1519; Nixon 2708; Snow 1212; Timbrell S734-5; Young 1489-95.

Accidents, occupational

Deans 2581; Germa 2032-4; Lupusella 2034-5; McMurtry 2033-5; Stephenson 2581, 2935, 3016; Young 2935.

Accountants/auditors

Armstrong R411; Davison G522-5; Makarchuk G523; Reid G525-6; F.N. Scott G522-5, G529-30.

Acid spills (*see* Chemical spillage/leakage)

Addicts/addiction, drug (*see* Drug abuse/addiction)

Administration of justice (*see* Justice, administration of)

Administrative services, government

Hall R75; MacBeth 1110-2; Riggs R75; Stong 1109-12.

Adolescents (*see* Children, adolescent)

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Adult education centres

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Adult entertainment parlours (*see* Sex shops)

Advertising, alcoholic beverages

Baetz 2388-9; Conway 2389; Foulds 150; Grossman 2389; Handleman 149-50; Makarchuk 2389; Nixon 149; Sweeney 150.

Advertising, fraudulent/misleading

Grossman 1746; Philip 1746.

Advertising/publicity

C. Bennett 2043-5, R589; Eakins 2043; Kerrio R588-9; Lewis 2043-4; B. Newman 2044; Reid 2044-5.

Advertising/publicity, government

C. Bennett 817-9, R692; Cassidy 817; Dick G21; Grossman 2351-4; MacBeth 842, 847-8; O'Neil R692; Peterson G21; Roy 845-6, 2350-4; Ruston 986; Stong 842.

Advisory services, Government Services

Davison G312; Hall G311; McCague G311; Ruston G311-2; Thatcher G311-2.

Affidavits

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Affirmative action program (*see* Women crown employees)

Age, drinking

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Age, retirement

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Aged, health care

McKessock S858-9; Norton S405; Timbrell S858-9.

Aged, homes for

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S508-9; Norton 1135, S423-4, S495-7,
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Aged, youth help for (*see* Youth chorecore services)

Aged/senior citizens

Ashe 1954-5; Baetz 1958-9; Bryden 1956-7,
R138-9; M. Campbell 425, S409-10, S435,
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G118-9.

Agricultural implements (*see* Farm machinery/vehicles)

Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Administration (*see* ARDA program)

Agricultural representatives

W. Newman R796, R947; Riddell R947;
Wildman R795.

Agriculture (*see* Farming)

Agriculture ministry personnel

Bounsall R958-9; W. Newman R958-9.

Agrominiums

W. Newman R767-8; Riddell R760-1.

Air carriers, regional

Bernier S1066-7; Reid S1066-7; Snow
2649-50.

Air quality/management

G.A. Kerr R968.

Air services

Snow 2649-50.

Aircraft, STOL/VTOL

Bryden 1148-50; Snow 1153.

Airport, Pickering

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Thomson S597.

Children's aid societies

Birch 2927; M. Campbell 634-5, S569; Cooke 2042-3, 3145, S589-90, S596; Lewis 143, 2926-7; J.K. Macdonald S595; Mackenzie 514; Makarchuk 2927; McClellan 516, 635, 2927, S416-9, S433-4, S594, S611; G.I. Miller 1279; Norton 516, 634-5, 1062-3, 1279, 2042-3, 3145, S430-4, S592-4, S596, S611; Roy 2927; S. Smith 2042; Stephenson 143-4, 514; G. Taylor 1062.

Children's centres, disturbed

Barnes S573-4; M. Campbell S435, S570-4, S578-9; Chamberlain S573-4; Norton S435, S570-4, S578-9; Thomson S571-2.

Children's group homes

Barnes S574-7; Bryden 650; M. Campbell 70-1, 644, S412, S569-70, S574-6; Cannon S576; Chamberlain S576; Cooke S575-7; Eakins 2269; McClellan S5, S417; Norton 71, 2268-9, S429; S. Smith 2268-9; Thomson S576-7, S617-8.

Children's institutions

B. Charlton G310; Davison G310; McCague G309-10; Thatcher G310-1.

Children's maintenance/orders

Bounsall 2317-9; McMurtry 2319.

Children's rights/law

Bryden 1392-3; M. Campbell 886; Cooke S590; Gigantes 1393; Lawlor 885, 914, 1391; McClellan 2290-2; McMurtry 421, 887, 914, 1391-4, 2291-2; Norton 3003, S593; Reid 886-7; Roy 885-6, 1391-2; Stong 884-5.

Children's services (*see* Child care/welfare)

Chimneys (*see* Smokestacks/chimneys)

Chlorine

G.A. Kerr R1093; Makarchuk R1093; Riddell R1094; Sharpe R1094.

Chloroform

Gaunt 1454; G.A. Kerr 1454-5; Makarchuk 1454; O'Neil 1455.

Chorecore (*see* Youth chorecore services)

Cigarette smoking (*see* Smoking, tobacco)

Citizen advice centres (*see* Information services, community/social services)

Citizen band radios (*see* Radio, citizen band)

Citizens' inquiry branch (*see* Information services, government)

Citizenship

Ashe 2805; Breithaupt 2795-6, 3023; Bryden 3031; Conway 2802-5, 2807-8, 3029-30; Deans 2800-2; Duksza 2807; Epp 2790-3, 2809-10; Grande S967; McClellan 2796-8; McPhee S966-7; Reid 2808-9; Roy 2798-800; S. Smith 2805-7; Swart 2793-5; G. Taylor 3028; Warner 2810, 3026.

Civic centres

Bernier 1694; Wildman 1694.

Civil rights

Lewis 1849-50.

Civil servants, senior

McMurtry 1818; Nixon 1818.

Civil servants/crown employees

Auld 639, 699-702, 876-7, 1439, 1685, 2297, G436-7, G476-7; Blundy 1230; Breithaupt 699, 877, 1017; Bryden 2297, G447-8; Cassidy 1213-5; Cunningham G802-3; Davidson 1228; Deans G476-7; Foley G802-3; Kennedy 272, 1224-5, 1230-1; Kerrio 1227-8; Mackenzie 638-9, 877; B. Newman 1229; Nixon 638; Norton 1017-8; Pope 1228-9; Snow G803; Stong 1225; Warner 1225-6; J. Williams 1226-7.

Civil servants' political activity

Auld G458-9, G475; B. Charlton G458-9, G475.

Civil Service Association (*see* Public Service Employees' Union)

Civil Service Commission

Auld G433-4, G436-7, G451-2, G469; Bryden G445-6, G451-2; S.W. Clarkson G468; Hall G469.

Class action, legal

Bryden 2153, R994; G.A. Kerr R994-5; Lawlor 523-4.

Classification, films (*see* Censorship, films/videotapes)

Clinics (*see* Health/medical facilities)

Clinics, animal (*see* Veterinarians/services)

Clinics, legal aid (*see* Legal aid/clinics)

Clubs, social

Grande S870.

Co-operatives

Bryden 200; G.I. Miller R856-7; W. Newman R856-7.

Coal/lignite

Cunningham 1748; Foulds 1747, R330-1, R1159; D.J. Gordon R230-1, R235; Haggerty R992; G.A. Kerr R992; F.S. Miller 1373, 1747-8, R1159; Pope R230-1, R235; Reynolds R1159; Samis 1743; J.A. Taylor 1743, R230-1, R235, R330-1.

Collection agency, Government Services

B. Charlton G332; Davison G331-2; Ruston G332-3; Strauss G331-2.

Collective bargaining

Armstrong R416; Blundy 1173; Bounsall 1167-9, 1179-80, 1182-3, 1218-9; Cassidy 802, 1213-5, 1223-4; B. Charlton 1175-6, 1186-7; Davidson 1176-7; Deans 640-1; Duzsza 3099; Eaton 1172-3; Haggerty 1130-1; Kerrio 635, 1174-5; Mackenzie 642, 1170-2, 1179-81, 1220-1; Mancini 1169-70, 1181-2, 1220; O'Neil 639-40, 1167, 1178-81, 1217-8, 1557; Pope 1173-4, 1185-6, 1213-7; Roy 641-2; S. Smith 1184-5; Stephenson 12, 635, 642-3, 1130-1, 1177-8, 1180, 1183-4, 1557, 3099; G. Taylor 1219-20; J. Williams 1221-2.

College governors/boards (*see* CAAT governors/boards/councils)

Colleges (*see* Universities/colleges)

Colleges of agriculture (*see* Schools, agriculture)

Colleges of applied arts and technology

Bounsall S280-1, S286, S370-3; Grande S379-80; Mecredy S380; Parrott S283, S285, S286-7, S313, S349-50, S371; Philip S376-9; Sweeney S306, S350; Van Horne S285; Warner S291, S294, S349-50; B.A. Wilson S313.

Colleges of art (*see* Schools, art)

Colleges/schools of nursing (*see* Schools, nursing)

Comay committee, Planning Act

Breagh R21; Davis 260; Rhodes 57, R6, R18-9; S. Smith 260.

Commission, citizen complaints against police

MacBeth 2381-2.

Commission, education/relations

Gigantes S189-90; Van Horne S175, S180, S190-1; T.L. Wells S175, S180, S189-91.

Commission, farm income

Hall 1962-3.

Commission, hydro planning

J.A. Taylor R245-6; Wildman R244-6.

Commission, industrial inquiry

Bounsall 1167-9; B. Charlton 1175-6; Eaton 1173; Mancini 1169-70; O'Neil 1178-81; Stephenson 1178.

Commission, languages of instruction

Gigantes S45; Roy S39-47, S43; T.L. Wells S41-7.

Commission, Metro Toronto

M. Campbell 261-2; Cunningham 262; Davis 258-62; Deans 261; McCaffrey 798; McKeough 798, 1974, 2379-80; McMurtry 1799-800; S. Smith 260; Warner 1799-800, 1974.

Commission, North Pickering project

Hall R69-70; Rhodes 347, R69-70; Stong 347.

SUBJECTS – *Continued*

Commission, northern development
(*see* Hartt commission, northern development) (*see* Inquiry, Reed Paper)

Commission, Ottawa regional government

Gigantes S223; T.L. Wells S223.

Commission, pension plans

Grossman 2609; Peterson 2609-10.

Commission, private member's role
(*see* Commission on Legislature)

Commission, public utilities (*see* Public utilities commissions)

Commission, violence on television/movies

Bryden 3144; McMurtry 2029-32, 3144; Nixon 2028-32.

Commission on Legislature

Bounsall 2522; M. Campbell 2507; Gaunt 2520; MacBeth 2280; Maeck 2516; Makarchuk 2530; Martel 2511; Rhodes 2526; Sargent 2527.

Commissions, re

Foulds 1844-5; Lewis 1848-9; McMurtry 1843-7, 2029-32; Nixon 2028-32; Roy 1843, 1848; Sargent 1846.

Commissions review (*see* Boards/commissions review)

Committee, appointments

Davis G540-1; MacDonald G540-1.

Committee, company law

Welch 723.

Committee, consumer affairs

McKeough G19-20; Stevenson G19-20.

Committee, government productivity

McKeough G23-4; Nixon G22-3.

Committee, highway safety

Gilbert G835-6; Mackenzie G835-7; Snow G835-7; Welch 1316; Young 1489.

Committee, Hydro nuclear power

Welch 2194.

Committee, Inco and Falconbridge layoffs

Breithaupt 1748-50; Davis 2739-44; Deans 1750-1; Handleman 2279; Laughren 2743; Lewis 1749, 2742; Martel 1752-4; F.S. Miller 1751; S. Smith 1751-2, 2738, 2741; Welch 1748, 1754.

Committee, land division/severances

Cureatz 1961-2, 1969-70; Drea 1971; Germa 1967-8; Makarchuk 1963-5; McKessock 1968-9; Riddell 1966-7; G. Taylor 1965-6; Wildman 1971.

Committee, medical review

Reid 3044.

Committee, multiculturalism

Grande S71-2; T.L. Wells S71-2.

Committee, Ombudsman

Davison G589, G603-4, G614; Hall G608; McCaffrey G618-9; J.A. Mills G620; Reid G614; Welch 723; Wildman G620.

Committee, public accounts, re

Hall G512; Handleman 3016; Peterson 1140; Reid 1137-8, 3017, 3044.

Committee, resources development

Welch 723.

Committee, student loans/grants

Bounsall S281; Parrott S287-9, S320; Sweeney S308.

Committee, Toronto Island Airport

M. Campbell G713-4; Gilbert G714; G.H. Johnston G713-4; Snow G713-4.

Committee members/substitution, select

Welch 75, 723, 887, 1748, 2195, 3020.

Committee members/substitution, standing

Welch 73-4, 723, 745, 801, 1867, 3020-1.

Committee procedures

Sweeney S306-7.

Committee rooms, legislative

M. Campbell 2508-9; Maeck 2517, 2520; Martel 2513.

**Committees, adjustment (*see*
Committee, land division/
severances)**

Committees, children's services

Birch S4-7; M. Campbell 230, 644, S412,
S561; McClellan 229-30, 647, 652, S4-7;
Norton 223-4, 230-1, 651-2, S406; Thomson
S560-1.

Committees, select, re

Conway S660; Timbrell S660-1.

**Committees, select/standing,
members (*see* Committee members/
substitution, select) (*see* Committee
members/substitution, standing)**

Committees, standing, re

Deans 1049, 3021; Roy 2180; Welch 801,
1049, 3020.

**Common-law relationships (*see*
Marriages, common-law)**

**Commonwealth Parliamentary
Association**

Hall G512; Welch G514.

Communications/services

Bernier S1106; Bolan S1106; Cunningham
G662; LeNeveu S1091-2; McCague
G339-40; Reid 476-7, S1091-2; Ruston
G339-40; Snow G658-9.

Community centres

Belfry S998; Bryden S999; Kerrio S997-9;
Van Horne S999-1000; Welch S997-1000.

**Community colleges (*see* Colleges of
applied arts and technology)**

**Community pastures (*see* Pastures,
community)**

Community planning/programs

Breaugh R12-7; Farrow R10; Hall R3-12,
R70-81; G.I. Miller R48; Pope R26-9;
Rhodes R3-29, R48; Riggs R70-80; Wronski
R10.

Community resource centres

Davidson J72-4; Drea J68-74, J76-7, J80-2;
Sweeney J80-2; Ziemba J67-8, J74, J76-7.

Commuters/services

Cunningham G749-51; Davison G740-5;
McNab G740-5; Snow 341, 433, G749-51;
Wildman 341, 433.

Compensation, crime victims

Lawlor 2327; McMurtry 2326; Stong 2326.

Compensation, flood victims

McKeough G280-1; Warner G280-1.

Compensation, hydro lines

D.J. Gordon R284; Johnson R283-4; J.A.
Taylor R284.

Compensation, vendors

Blundy 365; Makarchuk 367; Scrivener 364,
377.

**Compensation, workers (*see*
Workmen's compensation/board)**

Computers

Algar J36, J40; Auld G453-4; L. Belanger
G348-9, G352-3; Bradley J36; B. Charlton
G346-7, G352-4; Conway 2664, S656-8;
Davidson J40; Dombek J37; Drea J36, J41;
Grande S882; Hall G349, G352-3; McCague
2664, G348, G352-3; Nixon G347-9; Overton
S53-4; Ruston G354; S. Smith G453-4;
Sweeney S53-4; Thatcher G346-7, G349,
G352-3; Tieman S882; Timbrell S656-8;
T.L. Wells S54.

Conciliation/mediation

Bounsall R417-8, R420-1; Mackenzie
R412-9, R417-9; O'Neil R414; Pathe
R412-20, R417-20; Stephenson R369-70,
R414.

**Condominium corporations/
directors**

Grossman 2382-3.

**Condominiums (*see* Housing,
condominium)**

Confederation

Cassidy 93; Davis 785; Grossman 3135;
Lewis 3118-9; Roy 3105-11.

Conference, Destiny Canada

Bryden 3144; Davis 1440; McKeough 3144.

Conferences, Justice Secretariat

Lawlor J143-5; MacBeth J143; McConney
J144; Sinclair J143.

SUBJECTS – *Continued*

Conferences, Premiers'

Davis 785-6.

Conservation

Bounsall R264; D.J. Gordon R264; J.A. Taylor R264-5.

Conservation authorities

F.S. Miller R1210-1; G.I. Miller R1210-1.

Constituency offices/assistants

Breithaupt G515-6; Cassidy G490-2; R.J. Fleming G515; Germa G515-6; Grossman 3129; MacDonald G497-8; Mancini G494; Sterling G501-2; G. Walker G516; Welch G493-4.

Construction, educational facilities

Van Horne 2391; T.L. Wells 2391, 3102.

Construction, highways/roads

Gilbert G860; Haggerty G858-60; Snow G858-60, G889-90; Ziemba G889-90.

Construction, hospital

Backley S848, S852; Bain S845-8; Dukszta S845-8; Timbrell S852; Van Horne S852.

Construction/costs

B. Charlton G287, G296-8; Davison G297-8; McCague G295-6, G296-8; McGuigan G294-6; Thatcher G287-8, G295.

Construction equipment/materials

Ashe 1399, 1644-5, 3058-60; Epp 1645; Swart 1397, 1642-4.

Construction industry

Blundy 1173; Bounsall 1167-9, 1179-80, 1182-3; Cassidy 95; B. Charlton 1175-6, 1186-7; Davidson 1176-7; Deans 640-1, 1556-7; Eaton 1172-3; Kerrio 1174-5; Mackenzie 642, 1170-2, 1179-81; Mancini 1169-70, 1181-2; O'Neil 639-40, 1167, 1178-81; Pope 1173-4, 1185-6; Roy 641-2; S. Smith 80, 1184-5; Stephenson 12, 642-3, 1177-8, 1180, 1183-4, 1556-7.

Consultants/services

Auld 2778-9, G480; Bryden 2778, G480; M. Campbell 2395, 3099-100; B. Charlton G350, G480; Hall G349-50; Lewis 3100; McClellan 3100; Nixon G349-50; Norton 2395, 3099-100; Thatcher G349-51.

Consumer counselling/information

Blundy 2332; Grossman 2346.

Consumer protection

Blundy 1315-6, 2331-4; Davison 2334-40, 2345-6, 2874-6; Grossman 1315-6, 2327-31, 2875-7; Maloney G607; Warner 2373, 3075, G607.

Containers, returnable/ non-returnable

Bounsall 2279; Bryden 2278; Gaunt 151, 2279; G.A. Kerr 151, 707-9, 2278-9; Roy 151.

Contractors, sub-trade

Breaugh R67; McDonald R67.

Contracts, government

Auld G472-4; B. Charlton G230-1, G233-4, G296, G471-4; G.A. Kerr 1745; McCague G227, G232, G296; G.I. Miller 1745; Nixon G233-4; Thatcher G233-4.

Contracts, highways/roads

G.E. Smith 1943-4; Snow 1944.

Contracts, Hydro

Cassidy 148-9, 229, 270-1, 345, 508, 595; Davis 228-9, 590-6; Deans 594-6; Lewis 1452, 1521-2; MacBeth 344; MacDonald 508; McMurtry 270-1, 592, 626; Nixon 228, 236, 507-8, 591-2; Reid 596; Roy 148, 344, 592-4, 596-7, 602; S. Smith 229, 508, 590-1, 593-5, 626, 1452, 1522, 1551-2; J.A. Taylor 148-9, 1452, 1521-3, 1551-2.

Contracts, union

Lewis 143; Mackenzie 144; Stephenson 143-4.

Convention centres (*see* Trade/ convention centres)

Coroners/inquests

Birch S7; Lupusella 1115, 1285-7, 1289; MacBeth 806, 1118, 1287-9; McClellan S7.

Corporations

Grossman 2599-602, 2603, 2834; Lawlor 2601-2; Young 2598-601, 2603; Ziemba 2834.

Corporations, foreign control (*see* Industries, foreign/control)

Corporations, multi-national

C. Bennett R584, R621-4; Laughren S1048-9; Makarchuk G368-9; Martel R621-3; Wildman R563-4, R584; L.R. Wilson R623.

Correctional institutions

Bradley J4-9, J121; Davidson J9; Drea 1518, 1530, 2181, 2393, 2818, 3061-3, J3-4, J19-28, J103-7, J121-2; Lawlor J105-6, J121; Maloney G570-2; S. Smith 2818; G. Taylor 3067-8; Wildman 2393; Worton 1530, G570-2; Ziemba J66.

Correctional officers

Bradley J8, J52-3, J88-9, J117; M. Campbell J54; Cureatz J51; Daniels J117-8; Davidson 1861, J54; de Domenico J88-9; Drea 1280-1, 1860-2, J18, J51-5, J62-3, J88-9, J118-21, J127; Eaton 1280; Hughes J52-3; Lupusella J55; Maloney G571; G.I. Miller J62-3; Reed 1860-2; S. Smith 1281; Worton G571; Ziemba J66.

Correctional resource centres (*see* Halfway houses)

Correspondence courses (*see* Schools/courses, correspondence)

Council, French language school

Gigantes S33-5; T.L. Wells S33-5.

Council of Regents (*see* CAAT governors/boards/councils)

Counselling services, career

Warner S291, S296-7.

Counselling services, school

T.L. Wells S260-2.

County/township affairs

Makarchuk G273-4; Nixon 872, G275.

Court case-loads

Lawlor 1612-4; McMurtry 1595-6; Roy 1605.

Court facilities (*see* Courthouses/court facilities)

Court reporters/transcripts

Germa 1293; MacBeth 1293.

Court services, French language (*see* Bilingual services, government/courts)

Courthouses/court facilities

Bradley 2292-5; Drea J65; Foulds 1863, 2016, 2854, 2995-6; Gigantes 864; Lawlor 2284-6; McCague 1695, 1863, 2016, 2854, 2996; McMurtry 863-4, 1695, 2101-4,

2282-4, 2288-9, 2295-6; Roy 863-4, 1608-9, 2101-3, 2281, 2283-4; Ruston G322-3; Stong 1695, 2287, 2289-90; Thatcher G322-3; Warner 2103; Ziemba J65.

Courts

Lawlor 1402, 1637; McMurtry 1136-7, 1637.

Courts, administration of

Lawlor 2020, 2284-6; MacBeth J154-5; McClellan 2290; McMurtry 1833, 2020, 2065, 2287-9; Ruston J154; Sargent 1833; Stong 2286-7, 2289-90.

Courts, appeal

Lawlor 2321; McMurtry 2322.

Courts, class action (*see* Class action, legal)

Courts, family, unified

M. Campbell 29-30; Grossman 27, 33-5; Lawlor 28-9; McMurtry 9-10, 2085; Renwick 30-2; Roy 32-3; S. Smith 27-8.

Courts, family/juvenile

M. Campbell 2085; McMurtry 2085.

Courts, provincial/county/district

Lawlor 1422-4, 2322-3, 2325-6; McMurtry 1424, 2322-3, 2325-6; Roy 1421-2.

Courts, small claims

Bryden 1638; Lawlor 1429-32, 1638-41; McMurtry 1136, 1432-3, 1638-9, 1641; Roy 1426-9; Sterling 1639.

Courts, supreme/high

Foulds 2316-7; Lawlor 2322; McMurtry 2316-7, 2322.

Courts, surrogate

M. Campbell 883; Lawlor 883, 1396; McMurtry 883-4, 1396; Stong 883.

Courts, traffic

McMurtry 1597.

Cow-calf program (*see* Farming, beef)

Creameries

McKeough G268-70; G.I. Miller G268-70.

Credit/controls

Davison 2626; Grossman 3060.

SUBJECTS – *Continued*

Credit rating

McKeough 2660-1.

Credit unions

Grossman 2459, 2632, 2635; Lawlor 2632; G. Taylor 2635.

Creditors

Philip G691; Shoniker G691.

Crime, organized

Bryden 270, 1586-7; di Santo 233-4; Lawlor 1069; Lupusella 829, 1070, 1571-3, 1582-3; MacBeth 804, 837, 848, 1069-71, 1570-1, 1573, 1577-86, 2666; Makarchuk G391; McMurtry 233-4, 270; Nixon 1574-6; Reid 234, 1580-1; Roy 846-7, 849-50; Samis 1576; Scrivener G391; Stong 1568, 1577, 1583-4, 2666; Warner 1574, 1584-5; Weiers G391-2.

Crime/criminals

Stong 808.

Crime prevention

MacBeth 807-8, 832; Stong 809.

Crime victims

McKessock 2319-21; McMurtry 2320-1.

Criminal charges

Gaunt 1862; Germa 2032-4; Lawlor J139; Lewis 715-6; Lupusella 2034-5; McClellan 716; McMurtry 1862, 2033-5, 2047-9, 2068, 2090-2, 2303-4; Nixon 2048; Roy 2089-90; S. Smith 2047-8, 2305-6; Stong 2068; Timbrell 715-6.

Criminology/centre

Bradley J34-6; Drea J36; Thompson J34-5.

Crisis intervention/centre, correctional

Bradley J89-91; Drea J89-91.

Crowd handling

MacBeth 1356-7; Warner 1356-7.

Crown attorneys

M. Campbell 1938-9, 2085-8; Lawlor 2065, 2084-5; McMurtry 1938-9, 1941-2, 2065, 2074-7, 2084-90; Roy 2088-90; S. Smith 1938; Stong 1941-2, 2068, 2073-6.

Crown corporations/agencies

Germa 1139, 2689-90, 2692-3; Makarchuk 1141, 2690-1; Nixon 2691; Peterson 1140; Reid 1137, 2690-3.

Crown employees (*see* Civil servants/crown employees)

Crown land

Gray G317; McCague G317; McGinn R1176; McKessock G317; F.S. Miller R1175-6; Pope R1175-7.

Cultural affairs

Grande S869-74; Kerrio S866-8; Welch S874-7.

Culture and Recreation Ministry personnel

Grande S882, S891; R.D. Johnston S882; Welch S891, S925.

Curriculum

Doris S100; Gigantes S27-8, S115-8; Grande S57-64; Kerrio S118; Parr S353-4; Parrott S353; Storey S97-8, S104-5, S122; Sweeney S96-101, S103-11, S353; Van Horne S19-20, S101-3, S120-1; D. Walker S122; T.L. Wells S15, S57-64, S70, S96-110, S117-23.

Custom Aggregate Co.

Mackenzie 428-9, 515; Stephenson 429, 514-5.

Dairies (*see* Milk/dairy processors/products)

Dams (*see* Reservoirs, water)

Data processing (*see* Computers)

Daycare/centres

Breaugh 1859; M. Campbell S568-9; Clarke R435-6; Cooke S254; Gigantes 1859-60, 1948, S597-606; Grande S253; Gregory 1451; Hennessy R437-8; McClellan 1452, 1948, R435-6, S606-9; Norton 1451-2, 1859-60, 1948, S403-4, S600-9; Stephenson R435; Van Horne S252-3; Warner 1261; T.L. Wells S252-4.

DDT (*see* Pesticides/herbicides)

Deaf/hard of hearing

Foulds S155-7; Gigantes S154-5; Gragg S157-8; Martel 152-3; O'Neil S152-4, S156; Stephenson 152-3; T.L. Wells S152-7, S154-5.

Debates re answers to oral questions

Cunningham 415; Mackenzie 135.

Debates re urgent public matters

Germa 1697; Lewis 1020.

Debentures, municipal

Ashe 1399, 1644-5; Epp 1645; Grande 1409; Snow 1409; Swart 1397-8, 1642-4.

Debt, provincial (*see* Provincial debt)

Decentralization, children's services

Norton 222-3.

Decentralization/centralization, government

J.G. Anderson S533-4; Cureatz 1265; Gaunt S532-3; Norton S532-3.

Dechlorane (*see* Mirex)

Deconcentration, government (*see* Decentralization/centralization, government)

Decor Metal Products

G.E. Smith 2662; Stephenson 2662.

Deeds/land titles

Bolan 1404; Lawlor 1402.

Degrees (*see* University courses/degrees)

Delivery service (*see* Parcel delivery services)

Demolition, building (*see* Building demolition)

Demonstrations (*see* Crowd handling)

Denison Mines

MacDonald 1199; Sargent 1198-9; J.A. Taylor 1199.

Dental care, children (*see* Children, dental care)

Dentist shortage (*see* Doctor/dentist shortage)

Dentists/service

Bernier S1089-90, S1103; MacBeth 1118; Reid S1089-90; Stong 1118; Wildman S1103.

Deposit Insurance Corporation

Grossman 2459, 2630; J. Williams 2629-30.

Depression (*see* Recession)

Deserted wives (*see* Wives, separated/deserted)

Design for Development: Northeastern Ontario

Davis 1447; Lewis 1447.

Designated areas OHAP

Breaugh R24; Rhodes R24.

Detention centres, adult

Bradley J49-50; Davidson 432, 518, J9-10, J18-9, J45, J63, J126-8; Drea 1737, 2541-2, 2584, J3-4, J17-9, J45-51, J60-7, J121-2, J126-8; Hughes J76-8; Kerrio J79; MacBeth 257-8, 430-I, 432, 518; McCague G323-4; G.I. Miller J59-63; Ruston G314-5, G323; Sweeney 430; G. Taylor 2584; Ziembra J66-7, J76-8.

Detention centres, juvenile

Davidson J9-10; Drea J17-9.

Deterrent fees, medical

Lewis 1552-3; Timbrell 1552-3.

Development, industrial/resource

C. Bennett 1381, R581, R662-3; Bolan G769-71, R662-3; Breaugh R179; Brunelle G779-80, G783; Cureatz 1264; Davis 1447-9; Eakins R647; Foulds 573; Garland R647; Hall R190; Laughren S1049-54; Lewis 1442-5, 1447; Makarchuk G148; Reid 1448; Rhodes R179-80, R190; Roy 1381; Samis 1998; S. Smith 1442-3; Wildman G777, R581; Wronski R179-80.

Development, northern

Bernier S1054; Laughren S1049-54; Wildman S1062-3, S1098-105.

Development, rural

Bounsall R864; Crown R864; G.I. Miller R874; W. Newman R863, R874.

Development Corporation, North Pickering

Ashe R175-6, R192-3; Breaugh R176-86; Grant R175-6, R178-9; Rhodes R175-95; Wronski R176-7.

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Development Corporation, Northern Ontario

C. Bennett R632-4; Lane R738-41; Martel 492-3, R632-4; Wildman 568.

Development Corporation, Ontario

C. Bennett R556, R727-9; Joyce R734-5; McKessock R727-9; J. Turner R745.

Development corporations, regional

C. Bennett R567, R578, R594-5, R730-46; Bolan R594-5; Wildman R730-5.

Developmental centres/schools (*see* Schools/centres, developmental)

Diabetics

Bradley 2052, G823-4; Gower G823-4; Stephenson 2052.

Dietitians/nutrition

Gigantes S769-70; Timbrell S770, S787.

Disabled persons (*see* Handicapped/disabled persons)

Disaster/relief

Aiken S1072; Bernier 470, S1071-2; Breithaupt G551; Davis 2183, 2460; di Santo 2183, G551-2; Epp G551; Foulds 571; Hall G553-4; Lupusella G552; McKeough G281, G550-2; Nixon G552-3; S. Smith 2183; Warner G281; Wildman G553, S1071-2.

Disclosure, government documents

Davis 510; Lawlor 523; S. Smith 509-10; Stephenson 3054-5; Van Horne 2937.

Disclosure, public/financial

Grossman 2267-8.

Discrimination

Davis 3082-3.

Discrimination, handicapped

B. Newman 13.

Discrimination, racial

M. Campbell 1363, S971-2; Davis 224-5; Grande S92-5, S871, S969; Kerrio S966; Lupusella 829; MacBeth 837, 845, 1331; S. Smith 224-5; Sweeney S95-6; Warner 1256, 1330-1; Welch S966, S969-70, S972-3; T.L. Wells S92-5; Ziemba 840.

Discrimination, sex

Baetz 3034-6; Bounsall S323-30; Bryden 3041-2, R422; M. Campbell 3036-7, J54,

S465-6; B. Charlton R423; Clarke R422; Drea J51-2; Earle R423, R431; Kerrio 3041; Martel 3032-4, 3042, S526-7; McClellan 3037-8; Norton 3038-40, S465-6, S526-7; Parr S330; Parrott S325; Poglitch S324-30; Stephenson R423-4, R429-30; Bryden R429.

Dissatisfaction, oral questions (*see* Debates re answers to oral questions)

District municipalities (*see* Regional/district municipalities)

Disturbed adults

Drea J118-9.

Divisions, House

11-2, 215, 1231-2, 1424, 1666, 1730, 1775, 1971-3, 2174-5, 2261, 2498-9, 3104, 3140.

Divorces/separations

McMurtry 1395; Norton S401-2; Roy 1394-6.

Doctor/dentist shortage

Bernier S1095; Conway S699-701; Laughren S1094-5; Pope S1095; Reid 1059-60; Suttie S699-700; Timbrell 1059-60, S700-1, S726-7.

Doctor-patient ratio

Laughren S1094-5.

Doctors

Backley S846-7; Conway 232, S793-4; Duszta S644-5, S846-9; Lewis 233; Martel 232; B. Newman 232; Nixon S851-2; Timbrell 232, 1193, S851-2.

Doctors, emigrating

Johnson 935; Kerrio 935; Reid 1059; Timbrell 935-6, 1059; Ziemba 935.

Doctors, foreign/immigrant

Timbrell 1193.

Dollar value/revaluation

Cassidy G62-3; Eakins R557; McIntyre G64; McKeough G62-3.

Don jail

Bradley 512-3, J5-6; Davidson J9; Drea 924-5, 1737, 2818, J12-6; Kerrio S915; MacBeth 512-4; S. Smith 2818; Welch S915; J. Williams J14-6; Ziemba 513.

Donations, political (*see* Political contributions)

Dow Chemical Co.

Bolan G771-2; Brunelle G780; Bryden 3144; Gaunt G781, R973; G.A. Kerr R986; Lawlor 2094; Lewis 2095; Mancini 2095; McMurtry 2094-7, 3144; Reid 2097; Roy 2097.

Drainage

Gaunt R850; McKessock R856; W. Newman R768, R842, R846-7, R850, R856; Riddell R761, R841-2; Spencer R842; Wildman R846-7.

Drake Personnel

Davison 2562-3; Grossman 2562-3.

Dredging

McMurtry 1828; Nixon 1827.

DREE program

Bernier S1105; Bolan S1105; Davis 1055; S. Smith 1054-5.

Drilling, oil/gas

Cleverdon R492; Haggerty R491-2; Hess R492; Stephenson R492.

Drivers, drinking/impaired

Bounsall G842-3, J152-3; Cunningham 2072-3; Gower G830; Jones 1511-3; Lane 1496; Lawlor 2070-2; MacBeth 1323-4, J152-3; McMurtry 2068-70, 2072; Nixon 1499-500; Philip G830; Sinclair J152-3; Snow G830, G842-3; Stong 1319-20, 2068-70; Young 1491-2.

Drivers, elderly

Warner G827.

Drivers, handicapped

Bradley G823-6; Gilbert G825; Gower G823-5; Mackenzie G833-5; Snow G824-8, G834-5.

Drivers, school bus

Snow G826.

Drivers, taxi (see Taxicabs/drivers)

Driving instructors/instruction

Bounsall G840-1; Lane 1495; Snow G840-1; Young 1490.

Driving record/demerit system

Bounsall G841-3; Epp G833; Gower G828-9; R.H. Humphries G828, G841; Philip G846; Snow G828-9, G833, G841-3, G846; Warner G828-9.

Drop-in centres (see Halfway houses)

Dropouts

Cooke S210, S260-2; Sweeney S109, S260-2, S264-8; Van Horne S203-4, S210, S260; T.L. Wells S109, S203-4, S210, S260, S264-8.

Drug abuse/addiction

Leluk 1380; McMurtry 1380; Swart 1380.

Drug benefit plan (see Drugs, prescription, free)

Drug education (see Education, alcohol/drug)

Drug program, school (see Education, alcohol/drug)

Drug trafficking

Reid 1575; Stong 1568.

Druggists (see Pharmacists)

Drugs, medical

Corder S776; Timbrell S623, S776, S789; Van Horne S776.

Drugs, prescription, free

M. Campbell S481-2; Norton S481-2.

Drugs-Parcost program

Timbrell S623.

Dumping/anti-dumping

C. Bennett R705; Makarchuk R705-6; McKeough G194-5; Peterson G194-5; Ziembra R704.

Duties (see Tariffs/duties)

Early learning (see Education, early learning)

Earthquakes (see Disaster/relief)

Economic growth

McKeough 5.

Economic planning (see Planning, economic)

Economic strategy (see Planning, economic)

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Edmonton commitment (*see* Loans/
grants, municipalities)

Education

Gigantes S23-30; Van Horne S19-23; T.L.
Wells S13-9, S30-5.

Education, adult

Grande S172; Noble S377-8; Parr S356;
Philip S377-9; Sweeney S356; Warner S291;
T.L. Wells S172-4.

Education, alcohol/drug

Conway S688-91; LeBlanc S689-91;
Timbrell S688-91; Van Horne S690-1.

Education, early learning

Grande S172; T.L. Wells S172-4.

Education, northern Ontario

Bernier S1077-9; Sweeney S1077-9;
Wildman S1078-180.

Education, post-secondary

Parr S344; Parrott S344, S355; Sweeney
S278, S344, S355; B.A. Wilson S355.

Education, pre-school (*see*

Education, early learning)

Education, prisoners

Cureatz J93-5; Daniels J92-3, J96-9;
Davidson J94-9; Drea J93-9; Philip J92-3;
Thompson J94.

Education, remedial

M. Campbell S449; Lewis S448-9;
McClellan S449-50; Norton S448-9.

Education, special

Baetz 2759-61; Bergman S134-8; Cooke
S136; Dunn S145-6; Elgie 2754-6; Foulds 75,
2546, 2757-9, S136-40, S151-2; Gigantes
2121, 2752-4, S143-5, S150-1; Kennedy
2765; Kerrio S131-2; Lewis 2545, 2763-5;
Martel S123-8, S134-5; McClellan S146-50;
Philip S130; Stong 802, 2761-3; Sweeney
S32-3, S128-30, S135-6; Van Horne 2756-7,
S22, S130-1, S136, S145-6; T.L. Wells
2545-6, S18, S126-40, S143-59, S211-2.

Education costs

Auld 1311; Baetz 2002; Bounsall S317,
S372-3; Foulds S152; Gigantes S27; Hay
S372-3; Parrott S313-7; Peterson 1528;
Sweeney S314-6; Van Horne 1210, 1311,
1528; Warner S316; Welch 1210; T.L. Wells
1528-9, S14, S152; B.A. Wilson S313-4.

Education Ministry personnel

Van Horne S108-9; T.L. Wells S108-9.

Education offices, regional

Sweeney 719-20; T.L. Wells 719-20.

Education program

Grande S247-9; T.L. Wells S249-50.

Education relations commission (*see* Commission, education/relations)

Educational Communications Authority

Grande S945-8, S951, S957-9; Ide S945,
S949-51, S958-60; Kerrio S867, S948-9;
Makarchuk 2224, 2420-1; McKessock S948,
S959-60; Storey S122, S122; Sweeney
S121-2; Van Horne S121, S123, S950-1; D.
Walker S122-3; Welch 2224-5, 2421, S955-9;
T.L. Wells S121-3.

Educational materials (*see* Textbooks/educational materials)

Educational resources allocation system

Van Horne S264, S268-9; T.L. Wells S264,
S268-9.

Edwardsburgh

C. Bennett R574-6, R580-1, R599; Brunelle
2395; Conway 2118, 2395, 2551-2; Davis
2118-9, 2551-3; Gray G241; McCague G241;
Sterling 2552-3, G241, R599; Wildman 2119,
R561-2, R580-1.

Egg marketing (*see* Marketing, poultry/eggs)

Elderly persons' centres (*see* Senior citizens' clubs/centres)

Election campaigns/costs (*see* Financing election campaigns) (*see* Political contributions)

Elections, municipal

Ashe 1398, 1882, 2122-7, 2135, 2141-5,
2726-9, 2790, 2805, 2895-910; Blundy
1902-3, 2897, 2902; Bounsall 1907-8; Bradley
1908-12, 2903-5; Breithaupt 2135, 2725-6,
2790, 2795-6, 2906-7; Bryden 2721-2; M.
Campbell 1906-7; B. Charlton 1900-2;
Conway 2720-1, 2802-5, 2807-8; Deans
2800-2; Duktzta 2807; Epp 2141, 2716-7,
2787-93, 2809-10; Foulds 2725; Gregory
2719-20; Haggerty 1913-5; Hennessy 1892;

Laughren 1920-1; Lewis 1923; Mancini 2722; McClellan 2796-8; McKeough 505-7, 1623; G.I. Miller 1912-3; B. Newman 1917-20, 2906; Nixon 2902; Reid 2808-9; Roy 1921-3, 2722-5, 2798-800; Ruston 1899-900, 2141; Samis 1915-7; S. Smith 2805-7; Swart 1397, 1883-92, 2134-41, 2144-5, 2717-9, 2789, 2793-5, 2895-901, 2903-11; Warner 1903-6, 2810.

Elections/by-elections

Breithaupt 2398, 3023-5; Bryden 3030-2; Conway 3028-30; Cureatz 3032; G. Taylor 3027-8; Warner 3025-7.

Electric utilities (*see* Public utilities commissions)

Electrical wiring

Blundy 2334, 2824; Davis 2856-7; Davison 2052; Grossman 2052-3, 2347, 2555-9, 2588-9, 2824, 2886-8, 3087-8; J.A. Taylor 2823, R313-4; Warner 2052, 2374, 2554-8, 2823, 2856-7, 2886-7, R313-4.

Electrification (*see* Hydro, northern)

Electronic surveillance

Foulds 1816-7, 1842-3; MacBeth 1578; McMurtry 1814, 1816-8, 1840-3; Reid 1544; Roy 1813-6, 1841; Sargent 1840-2; S. Smith 1938.

Elevators/lifts

McCague 2375; Reid 2375.

Elliot Lake

Bolan 3011; Gaunt R986; Germa 1032; G.A. Kerr R986; Rhodes 3011-2; Stephenson 1026; Wildman 3011.

Embassy Management Ltd.

B. Charlton 2664-5, 2731-2, G230-2, G233-4, G296, G326-7; McCague 2665, 2732, G232, G296, G326-7; Nixon G233-4; Thatcher G233-4, G327.

Emergency/first aid services

B. Charlton G346; Haggerty 869-70; Nixon G346; Strauss G346; Thatcher G346.

Employment

Cassidy G171-3; B. Charlton R401; Mackenzie R402; McKeough 5, G171-3; Stephenson R401.

Employment, convicts

Bradley J5, J7, J87; Davidson J11, J22-3, J99, J127-8; Drea 2393, J19-25, J22-5, J87, J99, J127-8; Wildman 2393.

Employment, ex-convicts

Daniels J115-6; Thompson J115; J. Williams J115-6.

Employment, handicapped

B. Newman 13.

Employment, northern Ontario

Bernier S1054; Kinley R401-2; Laughren 113, R538-9, S1046; Stephenson R538-9.

Employment, summer/student (*see* Employment, youth)

Employment, youth

Bounsall 284-7, 318-20, 330-1; Breithaupt 312-4; Bryden 282, 423; M. Campbell 423-5; Cassidy 94-5, 288-96, 313-7, 321-2, 330-1, 355, 357-8, 363-4; B. Charlton 251; Cooke 273; Gaunt 252, 312, 325-6; Germa 353-5; Haggerty R522-3; Hennessy 251, 330; Jones 249, 298-9, 305-10, 313-24, 326-9, 331-2, 352-64; MacDonald 312-5; Mackenzie 274-5; Makarchuk 278-9, 324, 326-7; Mancini 275-6; McClellan 276-7; McGuigan 287-8; McKeough 5-6; McKessock 320, 352; B. Newman 320-1; Nixon 273-4, 312, 328; Norton 423-5; Peterson 249-51, 316, 329-30, 360-3; Renwick 314, 317-8, 355-60, 362-4; S. Smith 423; Stephenson R522-3; Stokes 277-8, 312; G. Walker 362-3; Warner 279-81, 322-3, 329, 352, S295; Welch 312; J. Williams 296-8.

Employment programs

C. Bennett 1131; Bolan 633; Bryden 282-4; Cassidy 83-4, 790; Davis 60-1, 633-4, 790, 859-60, 2654-6; Deans 61; Grossman 3130, 3133; Haggerty 1281; Lewis 789-90, 1281, 2655, 2925; Mancini 2925; Martel 1131; McClellan 276-7; McKeough 61-2, 1013; F.S. Miller R1210; G.I. Miller R1210; W. Newman R766; Peterson 1013, 3125; Riddell R758; Sargent 2549, 2655; S. Smith 60-1, 76, 789, 859-60, 2654, 2924-6; Stephenson 2924-6; Wildman 634.

Employment standards/branch

Bounsall R535; Bryden R534-5; J.R. Scott R534; Stephenson R534-5.

Employment termination/notice

Davis 2543-4; Haggerty R521-2; Lewis 2658; O'Neil 1457; S. Smith 2543, 2579; Stephenson 2579, 2658, R524.

Energy, nuclear/atomic

Bryden 1475-6; Conway 999; Davey S367-8; Davis 1018-9; G.A. Kerr 1471-3; Kerrio 1479; MacDonald 1019, 1469-71, 1479-80; Parrott S367-8; Reed 1473-5, 2583; Sargent 1018; S. Smith 1686-7, 2583; Sweeney

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S367-8; J.A. Taylor 1476-9, 1686-7, 2583, 2816-7.

Energy, solar/wind

Ashe 2775-6; Blundy 2773-4; Bounsall 2774-5; Cassidy 95; Eaton R290, R292-6; Gaunt R940; D.J. Gordon R228-9; Gregory 2771-3; Higgin R241-3, R291, R330; Jones 2766-8, 2768-9, 2776; Kerrio 2776; MacDonald 371; Makarchuk 366-7; McKessock R941; W. Newman R941, R948-9, R948; Peterson 1789; Reed R165-6, R165, R292; Rennie R942; Rhodes R165-6; Riggs R166; Samis 2769-71; Scrivener 376, 1789; S. Smith 81-2; Stokes R240-2, R329-30; J.A. Taylor R240-1, R290-6; Wildman 1789; Ziemba R948.

Energy, steam/thermal

D.J. Gordon R285-6; Reed R212-4, R348-9; J.A. Taylor R212-4, R351-2.

Energy boards

Jackson R334-6; Pope R334-6; J.A. Taylor R335.

Energy conservation

MacDonald R210-1; Reed R203-7; J.A. Taylor R202-3.

Energy Corporation, Ontario

Bryden R345-7; J.A. Taylor R345-7.

Energy costs

Hall G325; MacDonald R207-8; Mann G325; Reed R216-8; W.J. Smith S493; J.A. Taylor R216-8; Wildman S493.

Energy/management

Bryden R356-7; Cunningham G660-1; Drea 2181; Higgin R357; MacDonald R207-11, R305-11; Norton S407-8; Reed 1633, R203-7, R347-51; Samis 1998; Snow G672-3; J.A. Taylor 1633, R201-3, R305-15, R351-63; Wildman R353-6.

Energy shortage

Reed R203-7; J.A. Taylor R202-3.

English-Wabigoon Rivers system

Davis 713-5; G.A. Kerr 709; Lewis 124, 713-4; Nixon 123; Reid 714; S. Smith 115-6.

Enrolment, school (*see* Student enrolment)

Entero-Vioform

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Entertainment

Maloney G569-70; Reid G569-70.

Enumerators/enumerations

Ashe 2898-9; Blundy 2899; Cassidy G507; Swart 2898-9.

Environment Ministry/personnel

G.A. Kerr R1079; Pope R1077.

Environmental Act exemptions

Bryden R975-7, R981, R991; Caplice R992; Gaunt R992; Haggerty R991-2; G.A. Kerr R991-2.

Environmental assessment board

McGuigan 1635.

Environmental assessment/impact

Bryden 2152-3, R974-7, R981-2, R1104-7; Caplice R992, R1112-3; Cockburn R1107; Davis 2820; Gaunt R969-74, R986-7, R1112-3; Gigantes 2160-1; Johnson 2153-5; G.A. Kerr 10, R965-9, R982-95, R1105-7, R1112-3; Lewis 2820; McGuigan 2151-2, 2161; McKessock 2155; G.I. Miller 2159-60; Warner 2156-7; J. Williams 2158-9.

Environmental Council, Ontario

Cabinet office G547-54.

Equal pay for women

Bounsall R535-6; Bryden R430-2, R534, R536; Clarke R432-3; Earle R423, R430-1; Gigantes 2662; Hess R536; Stephenson 2662, R432, R534, R536.

Equalization of Industrial Opportunity program (*see* Loans/grants, industries)

Erosion/control

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Estimates, re the

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Estimates, supplementary, re

Auld 1517, 1519-21; M. Campbell 1517, 1521, G818; Davison G587-90; Maloney G598-601, G615-6, G624-5, G645; Mancini G597; McClellan 1517; Miggiani G646; J.A. Mills G623; Nixon 1563; Reid G623-5, G646-7; Ruston G617-8; S. Smith 1519-20; Stokes G645-51; Warner G819; Welch 1563, 1949.

Ethnic groups (*see* Minorities/ethnic groups)

Ethnic press (*see* Press, ethnic)

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Evidence

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Exemptions, mining (*see* Mining exemptions)

Expansion, industrial (*see* Development, industrial/resource)

Expenditures, provincial (*see* Government spending)

Expense accounts/travel expenses

Lupusella 1114-5; MacBeth 1114-5; McGuigan G504-5; Welch G505.

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Bernier 470; Bryden R1189; Foulds 2309; Grossman 2566-9; Lewis 2308; F.S. Miller 2308-10, R1130-1, R1189; Reed 2593; Reid 2309, 2566-8.

Exploration, oil/gas

MacDonald R307; Martel R620; J.A. Taylor R345.

Exports

C. Bennett R568, R596-9, R608; Cassidy 1443, G165; Fleck R608-10, R637; Laughren G218; Lawlor 1444; Lewis 1442-5; McKeough G165, G218; G.I. Miller R637; Peterson R596-9; S. Smith 1442-3; Tully G169; Wildman R563-4.

SUBJECTS – *Continued*

Exports, food

MacDonald R771.

Exports, metal/mineral

Cassidy G141-2; Laughren S1048;
Mackenzie R399; McKeough G141-2;
Peterson G144-5; Stephenson R399.

Exports, transit vehicles

Cunningham G804-5; Foley G804-5.

Expressways

Bryden G901-2; M. Campbell G895-6;
Gilbert G903; Ruston G903-4; Snow G889,
G891-3, G901-5; Warner G902-3; Ziemba
G889-93.

Extermination/fumigation

Beesley R128; Philip R128.

Fairs/carnivals

McKessock S970-1; Welch S970-1.

Falconbridge Nickel Co.

Cassidy G137-8; Davis 1449, 2578, 2657-8,
2739-44, 3095-7; Foulds 2657; Germa 1054,
3095-6; Laughren 866, 1027, 2743, 3096;
Lewis 1449, 2577-8, 2657, 2742; Martel 932,
1039, 2743, G198-200, R403-5; McKeough
G137-8; F.S. Miller 866; S. Smith 2738,
2741.

Family, single-parent

Baetz 3034-6; Bryden 3041-2; M. Campbell
3036-7; Gigantes S604; Kerrio 3041; Martel
3032-4, 3042, S526-7; McClellan 3037-8;
Norton 3038-40, S526-7, S604.

Family Day

J. Williams 2752.

Family/property law

Bounsall 908-11; Breithaupt 878; Bryden
904-7; M. Campbell 907-8; Foulds 878;
Gigantes 902-4; Lawlor 878, 890-1, 897-900;
McMurtry 9, 788-9, 888, 911-3; Renwick
31-2; Roy 888-90, 1836; G. Taylor 900-1;
Welch 878.

Family services (*see* Social/family services)

Family/welfare benefits

J.G. Anderson S500; Baetz 3034-6; Bryden
3041-2; M. Campbell 597, 3036-7, S409,
S467; Kerrio 3040-1; Lupusella 2470; Martel
524, 3032-4, 3042; McClellan 2750, 3037-8,
S500; Norton 597, 2470, 2750, 3038-40, S400,
S402-3, S427, S467, S500; W.J. Smith S500;
Warner 1260-1.

Farm income/prices

MacDonald R773-4, R778, R783-6;
McKessock R824; W. Newman 3098, R786,
R789-90, R802-3, R824; Riddell 3098,
R802-3.

Farm income stabilization program

Gaunt R851; Lane R825-7; MacDonald
R774; McKessock R845-6, R852, R854-5;
W. Newman 925, R825-7, R844-6, R851-2,
R854-5; Ruston 987; Wildman R844-5.

Farm lands (*see* Farms/farm lands)

Farm loans (*see* Loans/grants, farmers)

Farm machinery/vehicles

C. Bennett R637; Fleck R637; G.I. Miller
R637.

Farm management/programs

MacDonald R792-3; W. Newman R792.

Farm products marketing board

R.G. Bennett R883; Haggerty R884;
MacDonald 2276-681, R818-9, R882;
Mancini 2683-4; McGuigan 2684;
McKessock R818-9; W. Newman 2668-9,
2686-8, R818-9, R881-92; Nixon 2684-6;
O'Neil 2681-2; Riddell 2269-76, R880-1;
Samis 2682-3; Swart 2686-7.

Farm products/produce

G.I. Miller 1989; W. Newman 1518.

Farm rentals

B. Charlton G315; McCague G315.

Farm structures

G.I. Miller R857; W. Newman R857.

Farm vacation hosting

Boyer R684; Johnson R684.

Farm vehicles (*see* Farm machinery/vehicles)

Farm woodlots

F.S. Miller R1227-8; W. Newman R836;
Riddell R835-6, R1227-8.

Farmers, part-time

Lane R793.

Farmers financial protection

Gaunt 149, 527; MacDonald 149, 525-7; W.
Newman 149, 434, 527-8; Riddell 524-5;
Sargent 528.

Farmers/producers

Lane R793-4.

Farming

MacDonald R209, R769-78; W. Newman 3098, R753-4; Reed R204; Riddell 3097-8, R754-61.

Farming, beef

Gaunt R853-4; Lane R825-7; McKessock R820-1, R845-6, R854-5; W. Newman 2120, R804-5, R821, R825-7, R844-6, R853-5; Riddell R802, R804; Wildman R844-5; Wiseman 2120.

Farming, corn

W. Newman 925; Ruston 987.

Farming, dairy

Gaunt R906-11, R913; MacDonald R898-9, R904, R915; K.A. McEwen R915; McKessock 2586, R819-20, R955-6; G.I. Miller R911; W. Newman 2586, R819-20, R898-912, R915, R955-6; Riddell R897-901, R903; Ruston R916; Villeneuve R901-6, R911.

Farming, fish (*see* Fish/management)

Farming, fruit/vegetable

Hall 598; MacDonald R806; Mancini 1743; W. Newman 598, 800, 1743, R803; Riddell 800-1, 1743, R801.

Farming, hog

McKessock R930-1; W. Newman R930-1, R943; Rennie R943; Riddell R931; Wildman R943.

Farming, northern Ontario

Havrot 1759-61; MacDonald 1761-3; McGuigan 1761; W. Newman 1764-5, R796, R846; Pope 1755-7, 1763-4; Riddell 175-1758; Wildman 1758-9, R795-9, R846.

Farming, organic

W. Newman R964; Riddell R964.

Farming, tobacco

McGuigan 212; G.I. Miller 207-8.

Farms, institutional

Drea J48-9.

Farms/farm lands

Hall G879; Lewis 3117; MacDonald R774-8, R791-2, R828; McGinn R1176-7; McKessock R813; W. Newman 2666,

R766-7, R790-2, R797-8, R814, R829-36; Pope R1176-7; Riddell R758-61, R834-6, R1227-8; Snow G879; Swart 2666; Wildman R796.

Federal-provincial affairs

Allan G85-8; Cassidy G85-6, G90-4; Davis 2853-4; Gilbert G722; McKeough G85-8; Nixon G88-9; Peterson 2853-4, G85-8; Snow G722; Warner G722; Yakabuski 2853.

Federal-provincial agreements

Grande S88-90; T.L. Wells S88-90.

Federal-provincial co-operation

Norton S408.

Fibreglass

Lewis 1782; Stephenson 1782.

Fidnam Ltd.

Roy 1806-7.

Field services, Culture and Recreation

Foulds S897, S899-900; Grande S895-7; Moore S895-7, S899-900; B. Newman S900; Welch S895-7, S899-900.

Films/industry

C. Bennett R725; Eakins R725; Grande S872, S890, S963-5; McClellan S964; Spence S964; Welch S890, S893-4, S963-4.

Financing education (*see* Grants, post-secondary education)

Financing election campaigns

Ashe 2908, 2910; Bradley 2910-1; Cassidy G506-7; R.J. Fleming G506; Swart 2908, 2911.

Financing junior mines (*see* Mining stock promotion)

Financing municipal/regional governments

Bradley 1746; Dick G80-1; Epp G9-10; McKeough 1747, 3004; Swart G15-7.

Financing political parties/ campaigns (*see* Political contributions)

Financing public transit

Cunningham G749-50; McNab G749-50; Snow G749-50.

SUBJECTS – *Continued*

Fines/sentences

Bryden 800; Cunningham 2072-3; Drea J71-2; G.A. Kerr 800; Lawlor 2059-60; MacBeth 1584; McMurtry 1839, 2072; B. Newman 1834-5; Nixon 2059-60; Stong 1584; Ziemba 1839, J71-2.

Fire equipment/vehicles

MacBeth 834; Stong 825-6.

Fire marshal

MacBeth 1284-5; B. Newman 1284-5.

Fire prevention/protection

Bernier 532-3, 2016, S1095-6; Bolan 70; Davis 70; Deans 341; Epp 597, 602, 918-9; Laughren 532-3, S1095-6; MacBeth 231, 257-8, 597, 807, 919; Makarchuk 2585, 2821-2; Timbrell 632-3; T.L. Wells 2585, 2821-2; Wildman 569-71, 2016, S1096.

Firefighters/firefighting

Bradley G826; G.A. Kerr 3007-8, 3090-3; Lewis 3005-8, 3082; MacBeth 3005-6; S. Smith 3005, 3008, 3081-2, 3089-90, 3092; Stokes 277-8.

Fires

G.A. Kerr 3007-8, 3090-3; Lewis 3005-8, 3082, 3092-3; MacBeth 1284-5, 3005-6; B. Newman 1284-5; S. Smith 3005, 3081-2, 3089-90, 3092; Stephenson 3081-2.

Fires, forest (*rdd* Forest fires/ protection)

Fires, incendiary

Cunningham 2388; MacBeth 2388, 2469.

First aid services (*rdd* Emergency/ first aid services)

Fiscal policy

Ashe G161-2; Makarchuk G162; McKeough 787-8, 1007-8, G81-93, G161-4, G183-9; Peterson G183-9; Samis 1993.

Fish hatcheries

J.E. McEwen R1153-5; F.S. Miller R1153-5; Reynolds R1154-5.

Fish/management

C. Bennett R677; Bolan G768-9; Brunelle G779; Foulds 349, R1138; Gaunt R361-2; G.A. Kerr R967-8; Lane R1212, R1215; Loftus R1228; F.S. Miller 349, R1131, R1147-9, R1215, R1226-7, R1228; Riddell R1226-7, R1228; J.A. Taylor R361-2; Wildman G779, R677.

Fishing, commercial

G.A. Kerr R986; Loftus R1225; F.S. Miller 154, 628-9, R1224-5; G.I. Miller 153-4, 628-9, 3064; G. Taylor 3068; Wildman R1224-5.

Fishing, sport

F.S. Miller R1194-6; Samis R1194-6.

Flags

B. Charlton G343; Davidson G343-5; McCague G345.

Flooding/control

Burgar R1207-8; Gaunt R1197-9; F.S. Miller R1198-9, R1203-5, R1207-9; G.I. Miller R874-6, R1207-9; W. Newman R874-6; Pope R1203-5; Warner 1248.

Florists

McKessock R949; W. Newman R949-50.

Food, correctional institutions

Bradley J43-4; M. Campbell J48; Drea J43-4.

Food Council, Ontario

MacDonald R772; W. Newman R788.

Food prices

Davis 1696; Grossman 865-6, 868, 1278-9, 1313, 2312-4; Haggerty R885-7; Lewis 1278; W. Newman 3099, R799-800, R886-7; Philip 865-6, 868, 1278, 1313; Swart 865, 1278, 1313, 1695-6, 2312-4; Wildman 3099, R799-800.

Food promotion

Davis 2272-3; MacDonald R787; McKessock 2272-3, R933-4; W. Newman R761-2, R786, R804, R805, R934; Riddell R755-6, R762, R788, R801-2.

Food terminal, Ontario

Havrot 1759-61; MacDonald 1761-3; McGuigan 1761; W. Newman 1764-5, R798; Pope 563, 1137, 1755-7, 1763-4; Riddell 175-1758, R798; Wildman 1758-9.

Ford Motor Co.

Davis 2543-4; Deans 2579; Mackenzie 2544, 2579; S. Smith 2543, 2579; Stephenson 2578-80.

Forensic centre

Lawlor 1115-7; MacBeth 834, 1116-9; Stong 825, 1117-8.

Forest fires/protection

Cleaveley R1186-7; Foulds R1187; Lane R1187-8; F.S. Miller R1187-8; Reynolds R1186-7.

Forest industries/products

Foulds R1158; Haggerty R1133; Lane R738-41; F.S. Miller R1158; Wildman G775.

Forest regeneration/reforestation

Alton R1218; Brunelle G783; Bryden 36-8; Cassidy 96; Conway 2314; Foulds R1138-9; Haggerty R1132; Jones 308; Lane R1187-8; Laughren 114; Lewis 143; Martel 482-3; J.E. McEwen R1153; F.S. Miller 141-3, 2314-5, R1130, R1145-6, R1187-8, R1218; S. Smith 141-2; Stokes 277-8; Wildman G776, R1217-9.

Forest resources/management

Alton R1218-20; C. Bennett 1060; Cassidy 96; Foulds R1138-40; Haggerty R1134; F.S. Miller R1130; Reynolds R1219; Samis 1060; Stokes 544; Wildman R1218-20; J. Williams 535-6.

Foresters/forests division personnel

Foulds R1139-40.

Franchising

Blundy 2872; Grossman 2867, 2872; B. Newman 2867.

Fraud

Davison 2345; Grossman 2348; MacBeth 1568-9; Stong 1568-9, 1568.

Freedom of information (*see* Disclosure, government documents)

Freeways (*see* Expressways)

Freight/trucking rates

Martel G210-1; McKeough G210-1; Pope 564-5; Reid 475-6; Wildman 567-8.

French language court services (*see* Bilingual services, government/ courts)

French language/culture

Brunelle 1131-2; Lawlor 1307; Lewis 1307; McMurtry 1305-7; Samis 1132, 1212, 1989;

S. Smith 1306-7.

French language education/ instruction

Bounsall 605-14, S192-4; Brunelle 680-3, 1131-2; Cassidy 1633; Conway 687-8; Foulds 1020; Gigantes 1019, S154-5; Grande S201-2; Lewis 690-2; Mancini 683-5; B. Newman 685-7; Nixon 692-3, 1019-20, 1131, 1631-2; Peterson 695-6; Raymond S35; Roy 655-64; Ruston 664-5, 671-6; Samis 1132, 1632; Sterling 654-5; Swart 676-80; Sweeney 688-90, 1132, S107-8; Van Horne 693-4, S21-2; T.L. Wells 603-5, 696-8, 1019-20, 1631-3, S17, S35, S106-8, S154-5, S192-4, S201-2.

Fuel allowance (*see* Shelter/fuel allowance)

Fuel board (*see* Energy boards)

Fuel oil (*see* Oil, fuel)

Fumigation (*see* Extermination/ fumigation)

Fund raising/organizations

Davis 268-9; Kerrio 268-9, S868.

Fungicides (*see* Pesticides/ herbicides)

Fuzzbusters

Roy 2184; Snow 2184; Young 1329.

GAINS (*see* Income, guaranteed)

Game and fish board (*see* Wildlife/ management)

Games/toys

Grossman 2869; B. Newman 2869.

Garbage dumps (*see* Landfill)

Garfella Investments

Grossman 2275-6; McMurtry 1947-8, 2192; Philip 1947-8, 2192, 2275-6.

Garnishees (*see* Wage assignments)

Gas, methane

McKessock R942-3; Rennie R943.

Gas, natural

Foulds R314-5; Jackson R331-2; G.I. Miller R290, R362-263; Reed R331-3; J.A. Taylor R218, R290, R314-5, R331-3, R363.

SUBJECTS – *Continued*

Gas, natural, rates

Ruston 985-7, 1016, 1271; J.A. Taylor 1016.

Gas, propane/butane

McGuigan G412; Scrivener G412; Stokes R334; J.A. Taylor R334; A.B. Williams G412.

Gas imports/exports (*see* Oil/gas imports/exports)

Gasoline dealers/association, retail

Blundy 2872; Foulds R320-1; Grossman 2867-8, 2872; F.S. Miller R1220; B. Newman 2867-8; J.A. Taylor R320-1; Wildman R1220.

Gasoline/motor fuels

Higgin R357-8; J.A. Taylor R355-6; Wildman R355-6.

Gasoline prices (*see* Oil/gasoline prices)

General welfare assistance (*see* Welfare assistance, general)

Girls (*see* Women/girls)

GO transit service

Cunningham G663, G675, G745-51; Davison G739-45, G740-5; Deans 2851; Gilbert G723; McNab G740-56; Snow 1147-8, 1160-1, 1203-5, 2190, 2851, 3002, G663, G673, G675-6, G715, G723, G740-56; Warner 1160-1, G723, G751-4; J. Williams 2189-90.

GO Urban system (*see*

Transportation, intermediate capacity)

Goderich sesquicentennial

Riddell 76.

Government protective services

Davis G543; Hall G543.

Government Services personnel

B. Charlton G247; Davison G236; McCague G236, G247; Ruston G247; Silver G238-9; Thatcher G236, G247.

Government spending

W.A. Anderson G470-1; Hall G470-1; Makarchuk 1141-2, G527; McKeough 787-8, G26-7; Nixon G22-3; Peterson G7; Roy 2350; Ruston 986; S. Smith 77-8.

Grade separations (*see* Railway crossings)

Grants, agricultural groups

R.G. Bennett R918; Gaunt R918; W. Newman R918.

Grants, arts council

Grande 1234; Kerrio S960-1; Welch 1234, S961.

Grants, bilingual

Bounsall S322-3; Parrott S307-8, S317-8; Sweeney S307-8, S317-8; Warner S322-3; B.A. Wilson S317-8, S322-3.

Grants, colleges (*see* Loans/grants, education/academic)

Grants, conditional

Epp G133-5; McKeough G134-5.

Grants, counselling services

Van Horne S204; T.L. Wells S204.

Grants, cultural

Kerrio S878-9; Welch S879.

Grants, education/academic (*see* Loans/grants, education/academic)

Grants, emergency

Aiken S1072; Bernier S1071-2; Wildman S1071-2.

Grants, equalization

Bradley 2393, 2663; Cooke 1562; Davis 1562-3; Hennessy 993; McKeough 2393, 2663; B. Newman 1562.

Grants, farmers (*see* Loans/grants, farmers)

Grants, French language

G.I. Miller S234-5; Roy S42-3; Sweeney S219; Van Horne S21-2, S219, S234-5; T.L. Wells S42-3, S219, S234-5.

Grants, home buyers

Hall G427-8, R196; Makarchuk G384-5; Rhodes R196; Russell G384-5; Scrivener 817, 1234, 1974, 2051-2, 3153, G384-5, G426-8; Warner 1262-3, 2052, G426-7; Ziemba 817, 1234, 1974, 2051, 3153.

**Grants, Indian groups (*see* Loans/
grants, Indian groups)**

Grants, library

Grande S986; Welch S986.

**Grants, municipal (*see* Loans/grants,
municipalities)**

Grants, per capita

B. Newman 159.

Grants, police

Bradley 1334; Haggerty 1332-3; Laughren 166; MacBeth 805, 835, 1333; McKeough 182-3; Roy 162-3.

Grants, post-secondary education

Bounsall S317; Humber S300, S305; Parr S348-9; Parrott S300-1, S314-20, S346-8; Sweeney S299-301, S305-7, S308, S314; Warner S316-7, S346-8.

Grants, provincial lotteries

Bryden 631-2, 756, 2420, S1009-13, S1015-6; Eakins S1019-20; Grande 1281-2, 1821, S869, S882, S1020-5; Haggerty R492-3; Kennedy S1017-8; Kerrio 1063, 1282, S866, S985; O'Neil 1691-2; Parrott S347; S. Smith 1692-3; Stephenson R492; J.A. Taylor S347; Timbrell 631-2, 1691-3; Welch 1063, 1281-2, 1821-2, 2420, S875, S1000-9, S1001-9, S1013-22, S1024-5.

Grants, research

Bounsall S338-9, S357-9; Parr S284, S339, S358; Parrott S338-9, S358-9; Sweeney S339.

**Grants, resource equalization (*see*
Grants, equalization)**

**Grants, school (*see* Loans/grants,
school boards)**

Grants, social service

Norton S554.

**Grants, students (*see* Loans/grants,
students)**

Grants, transitional

Bradley G258.

Grants, unconditional

Ashe 155-9; Cassidy 170-9, 247; Cunningham 164; Davidson 166; Davison 164-6; Deans 179-82; Epp 102-3, G135-6; Haggerty G280; Laughren 166-70;

MacDonald 159-61; Makarchuk 163-4; McKeough 182-4, G135-6, G280; B. Newman 159; Roy 161-3; Swart 103-5, 155-7, G136.

**Grants, university (*see* Loans/grants,
education/academic)**

Grants, welfare/organizations

Crichton S493-4; McClellan S458; Norton S458-60; Wildman S493-4.

Grants-in-lieu

M. Campbell G130-1; Close G131; Handleman G271; McKeough G130-1, G273.

**Grape growing (*see* Farming, fruit/
vegetable)**

Grassy Narrows reserve

Brunelle 1687-8; Lewis 1687-8.

Gratuities (*see* Tips/gratuities)

Gravel (*see* Sand/gravel)

Great Lakes cleanup

G.A. Kerr 507.

Greenhouses

Eaton R296; Gaunt 2860, R360-1, R808-9; D.J. Gordon R296; MacDonald R806-8; W. Newman R764, R807-9, R948-9; Rennie R941, R949; Riddell R756; J.A. Taylor 2860, 3087, R360-1; Ziemba R948-9.

**Guaranteed income (*see* Income,
guaranteed)**

**Guarantees (*see* Warranties/
guarantees)**

Guardian, official

Lawlor 2061-4; McMurtry 2061-4; Reid 2061.

**Guidance counselling (*see* Student
guidance service)**

Gulf Minerals Ltd.

Gigantes 1198; Lewis 1198, 1452, 1521-2; S. Smith 1197-8, 1522; J.A. Taylor 1197-9, 1452, 1521-3.

Half-Back program

Grande S871-2; Welch S893-4, S962.

SUBJECTS – *Continued*

Halfway houses

M. Campbell S480-1; Norton S480-1.

Hall of fame, Agricultural

W. Newman 2109.

Halnor House

G.I. Miller 1790; Timbrell 1790.

Hamilton-Nanticoke corridor (*see* Hydro corridors)

Handicapped, facilities for

Breithaupt 2398; Bryden G428; Gillis G428; Kerrio S866; McCague 2375; B. Newman R120, R152-3; Reid 2375; Rhodes R120, R152-3; Scrivener G428; G. Walker G324.

Handicapped/disabled persons

Baetz 1958-9; Breithaupt 3025; Bryden 1956-7, 2392, 2936-7, 3031; M. Campbell 425, R117-8, S409, S465, S468-70, S480; Cassidy 2018; Crichton S480; Cureatz 3032; di Santo 1952-4; Mackenzie 2017; Martel S524-6; Norton 265-6, 425, 2392, S402, S405, S465, S468-70, S523, S524-6; Rhodes R117-8; S. Smith 425, 2018; W.J. Smith S523-4; Stephenson 2017-8; Swart 265-6; G. Taylor 3027-8; Warner 3026-7.

Handicrafts

Garland R670; Wildman R670.

Hansard/reporting service

Brannan G504, G512-3, G647; Hall G512-4; McCague G330; B. Newman G330-1; Reid G647; Ruston G503; Stokes G647; Welch G513-4.

Hard of hearing (*see* Deaf/hard of hearing)

Hartt commission, northern development

Bernier 51-2; Bolan 35-6; Breaugh R16-7; Bryden 36-8, R1125-6, R1190; Davis 713-5; Foulds 40-3, 1845, 1860; Germa 129-31; Hennessy 43, 1860; G.A. Kerr 132-4, 709-10, R1125-6; Lamb R244; Laughren 111-5; Lawlor 131-2; Lewis 123-7, 713-4; McClellan 47-51; McMurtry 1845-6; F.S. Miller 1860, R1190; Nixon 119-23; Peterson 44-5; Reid 38-40; Renwick 116-9; Roy 127-9; Sargent 45-7, 715; S. Smith 115-6, 337; Stokes R244; J.A. Taylor R244.

Hazardous products

Bounsall 2241, R463-6, R473-4, R477-9; Davidson R475-6; Fitch R475-6; Grossman 2868-9; Haggerty R963-4; G.A. Kerr R968;

Laughren 2204, R499; Lewis 1433, 2218-20, R472-3; Mackenzie R476-7; May R463-6, R477-9; Muller R466-71; B. Newman 2214-7, 2868-9; W. Newman R963-4; O'Neil 2197-8; Riddell R963; S. Smith 2257; Stephenson 2259-60, R463-6, R472-3, R476-9, R499; Sweeney 2236; Tidey R476-7.

Health, industrial (*see* Health, occupational)

✓ Health, occupational

Bounsall 2239-42, R473-4; Duksza S642-3; Fitch R471-6; Foulds 1693; Haggerty R446-7, R450-1, R469, R964-5; Laughren 2200-9, R438-44, R498-508; Lewis 1554-5, 2217-23, 3115-7, R472-3; Mackenzie 1693, 2210-4, R375, R447; Martel 2245-56; May R445-7, R459-60; McGuigan 2209-10; McKessock R965; Nelson R479-81; B. Newman 2214-7; W. Newman R964-5, R965; O'Neil 2196-200; Riddell 2242-4; S. Smith 2256-8; Stephenson 856-7, 1554-5, 1693-4, 2258-61, R367-8, R442-3, R443-5, R459-60, R472-3; Sweeney 2235-9.

Health, public

Conway S633-4, S665-6; Duksza S641-2; Timbrell 855-6, S664-6.

Health boards

Timbrell 270; Warner 270.

Health care/services

Bernier S1102; Conway S629-37, S662-3, S797; Duksza S637-46; Timbrell S620-9, S652, S662-3, S797; Wildman S1102.

Health costs

Conway S629-30, S661-2; Timbrell S628, S651.

Health councils

Backley S860; Bounsall S860; Conway S861; Martel R411-2; McKessock S860-1; O'Neil 1691-2; S. Smith 1692-3; Timbrell 1691-3, S622, S626, S860-1.

Health hazards

Bounsall R473-4, R477-9; Davidson R475-6; Fitch R452, R475-6; Haggerty R451; Laughren R438-41, R453-4; Lewis 1433, R448, R454, R472-3; Mackenzie R447, R476-7; May R445-8, R454, R477-9; McCrodan R448; Muller R466-71; Stephenson R447-8, R472-3, R476-9; Tidey R476-7.

Health insurance (*see* OHIP)

Health/medical facilities

Germa 561.

Health planning councils (*see* Health councils)

Health services (*see* Health care/ services)

Health units (*see* Health/medical facilities)

Hearing aids

Grossman 2862-3; B. Newman 2862.

Hearings, Police Act

MacBeth 1370; Roy 1369-70.

Heat pumps

Bounsall R263; D.J. Gordon R253-4, R263; Makarchuk 366; Reed R253-4.

Heating, district

Higgin R359.

Heating, electric

D.J. Gordon R282; B. Newman R282-3; J.A. Taylor R282-3.

Herbicides (*see* Pesticides/ herbicides)

Heritage foundation

C. Bennett R673; Eakins R673; Garland R673; Grande S918-9, S927; Kerrio S867-8, S915; Lawrence S926-9; Otto S919-20; Welch S915, S918-9, S926.

Heritage language program

M. Campbell S971; di Santo 1744, 1923-4, 2822; Grande 1743-5, 1925-6, S242-6, S871, S967-8; Sweeney 2822; Welch S877, S943, S968, S973; T.L. Wells 1744-5, 1924-7, 2822-3, S242-6.

Heritage Ontario program (*see* Heritage foundation)

Highway construction (*see*

Construction, highways/roads)

Highway service centres (*see* Service centres, highway)

Highway shoulders

Gilbert G831-2; Snow G831; Warner G831.

Highway transport board

M. Campbell G705-6; Cunningham G683-91, G684, G702-5, G751; McNab G751; Philip G691-701; Sargent 431, 796; Shoniker G683-709; S. Smith 262-3; Snow 262-3, 431, 796, G691-2; Sterling G701-2.

Highways

Blundy 619; Hall G877-82, R189; Kennedy G877; Philip G871-2; Rhodes R189; Ruston G893-5; Snow 341, 433, 619, G871-2, G877-82, G889-93; Wildman 341, 433; Ziembra G889-93.

Highways, trans-Canada

Reid 1557-8; Snow 1557-8.

Highways in the Sky program

Foulds 1150.

Highways/roads, northern

Bernier S1063-4, S1102, S1108; Gilbert G830-2, G866, G870-1; Laughren S1108; Pope 564; Reid S1108; Snow G864-70; Warner G830-2; Wildman 567, G864-71, S1063-4, S1101-2.

Historical sites/buildings

Auld 717-8; Bounsall 717-8; Grande S912, S918-9, S925; Kerrio S911-6, S927-8; Lawrence S926-9; McKessock S928-9; Montgomery S911-2; Otto S919-20, S925, S928-9; Welch S910-9, S918-9, S926.

Historical Studies series

Kerrio S915; B. Newman S916; Otto S916.

Holding tanks (*see* Septic/holding tanks)

Home, matrimonial

Bounsall 909; Lawlor 899.

Home assistance programs (*see* Housing assistance programs)

Home care services

Dukszta S848-9; Timbrell 2181-2, S626, S848-9.

Home renewal program (*see* Housing renewal programs)

Home repair service

Blundy 2833-4; Grossman 2191, 2834-7; B. Newman 2191.

SUBJECTS – *Continued*

Home support program

Norton 722; S. Smith 425.

Home warranties

Bryden 423; M. Campbell 423-5; Norton 423-5; S. Smith 423.

Homemakers' services

M. Campbell S410; McClellan S413, S506-7; Norton S401, S404-5, S506-7.

Homes (*see* Housing)

Homes, group, for delinquent children (*see* Children's group homes)

Homes for special care

Farmer S550; McClellan S547, S550; Norton S549.

Homes for the aged (*see* Aged, homes for)

Horseracing/racetracks

Grossman 2888; Worton 2888.

Hospital bed ratios

Deans 2113; Timbrell 2113-5; Warner 2114.

Hospital/bed shortage/surplus

Timbrell S845.

Hospital boards

J. Williams 1867.

Hospital costs

Backley S844, S848; Bain S848; Bounsall S844; Duksza S848; Timbrell S843-4, S848.

Hospital insurance (*see* OHIP)

Hospital Medical Records Institute (*see* Medical records/data)

Hospital mergers

Auld G459; B. Charlton G459; Sargent 716; Timbrell 716.

Hospital planning/studies

Bounsall S841; Timbrell S841-3.

Hospital schools, retarded (*see* Schools, retarded)

Hospitality fund

Borosa G345-6; McCague G345; Ruston G345-6.

Hospitals, chronic

Timbrell 2114; Warner 2114.

Hospitals, psychiatric/mental

Barnes S573-4; Breaugh 2185; Cassidy 1862; Chamberlain S573-4; Conway 2049-51, S809-10; Deans 1865; Duksza 1450, 1559, 1785-6, S808-11, S816-9; Jappy S808-10, S821-2, S824; Lawlor 2049-51; S. Smith 509, 1451; Thomson S572; Timbrell 509, 1450, 1559, 1785-6, 1862, 1865, 2049-51, 2185, 2934, S808-9, S816-9, S833-4.

Hospitals, shutdown/cutbacks

Backley S663, S836; Bounsall 799, S841; Conway S631-3, S663, S855; Cooke 798, S664, S838-40; Davies S836; Duksza S664; B. Newman 798; Ruston 987-8, S835-6; S. Smith 799; Timbrell 798-9, S651-2, S654, S663, S835-41, S855.

Hospitals/services

Backley S851; B. Charlton G318-9; Nixon S850-2; Thatcher G319; Timbrell S624-5, S653, S850-3; Van Horne S852-3.

Hostages, prison (*see* Crisis intervention/centre, correctional)

Hours of business (*see* Business hours/days)

Hours of work

Bounsall R531, R535; M. Campbell G638-9; Davidson 2166-7; Deans 2579; Drea 2172-4; Foulds 2171-2; Gregory 2168-70; Haggerty R521, R523-4, R531; Laughren R531; Mackenzie 1951, 2161-4, 2579, R376, R397, R528-31; Maeck 2164-5; Maloney G638-41; Mancini 2165-6; Reid G640-2; Ruston 2170-1; J.R. Scott R523-4, R529-31; Stephenson 2579-80, R397, R523, R523-4, R529-32, R535.

Housing

Breaugh R58-62; McDonald R58-62.

Housing, co-operative

Breaugh R85-9; Rhodes R85-9; Riggs R85, R87.

Housing, condemned (*see* Building codes/standards)

Housing, condominium

Blundy 2952; Breaugh 348, 426, 521-2, R60-1, R65-6; Davison 2952-3; Gigantes 937; Grossman 937, 1383, 2275-6, 2382, 2951, 2956, 3088, 3102; Leluk 1566, 1951, 2953-5; McDonald R61, R65-6; Philip 1383, 2275-6, 2955-6, 3102; Rhodes 349, 422, 426, 521-2, R61; Wildman 2588.

Housing, government rental

Davison G313-4; Gray G313-4; McCague G313.

Housing, handicapped (*see* Handicapped, facilities for)

Housing, mobile

Barr R1079-81; Bernier S1104-5; Breaugh R85-9; Pope R1078, R1080-1; Rhodes R85-9; Wildman 2588, S1104-5.

Housing, non-profit

Hodgson R85; Rhodes 1863-4, 1933; Riggs R85, R87; Roy 1863-4.

Housing, OHC

M. Campbell S479; Gigantes S479.

Housing, public

Beesley R96, R133; Breaugh R95-101; Cassidy 2928-9; Eaton R132; Handleman G272; B. Newman R100; Philip R96-7; Rhodes 2929, R96-102, R132; Roy 2929; Warner 1249-50.

Housing, rental

Breaugh R68-9; M. Campbell R107-8; Eaton R128; Hall R56-7; Lane R146-9; McDonald R56-7, R68-9; B. Newman R104-7, R118-21, R150-2; Rhodes R56-7, R68-9, R105-8, R128, R146-9; Riggs R104-7, R118-9, R129, R150-2.

Housing, rural

Rhodes R103; Riggs R103-4; Wildman R102-4.

Housing, senior citizens

Bryden R136; Eaton R129; Lane R145-9; B. Newman R150-2; Reed R164-5; Rhodes R129, R151-2, R164-5, R168-71; Riggs R118, R129, R150; Wildman R168-71.

Housing, substandard

Deans 2466-7, 2851-2; Rhodes 2466-7, 2852.

Housing Action program

Breaugh R23-4; Rhodes R23-4.

Housing assistance programs

Breaugh R58-62; Hall R52-7, R70-5; McDonald R52-62; Philip G759; Rhodes R60-1, R70-5; Riggs R70-5; Snow G759.

Housing authorities

Beesley R94, R131-3, R147, R156; Breaugh R93-5; Bryden R135; Eaton R131-5; Hall R155-7; Lane R147-8; B. Newman R119, R149-51; Rhodes R93-5, R119, R131-5, R147-8, R155-7, R167-8; Riggs R134-5; Wildman R167-8.

Housing Corporation, Ontario

Beesley R94, R101, R107, R115-7, R125, R147; Breaugh 1208, R93-102; Breithaupt 1009; Bryden R135-6, R140; M. Campbell 1009, 1947, R107-8, R115-8, R160-4; Davis 1009; Foulds 1974; Hall R153-60; Lane R145-9; Lewis 1208-9; B. Newman R104-7; Philip 2853, R96-7, R121; Rhodes 337-8, 1057, 1207-9, 1947, 1974, 2853, 2930, R93-108, R104-8, R116-21, R123, R140, R145-71; Riggs R104-7; S. Smith 337-8; Sweeney 1057, 1208; Warner 1250; Wildman R167-71.

Housing costs/prices (*see* Housing/ land prices)

Housing/land prices

Breaugh 1058, 1208, 2225, R82-3; Hall R77-8; Lewis 1208-9; Rhodes 337-8, 1057-9, 1207-9, 2225, R61, R78, R83; Riggs R77-8, R82-3; S. Smith 337-8; Sweeney 1057-9, 1208.

Housing needs surveys

Hall R75-7, R158-9; Rhodes R158-9, R169-70; Riggs R75-6, R158-9; Wildman R168-70.

Housing programs, provincial

Cassidy 95.

Housing renewal programs

Bolan 1449; Cassidy 94; Eaton R48-9; Hall R153; Makarchuk 1450; Rhodes 1449, 2276, R48-9, R153; G. Taylor 2276; Wronski R48.

Housing standards (*see* Building codes/standards)

Housing starts

McKeough 62.

Housing vacancy rate

B. Charlton R60; Rhodes R60.

SUBJECTS – *Continued*

Housing warranties (*see* Warranties, housing)

Human rights

Foulds 1379-80; Stephenson 1379-80.

Human rights code/commission

Bounsall R391-2, R539-44; Brown R391-2, R543-4; Haggerty R544-5; Kerrio S966-7; Lane R543; McPhee S966-7; Stephenson R370, R540-4; Welch S966.

Human tissues (*see* Medical transplants)

Hunting/trapping

Gaunt 1385-6; Lane R1212; F.S. Miller 1386, R1194-6, R1213-4; Samis R1194-6.

Huronias Regional Centre

Breithaupt 2466; Norton 2465-6; G.E. Smith 2465.

Hydro, northern

Bernier S1066; D.J. Gordon R237-9; Stokes R237-41; Wildman S1065-6.

Hydro, Ontario

Blundy 1173; Bounsall 1167-9, R262-4; B. Charlton 1175-6; Conway 868, 1209-10; Davidson 1176-7; Davis 791, 1374-5, 2009-10; Deans 791; Eaton 1172-3; Gaunt 867-8, 1209; D.J. Gordon R228-40, R253, R261; Grossman 2557, 2588-9, 2886-8; Havrot R261; Kerrio 1174-5; Lewis 1272, 1855-6, 1937-8, 2306; MacDonald 2306; Mackenzie 1170-2; Makarchuk 1141; Mancini 1169-70; McCague 2306, 2926; Nixon 507-8; O'Neil 1167, 1178-81; Parrott 867-8, 1209-10; Peterson 1943; Pope 1173-4, R227-34; Reed 432-3, 1272, 1855, R253; Sargent 1865; S. Smith 1123-4, 1271-3, 1374-5, 1855-6, 1936-7, 2009-10, 2111, 2189, 2306, 2576, 2926; Stephenson 1177-8; G. Taylor 432-3; J.A. Taylor 1124, 1271-3, 1855-6, 1937-8, 1943, 2049, 2111, 2188, 2576-7, 2849, 3087, R227-40, R245-6, R312-4; Warner 2556-8, 2886-7, R312-4; Wildman R244-6.

Hydro brownouts (*see* Hydro shortage/surplus)

Hydro buildings

D.J. Gordon R255-6; Kerrio 599; Martel 600; Reed R255-6; J.A. Taylor 599-600.

Hydro commission (*see* Hydro, Ontario)

Hydro commissions (*see* Public utilities commissions)

Hydro corridors

Bryden R267-70; Gilbert G719; D.J. Gordon R267-70, R283; Johnson R283; Reed 2185, 2276-7, 2738, 3101, R268-9; J.A. Taylor 2276-7, 2737-8, 3101-2, R268-9; J. Turner 2185; Young G719.

Hydro costs

D.J. Gordon R232, R261; Havrot R261; Pope R232; J.A. Taylor R232.

Hydro exports/imports

D.J. Gordon R231-2, R256-7; Pope R230-2; Reed R256-7; J.A. Taylor R230-2, R256-7.

Hydro generating stations

Bradley 636-7; Breaugh 869; Bryden 1475-6; Caplice R1092; Cureatz 1264; Davis 790, 2009-10; Foulds R330-1; Gigantes 2189, 3015; D.J. Gordon R237-8, R281, R286, R289-90; G.A. Kerr 1471-3, 3015, R1092; Kerrio 862, 1479; Lane R286; Lewis 791, 858-9, 861, 861-2, 1937-8; MacDonald 1469-71, 1479-80; G.I. Miller R289-90; B. Newman R281; Reed 637, 795, 1315, 1473-5, 3015; Reid 152, 479; Riddell R1092; Samis 1992; S. Smith 81, 790-1, 857-8, 1315, 1855-6, 1936-7, 2009-10, 2111, 2189; Stokes R237-8; Sweeney 795; J.A. Taylor 152, 637, 857-9, 869, 1193-5, 1314-5, 1384, 1476-9, 1528, 1855-6, 1937-8, 2111, 2188, 2695, 3012-3, R330-1; Yakabuski 3012; Ziembra 2695.

Hydro land acquisition (*see* Land acquisition, Hydro)

Hydro meters

Bryden R271; Hall R80; Reed R166-7; Rhodes R80, R166; Riggs R80, R166-7; J.A. Taylor 3017-8, R271.

Hydro power/lines

Reed 2738; Stokes R238-9; J.A. Taylor 2737-8, R238.

Hydro purchases

D.J. Gordon R254; Reed R254; J.A. Taylor R254.

Hydro rates

D.J. Gordon R233-7, R261, R285-6; Havrot R261; Lane R285-6; McKessock 2661; Pope R227, R232-5; Reed 2935; Ruston 985; Stokes R235-6; J.A. Taylor 2661-2, 2935, R227-8, R232-7.

Hydro shortage/surplus

Reed R205, R349-50; J.A. Taylor R351-3.

Hydrogen

B. Newman R283; J.A. Taylor R283.

Hygienists, industrial (*see* Industrial hygienists)

Immigrants

Birch 1378; Reid 1378; T.L. Wells S94-5.

Immunity, parliamentary

McMurtry 15-6.

Impaired drivers (*see* Drivers, drinking/impaired)

IMPIP program (*see* Loans/grants, farmers)

Imports

C. Bennett R608; McKeough G195; Peterson G195.

Imports, food

Haggerty R884-7; Lane R827; MacDonald R770, R827-8; W. Newman R763-4, R827-8, R885-7, R932; Ziemba R932.

Incentives, dentists

Cassidy G12-3.

Incentives, industries

C. Bennett 146-7, R632-3; Eakins 146-7; Martel R632-3.

Incineration

Barr R1056; G.A. Kerr R1056; G.I. Miller R1056.

Income, guaranteed

M. Campbell S409, S465-7; Deans 597; di Santo 1663-4; Haggerty 1652; Makarchuk G368; McClellan 1661-3; B. Newman 1663; Norton 597, S404, S475-6; Scrivener 938, 1665-6; Stephenson 932.

Income distribution

Makarchuk 2434-5.

Income groups, low

Deans 597; Foulds R319; Norton 597, S475; J.A. Taylor R319-20.

Income supplement

M. Campbell S469, S501-2; McClellan S501-3; Norton S469, S501-3; W.J. Smith S501.

Indian affairs

Brunelle 1687-8; Lewis 1687-8; S. Smith 1687.

Indian associations/organizations

Lewis 1376; MacBeth 1376, 1524.

Indian bands/people

Bolan G772-3; Bounsall R864; Brunelle G781, G784; Crown R864; Haggerty R1136; Higgin R243-4; Lamb R243; MacBeth 1095-6; F.S. Miller 1378-9, R1147-8, R1189; W. Newman R864; Reid 479; Samis 1089, 1095-6, 1378-9; S. Smith 115-6; Snow G867-8; Stokes R336-7; J.A. Taylor R243-4, R336-7; Wildman G776, G784, G867-8.

Indian burial grounds

Davison 2628-9; Grossman 2628-9; Kerrio S916-7; Welch S916-7.

Indian children (*see* Indian youth/children)

Indian commercial enterprises

Bounsall R865; W. Newman R865, R870-2; Wildman R869-72.

Indian community development

Kerrio S867, S979; McClellan S878, S973-8; McPhee S980; Welch S878, S976-8.

Indian employment/unemployment

Makarchuk 2858; W. Newman 2858; Norton S488-90.

Indian fishing/hunting/trapping

C. Bennett R679; Brunelle 2584; F.S. Miller 1132-3; Reed 1133; Wildman 1132-3, 2584, R679.

Indian housing

Rhodes R103; Riggs R103-4; Wildman R102-4.

Indian land claims

Havrot R1191-3; F.S. Miller R1191-2, R1197; Pope R1192; Reynolds R1192-3; Wildman R1196-7; E.G. Wilson R1191-2, R1197.

Indian lands/reservations

Snow G868; Wildman G868.

SUBJECTS – *Continued*

Indian offenders

M. Campbell S480; Drea J68; Norton S480-1; Ziembra J67, J72.

Indian people (*see* Indian bands/people)

Indian police/policing

Lupusella 1067, 1106-9; MacBeth 805-6, 1067, 1108-9.

Indian reservations (*see* Indian lands/reservations)

Indian school trustees

H.K. Fisher S51-2; T.L. Wells S51-2.

Indian schools/education

Bounsall S215, S335-6; Brumer S335-6; Gigantes S213-6; Kerridge S336; Kerrio S213; Lawton S215; J. Martin S215-6; Van Horne S212-6; T.L. Wells S212-6.

Indian treaties/rights

F.S. Miller R1224; Wildman R1223-4.

Indian youth/children

Davis 1627; S. Smith 1626-7.

Indigents (*see* Welfare recipients)

Industrial development (*see* Development, industrial/resource)

Industrial health (*see* Health, occupational)

Industrial hygienists

Bounsall R513-6; Laughren R500-1; May R513-6; Nelson R500, R513-4; Stephenson R500-1, R514-6.

Industries, Canadian owned/controlled

McKeough G190-6; Peterson G190-6.

Industries, correctional institutions

Bradley J41; Drea J41-2.

Industries, diversification of

M. Campbell G149; Cassidy G142, G159-61; McKeough G160-1.

Industries, foreign/control

Cassidy G170; Martel G205-6; McKeough G170; Samis 1998.

Industries, government equity

Lewis 1022; Martel 1039.

Industries, new

C. Bennett R576; Wildman R584.

Industries, primary/resource

Foulds R1140-1; Martel R628-30; F.S. Miller R1147, R1178-80; Pope R1178-80.

Industries, relocation of

C. Bennett 146-7, 1380-2; Bounsall 1218-9; Cassidy 802, 1213-5, 1223-4, 1382; Eakins 146-7, R559; Haggerty G387; Mackenzie 1220-1; Mancini 1220; O'Neil 1217-8; Pope 1213-7; Roy 1380-1; Scrivener G387; G. Taylor 1219-20; J. Williams 1221-2.

Industries, secondary

Bolan 1029; Davis 3097; Foulds 3096-7; Laughren 1028; Wildman 992.

Industries, service

C. Bennett R728-9; McKessock R728-9.

Industries, shutdown/cutbacks

C. Bennett R630-1; Bolan R661; M. Campbell G149; Cassidy G12, G137-43, G159-61; Davis 1275; Deans 1276; Laughren G218-20, S441-3; Lewis 931, 1274-5, S443-4; Mackenzie R374-5, R402-3; Makarchuk G162; Martel G196-203, R403-4, R630-1; McKeough G137-54, G203-4; Norton S441-3; Peterson G144-7; Stephenson 931-2, R405, R524; Wildman R562.

Industries, takeover (*see* Mergers/takeovers)

Inflation

Davis 785; McCaffrey 979-82; McKeough G184-5; Peterson G184-5; Wildman 990.

Inflation accounting

Bryden 2430.

Inflation program, federal

McKeough 6-7, 1007-8; Samis 1994.

Inflation program, provincial

McCaffrey 981-3.

Influence peddling

Cunningham 1808; McMurtry 1784-5, 1804-5, 2047, 2185, 2193, 2303-4; Nixon 1785, 1803-6; Roy 1784; S. Smith 1784, 2047, 2193, 2305-6.

Information services, agricultural

W. Newman R796; Wildman R795.

Information services, community

Bratty S990; Grande S989-90; Welch S989-90.

Information services, community/ social services

Dunn S605-6; Etchen S605; Gigantes S605-6.

Information services, Correctional Services

Bradley J100; Davidson J104-5; Drea J100-2; D. Kerr J105; J. Williams J102-4.

Information services, Culture and Recreation

Grande S883; Welch S883.

Information services, Environment

Bryden R996-7; Frewin R997; Gaunt R998; G.A. Kerr R996-8.

Information services, government

Blundy 2563; M. Campbell S411, S437-8, S490, S580, S582; Cassidy G34-5, G39-40; B. Charlton G246; Clarke R437; Davidson R437; Davis 2420; Dick G35-6; Eakins R593-4; Gaunt 2520-1; Gigantes S488-90, S583-5; Grossman 2563-4; Hall G246; McCague G246, G288; McKeough G34-40, G42; McMurtry 1827-8; Nixon 1827-8, G37-8; Norton S437-8; Peterson G35-6, G39; Reid 2420; Ritchie R593-4; Ruston G246; Stephenson R437; Thatcher G246; Thomson S580-2, S584.

Information services, Health ministry

Backley S683-4; Duksza S683-7; Timbrell S683-7.

Information services, Hydro

Reid 2420.

Information services, Natural Resources

Herridge R1165; F.S. Miller R1164-6; Reed R1164-5; Reynolds R1165-6; Riddell R1166.

Information services, Northern Affairs

Bernier S1068; Reid S1068.

Injunctions

Mancini R387-8; Stephenson R389.

Inquests (*see* Coroners/inquests)

Inquiries, public/judicial

Cunningham 1806-8, 2388; Grossman 2555-9, 2588-9; MacBeth 2388; McMurtry 1804-8, 2048-9; Nixon 1803-5, 2048; Warner 2554-8.

Inquiry, correctional institutions

Ashe G579; M. Campbell G577-8; Lawlor G563, G587; Maloney G564, G577-80, G587; McClellan G578; Ziemba G578.

Inquiry, health records

Lewis 2543, 2746; S. Smith 2542-3; Timbrell 2460, 2542-3, 2737, 2746.

Inquiry, Hydro contracts

Cassidy 148-9, 229, 595; Davis 228-9, 590-6, 973; Deans 594-6; MacBeth 344; McMurtry 592, 626; Nixon 228, 591-2; Reid 973; Roy 148, 344, 592-4, 626; S. Smith 229, 590-1, 593-5, 626; J.A. Taylor 148-9.

Inquiry, Reed Paper

Bernier 51-2; Bolan 35-6; Bryden 36-8; Foulds 40-3; Germa 129-31; Hennessy 43; G.A. Kerr 10, 132-4; Laughren 111-5; Lawlor 131-2; Lewis 123-7; McClellan 47-51; Nixon 119-23; Peterson 44-5; Reid 38-40; Renwick 116-9; Roy 127-9; Sargent 45-7; S. Smith 115-6.

Inquiry, Ronto Development

Deans 1847; McMurtry 1847; Nixon 2028-9; Sargent 1846.

Inquiry, school enrolment

Gigantes S189; T.L. Wells S189-90.

Inspection, boiler

Blundy 2559-60; Gaunt 2882; Grossman 2471, 2559-60, 2879-84; Reed 2883-4; Riddell 2471, 2881; J. Williams 2878-80.

Inspection, building

Breaugh R66-7; McDonald R66-7; Riggs R75.

Inspection, children's group homes

M. Campbell S559; Norton S429-30; Thomson S559-60.

Inspection, correctional institutions

Bradley J116; Drea J116-7; Hughes J116.

SUBJECTS – *Continued*

Inspection, health

Bounsall R463-6, R477-80; Cleverdon R460-2; Laughren R439-40; Mackenzie R488; May R463, R477-9; McCrodan R488; McNair R460, R462-3; Nelson R479-81; Stephenson R443, R463-6, R479-80, R488-9.

Inspection, homes for aged

Crawford S516; McClellan S516; Norton S516.

Inspection, meat

Gaunt R919-21; W. Newman R920-1.

Inspection, mining

Bounsall R462; Mackenzie R462; McCrodan R460-2; Stephenson R462.

Inspection, motor vehicle

Argue G845-6; Haggerty G848-9; Mackenzie 1504; Philip G845-6; Snow G845-6, G848-9.

Inspection, nursing/rest homes

Backley S800; Cooke S750-1, S762-6; Corder S748, S764-5; Gigantes S767-8, S773; Grande S800-1; McClellan S802-3; Timbrell 2388, 2779, S745-6, S749-52, S757-76, S787-8, S791-2, S800-2; Warner 2388, 2779, S745-6, S749-52; Wildman S792.

Inspection, PCV

Cunningham G727; R.H. Humphries G726-7; McGuigan G727; B. Newman G726; Snow G726.

Inspection, public institutions

Bradley J42; Drea J42.

Inspection, safety

Armstrong R461; Bounsall R390, R461-2; May R390; McCrodan R461-2; McNair R462-3; Stephenson R461-2.

Inspection, travel agencies

Davison 2345; Grossman 2348.

Institute for Studies in Education

Sweeney S52-4, S354; Van Horne S52-3; T.L. Wells S52-3; B.A. Wilson S354.

Insulation

Blundy 365; Bounsall R267; Bryden G428, R271-2, R277-9; Cassidy 95; B. Charlton R258-60; Epp 933, 1789, G429; Gillis G429-30; Haggerty G428; Hall R79-80; Havrot R260; Kerrio 2551; MacDonald R210; Makarchuk 366; Peterson 1789; Pope 932, 2551; Reed R166, R219-22; Riggs R79, R166; Samis 69, 933, 1992-3; Sargent 934; Scrivener 364, 1789, G428; S. Smith 81; J.A.

Taylor 69-70, 933-4, 2551, R219-22, R258-61, R266-7, R271-2, R277-9; D. Wells R79-80; J. Williams 368; Worton 2841-2; Young R278-9.

Insurance, accident/sickness

Duksza S640-1.

Insurance, automobile (*see* Insurance, motor vehicle)

Insurance, crop

Ediger R825, R841, R853; Gaunt R852-3; Lane R824-5; W. Newman R824-5, R837-8, R841, R843-4, R853; Riddell R757-8, R836-7, R841, R853; Wildman R843-4.

Insurance, health, private (*see* Insurance, accident/sickness)

Insurance, motor vehicle

Blundy 2333; Grossman 2352-3, 2634-5, 2640-5; Haggerty G848; Hodgson G340; McCague G340; Nixon 1457, 2640-3, G341; Roy 2351; Snow G848; G. Taylor 2634; Thatcher G341; Warner 2644-5.

Insurance, property

M. Campbell 2633-4; Davison 2623; Grossman 2624, 2634.

Insurance, public liability

McCague G340; Ruston G340.

Insurance, student accident

Kennedy 3056-7; G. Taylor 3068.

Insurance companies

Davison 2621-4, 2627-8; Grossman 2621-4, 2627.

Integration, agricultural/industrial

C. Bennett R697-8; Wildman R697-8.

Interest/rates

Bolan 1404; Bryden 1830-1; Cassidy G63-4; Lawlor 1401, 1431, 1636, 2064; McIntyre G45, G48, G64; McKeough G45, G48, G63-4; McMurtry 1636, 1830-1, 2064; Peterson G45, G48; Roy 1399-400.

Interface study, educational (*see* Planning, education)

Inflow Systems

Barr R1049; B. Charlton R1049; G.A. Kerr R1049.

Interministerial affairs

Bernier S1054-5, S1063-6, S1080; Reid S1044-5; Wildman S1062-6, S1080.

International Harvester Co.

Mackenzie 3012; Stephenson 3012.

International Nickel Co.

C. Bennett 1131, 1688; Bernier 930-1, 1029-31, 1700-5; Bolan 927, 1028-9, 1712-4; Breaugh 1708-9; Breithaupt 1310-1; M. Campbell G149-54; Cassidy 927, 1053, 1125, 1719-21, G137-43, G159-61, G220-2; Conway 1726-7; Davis 1009-10, 1041-2, 1050-7, 1199-203, 1309-11, 1440-2, 1727-8, 3095-7; Davison 2589-91; Deans 1714-6; Foulds 932; Germa 926, 930, 1032-4, 1054, 1124-5, 1202-3, 1697-700, 3095-6; Grossman 2590-3; Haggerty 1034-6, 1130-1, 1202, R521-5; G.A. Kerr 152; Kerrio 1310, 1721-2; Lane 1716-8; Laughren 151-2, 930-1, 1027-8, 1202, 1448, 3096; Lewis 923-4, 930-1, 1009-10, 1021-2, 1055-7, 1123-4, 1200, 1309-10, 1688, 1728-9; Martel 931, 1038-40, 1125, 1131, G196-203; McCaffrey 981; McKeough 925-30, G137-54, G160-1, G203-4; F.S. Miller 867, 1036-8, 1722-4; O'Neil 927, 1125, 1718-9; Peterson 1040-1, 1054, G143-5; Pope 1709-12; Reid 1724-6; Sargent 929; S. Smith 866-7, 923-6, 928, 930, 1022-5, 1052-5, 1123, 1199-200, 1202, 1705-8; Stephenson 923-4, 931-2, 1025-7, 1124, 1130-1, R524.

Interpreters (*see* Translators/interpreters)

Interprovincial affairs

Davis G548-50; Nixon G547-8, G550; Roy 3105-11.

Investment, Canadian

Makarchuk G369.

Investment, foreign

C. Bennett 1382-3, R579-80, R623-4; Eakins R579; Grossman 2630, 2638; Martel R623-4; Peterson 1382; J. Williams 2629, 2638; L.R. Wilson R623.

Investment capital (*see* Venture capital/fund)

Investment dealers (*see* Stockbrokers/dealers)

Investment missions, government

C. Bennett R573-4, R645-6; Cassidy G11; Fleck R645-6; Wildman R583-4, R645-6.

Investments

C. Bennett R620-1; Cassidy G12-3; Martel R620-1; McKeough G187-9; Peterson G187-9; L.R. Wilson R620.

Isolated communities assistance fund

Bernier 2015-6, S1096-7, S1107-8; Laughren S1096-7; Wildman 2015-6, S1107-8.

Italian Prime Minister

Davis 1945-6; di Santo 1946-7; S. Smith 1946.

Jails (*see* Detention centres, adult)

Jails, shutdown

Bradley J7; M. Campbell J48; Davidson J9, J63; Drea J47-8, J60-4; G.I. Miller J59-63.

James Bay Educational Centre

H.K. Fisher S49-52; Foulds S51; Kerrio S47-9; Sweeney S48-9; T.L. Wells S47-9, S50-1.

Jubilee medallions

Bryden 3144; McCague 3144.

Judges

Lawlor 1403; McMurtry 1136-7, 2288; Roy 1801-2.

Judges, provincial/county/district

Bolan 1406-7; Bradley 2748; Haggerty 1103; Lawlor 1406, 1422-4; MacBeth 1103-4; McMurtry 863-4, 1404, 1407-8, 1424, 2324-5, 2748; Roy 863-4, 1404-6, 1421-2; Stong 2324-5.

Judges, supreme/high court

Foulds 2316-7; McMurtry 1420, 2316-7; Roy 1417-20.

Judicial council

Roy 1609-10.

Junior mining industry (*see* Mining stock promotion)

Jury, coroner's

Germa 1292; MacBeth 1292.

Jury, grand (*see* Inspection, public institutions)

Jury fees

Germa 1292; MacBeth 1292.

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Justice, administration of

Lawlor 1611-8, J138-9; MacBeth J13-138; McMurtry 1595-9; Roy 1599-611, J140; Sargent 1834.

Justice secretariat/personnel

MacBeth J141; Roy 1832, J140.

Juvenile offenders (*see* Offenders, young)

Juveniles, group homes for (*see* Children's group homes)

Kickbacks (*see* Bribe charges)

Laboratories/services

Conway S737-41; Duksza S640; Rose S740-1; Timbrell S738-41; Warner 1260.

Labour Relations Board

Bounsall R546-8; Carter R546-8; Saxe R546-7; Stephenson R381-2.

Labour-management relations

Bounsall 1218-9; Cassidy 1213-5, 1223-4; Mackenzie 1220-1, R371-9; Mancini 1220, R386-8; O'Neil 1217-8, R370-1; Pope 1213-7; Stephenson R368-70; G. Taylor 1219-20; J. Williams 1221-2.

Land, agricultural (*see* Farms/farm lands)

Land, crown (*see* Crown land)

Land, recreational

Haggerty G418; Rowsell G418.

Land, surplus/shortage

McIntyre G64-5; G. Walker G65.

Land acquisition, government

C. Bennett R580-1; McKeough G65-8, G70; Nixon G69-70; Ruston G572; Wildman R580-1.

Land acquisition, Government Services

Hall G248, G291; McCague 2780, G291-3, G304; McKessock G239; Thatcher G239, G248, G291-3; Warner 2779-80.

Land acquisition, Hydro

Eaton R284; Johnson R284; Lewis 2306; MacDonald 2306; McCague 2306, 2926; Reed 432-3; S. Smith 2306, 2926; G. Taylor 432-3; J.A. Taylor R284.

Land acquisition, OHC

Foulds 1974; Hall G239-40; Rhodes 1974; Silver G239-40.

Land acquisition, parkways

McCague 3145, G304; Reed 3145; Thatcher G293.

Land assembly/banks

C. Bennett 1060, 1384; Breaugh R81-3; Conway 932, 1001-3, 1384, 2118; 2395, 2551-2; Davis 2118-9, 2551-3; Hall R70-1; McKeough 932; Rhodes R71, R81-3; Riggs R70-1, R82-3; Sterling 1060, 2552-3; Wildman 2119.

Land clearing

Bernier 1948, S1070; Morpurgo S1070; W. Newman R765; Reid 1948, S1070; Riddell R756.

Land Corporation, Ontario

Conway G67-8; Hall G240; McCague G240; McKeough G65-8; Nixon G68-9; Silver G240; Sterling G66, G68.

Land costs/values (*see* Housing/land prices)

Land developers

Hall R74-5; Rhodes R74-5; Riggs R74-5.

Land drainage (*see* Drainage)

Land ownership/leasing, foreign

Cassidy 383-5, 455-6; Lawlor 389; Martel 407-10; Scrivener 389, 456-7.

Land prices (*see* Housing/land prices)

Land sales

Breaugh 1634, 1691, 2225; Gray G315-6; Hall G315-7; Lewis 1691; McCague G315-7; Rhodes 1634, 1691, 2225; Sweeney 1691.

Land severances

Cureatz 1961-2, 1969-70; Drea 1971; Germa 1967-8; Hall 1962-3; Makarchuk 1963-5; McKessock 1968-9; Riddell 1966-7; G. Taylor 1965-6; Wildman 1971.

Land speculators

Breaugh R59; Cassidy 383-5; McDonald R59.

Land subdivision

S. Smith 141.

Land titles (*see* Deeds/land titles)

Land use permits

W. Newman R873-4; Wildman R873-4.

Land use/planning

C. Bennett R576; Bryden G278; M. Campbell G715-7; Cunningham G735; Gilbert G716-7, G719; Hall G883; G.H. Johnston G716, G719; McKeough G278; F.S. Miller R1215-22; Philip G872; Rhodes R50-1; Ruston R49-51; Snow G715-9, G735, G872, G883; Wildman R1215-22; Young G718-9.

Landfill

Bryden 2153, R1106-7; Cockburn R1107; Gaunt 2017, R998; G.A. Kerr 2017, R983, R999, R1106-7; McGuigan 2151; McKessock 2155; G.I. Miller 2017; Reed 2017.

Language rights

Breithaupt 1008-9; Cassidy 712-3; Davis 712-3, 1009; Lawlor 1307; Lewis 1307; McMurtry 1305-7; Samis 1212; S. Smith 712, 1306.

Languages/instruction

C. Bennett R604-5; Davison G303-4; di Santo 1946-7; Foulds S155-6; Gigantes S76-8; Grande S59-64, S69, S73-6, S78-83, S87-92, S172, S246-8; Kennedy S80-1; Kerrio S76; J. Martin S247; Michalski S75; Roy 603; Sweeney S58-9; Thatcher G303-4; Van Horne S21, S75, S80; T.L. Wells S17, S58-64, S73-8, S81-3, S87-92, S155-6, S172-4, S246-8.

Laurentian Hospital

Martel 2471; McMurtry 2471.

Law associations

MacBeth J156; Stong J155-6.

Law reform/commission

McMurtry 1835-6; Roy 1835-6.

Law school/students (*see* Students/graduates, law)

Lawyer-client relations

McMurtry 1814, 1840; Roy 1813-6; Sargent 1840.

Lawyers

Davison 2831; Grossman 2831; McMurtry 2104; Warner 2104.

Lawyers, Ontario government

Backley S696; Conway S696; Dick G41-2; Haggerty G385-6; Lawlor 2097-8; Lewis 2100; Lupusella 1065-6; MacBeth 1065-6, 1115; McKeough G41-2; McMurtry 2097-100; Peterson G41-2; Stong 1065, 1115; Stoodley G386.

Lawyers' fees/salaries

Hall R55-6; Makarchuk 2224; McDonald R55-6; Nixon 1838-9, 2055-9; Welch 2224-5.

Layoffs (*see* Unemployment/layoffs)

Leadership training (*see* Youth leadership training)

Learning disabilities (*see* Children, learning disabilities)

Leaseback practice (*see* Buildings, Ontario government)

Leasing/leases

Ashe G244; Auld G453-4; B. Charlton G287; Davison G301, G313; Gray G313, G316; Hall G290, G316; Hodgson G245; McCague G243-4, G290-1, G294, G313, G316; Pencak G294; Reid G242-5; Ruston G294; Silver G242-5; S. Smith G453-4; Sterling G243; Thatcher G287-8, G290, G301.

Legal aid/clinics

Davison 1802-3; Lawlor 1612, 2035-6, 2053-6; McMurtry 1803, 2056-8, 2281-2; Nixon 2055-9; Roy 1607-8, 2280-1; Stong 2286.

Legislative dining room

Cassidy G506; Mancini G495-6.

Legislative Pages

603, 3022.

Legislative procedures

Auld 1697; Bounsall 351; Breithaupt 311; Cassidy 311, 351; Foulds 2983-4; Gaunt 311; MacDonald 1241-4; McKeough 351; Peterson 311; Roy 2984; Welch 310-3.

Legislative program

Davis 785-7.

Legislative sound system

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Legislature buildings

Auld 702, 717; Bounsall 2523; Breithaupt G508; M. Campbell 2508-9; Cassidy G505,

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G508; Davidson 2525-6; MacDonald G497; Maeck 2517; Martel 2512; O'Neil 717; Reid 702, 717; Rhodes 2526-7; Sargent 2528; Stokes G649-50.

Levies, municipal

Epp 2391-2; McKeough 2391-2.

Lewis, Stephen

Davis 3083-4; Lewis 3084; S. Smith 3084.

Libraries

Grande S986-7; Kerrio S985-6; Roedde S985-7; Welch S985-7.

Libraries, legislative/ministry

Bounsall 2524; M. Campbell 1456, 2508; Cassidy G493, G508; Maeck 2516-7; Martel 2514-5.

Libraries, university/college

Parrott S346; Warner S346.

Licence plates

Snow 788.

Licences, drivers

Baetz 3058; Bryden 1291-2; Lawlor 2059-60; MacBeth 806, 1291-2; Nixon 2059-60.

Licences, hunting/fishing

MacBeth 1095; F.S. Miller 1378-9, 2828; Reid 2828; Samis 1095, 1378-9.

Licences, liquor (*see* Licences/permits, alcoholic beverages)

Licences, marriage

Lawlor 1394; McMurtry 1394; Roy 1394.

Licences, motor vehicle

Germa 2391; Hennessy 68; McKeough 2581; B. Newman 3013; Reid 2391; Snow 68, 1933-4, 2391, 3013; Wiseman 2581; Yakabuski 2581.

Licences, municipal/regional

McKeough 2650-1.

Licences, nursing homes

Conway S765; Cooke S765; Corder S765; Gigantes S774-6; Timbrell S774-6.

Licences, PCV

Cunningham 2938-9, G684-90, G692-8; Philip 2554, 2939-41, G690-8, G707-9; Shoniker G685-90, G707-9; Snow 1007, 2554, 2937-8, 2941-2; Sterling G701-2.

Licences/permits, alcoholic beverages

C. Bennett R716-7; Drea 434; Grossman 1314, 2359; McKessock 1314, R715-7; Samis 2360-4; Warner 2372.

Lie detector tests

McMurtry 1839-40; B. Newman 1839-40.

Liens

Hall G398-9; Makarchuk G404-5; Scrivener G404-5; Stoodley G399-400; G. Walker G398-400; Weiers G398-9.

Lieutenant Governor, re

Breithaupt G535-7; Davis G535-7; MacDonald G535-7; Nixon G537-8.

Life skills program (*see* Workshops, handicapped/retarded)

Lighting, fluorescent

Blundy 1559-60; Grossman 1559-60.

Lighting, road (*see* Road/street lighting)

Lignite (*see* Coal/lignite)

Liquor/beer/wine

C. Bennett R670-1; Blundy 2358-9; Conway 2364-71; Eakins R670-1; Grossman 2359-70; Warner 2371-2.

Liquor boards

Davison 2561-2, 2564-5, G531; Grossman 2561-2, 2565; Handleman 149; Mackenzie R401; Nixon 149; F.N. Scott G531; Stephenson R401.

Liquor licences/permits (*see* Licences/permits, alcoholic beverages)

Liquor stores

Eakins 2931, 3011; Grossman 2930-2, 3009-11; O'Neil 2930, 3010; Sargent 2932; Warner 2931.

Loan companies (*see* Trust/loan companies)

Loans, flood victims (*see* Compensation, flood victims)

Loans, publishers (*see* Loans/grants, book publishers)

Loans/grants, book publishers

Grande S962; Welch S962.

Loans/grants, education/academic

Cooke S119; Gigantes S150; Grande S73-6, S87-92, S110; Kerrio S47-8; Michalski S75; Parrott S312-3; Sweeney S52-4, S105-8; Van Horne S52, S75, S151, S191, S210-2; T.L. Wells S17, S47-8, S50-3, S73-5, S87-92, S105-8, S110, S119-20, S151, S191, S211-2; B.A. Wilson S313.

Loans/grants, farmers

McKessock 1555-6, R821-2, R855-6; G.I. Miller R856; W. Newman 1518, 1555-6, R822, R855-6.

Loans/grants, Indian groups

Kerrio S979; McPhee S980.

Loans/grants, industries

C. Bennett R575, R626-7, R639, R730-46; Eakins R742-5; Joyce R734-7, R742-3; Lane R738-41; G.I. Miller R639, R734; Rodgers R732-3, R737; J. Turner R745; Wildman R730-5.

Loans/grants, municipalities

Ashe 158-9; M. Campbell G112-3, G130-1, G131; Cassidy 170-9, G14; Close G123; Davison 165; Epp G9-10, G99-100, G111, G134-6; Hennessy 993; Laughren 166-70; Lewis 1857-8; MacDonald 159-61; Makarchuk 163-4, G117; McCaffrey G109; McKeough 182-4, 787, 1062, 1694-5, 1858, G26-7, G99-110, G117, G123-4, G130, G131-7, G268-70; G.I. Miller G268-70; B. Newman 159, 1694; Nixon G103-4; Peterson G104; Ploeger G106; Pope 562; Ruston 986; S. Smith 1858; Swart 155-7, 1062, G15-7, G100-3, G106, G123-4, G131-3; Warner 1256, G107-8.

Loans/grants, school boards

Bradley 2860; Cooke S191, S218, S261; Gigantes S219-25, S229-34; Sweeney S220, S261; Van Horne S216, S218-9; T.L. Wells 2860, S191, S216-9, S220-4, S230-4, S239-41, S261; Wildman S239-41.

Loans/grants, small businesses

C. Bennett R556, R727-9; Grande R714; Kerrio R710; McKessock R727-9.

Loans/grants, students

Bonner S381-2, S386-7; Bounsall S281-2, S288-9, S388-92; W. Clarkson S390, S393; Parrott 1529-30, S287-9, S293, S298, S320-1,

S381-94; Philip 1529-30, S392-4; Sweeney S288, S308-9, S320-1, S381-8; Warner S292-3, S295-6, S298, S390-1.

Loans/grants, tourist operators

C. Bennett R730-5; Wildman R730-5.

Lockouts (*see* Strikes/lockouts)

Logging/lumbering

Alton R1220; F.S. Miller R1220; Wildman R1217-20.

Lot levies (*see* Levies, municipal)

Lottery, provincial

Bryden S1009-13; Grande S1020-5; Welch S1000-9, S1001-9, S1013-22.

Lottery, Wintario

Grande S869-73; Kerrio S879-80; McClellan S877-8; Van Horne S881; Welch S875, S879-80.

Lottery ticket distributors

Grande S870.

Low-income groups (*see* Income groups, low)

Lumbering (*see* Logging/lumbering)

Lummus Company

Davis 1374-5; Kerrio 862; Lewis 858-9, 861-2, 861, 1272; S. Smith 790, 857-8, 1271-3, 1374-5, 1551-2; J.A. Taylor 857-9, 1193-5, 1271-3, 1384, 1551-2.

Machinery, production

Haggerty G362, G388-9; Leonard G388; Martel G198; Russell G388; Scrivener G388-9; Warner G389.

Mafia (*see* Crime, organized)

Magazines (*see* News media/periodicals)

Magnesium/hydride

C. Bennett 2930; Yakabuski 2930.

Magnetic levitation (*see* Transportation, intermediate capacity)

Mail service (*see* Postal service)

SUBJECTS – *Continued*

Malartic Hygrade Gold Mines

Breithaupt 1558-9; Davison 2591-2;
Grossman 1558-9, 2591-3; S. Smith 1559.

Malnutrition (*see* Dietitians/ nutrition)

Management board (*see* Cabinet/ management board)

Management board orders, re

Auld G435, G450; Roy G444.

Management by results system

W.A. Anderson G478-9; Auld G450, G478;
Bryden G449; Deans G479.

Management study, Ombudsman

Davison G589, G643-4; Maloney G560,
G601-2, G631; G. Walker G630-1; Warner
G606-7.

Manufacturing

C. Bennett R577-8; Cassidy G10-2.

Maple Park, Vaughan (*see* Midway complex, Vaughan)

Marijuana/hashish

Roy 1601.

Marketing, beef (*see* Marketing, livestock)

Marketing, egg (*see* Marketing, poultry/eggs)

Marketing, farm

R.G. Bennett R883; Gaunt R918-9;
MacDonald 2276-681, R882; Mancini
2683-4; McGuigan 2684; W. Newman 1867,
2668-9, 2686-8, R881-92, R918-9; Nixon
2684-6; O'Neil 2681-2; Riddell 2269-76,
R880-1, R883, R919; Samis 2682-3; Swart
2686-7.

Marketing, fruit/vegetable

Cassidy G222-3; Doyle R917; McKeough
G222-3; W. Newman R765-7, R917; Riddell
R757-8, R917-8; Ruston R916-7.

Marketing, livestock

McKessock R930-1; W. Newman R930-1;
Riddell R931.

Marketing, milk/products

Brown R545; Haggerty R544-5; Nakamura
R545; W. Newman 1867; Stephenson
R544-6.

Marketing, poultry/eggs

Haggerty R884-7; W. Newman R885-7.

Marketing, vegetable (*see* Marketing, fruit/vegetable)

Marketing board, farm products (*see* Farm products marketing board)

Markets, foreign

C. Bennett R552-4, R606-7; Cassidy G13-4;
Fleck R607-8; Haggerty R606-7; G.I. Miller
R608.

Marriage contracts

Lawlor 890, 899; Roy 889; G. Taylor 901.

Marriages

Lawlor 881-2; McMurtry 882; Roy 880-1.

Marriages, common-law

Bryden 904-5; Lawlor 897-8; Roy 888.

Masseurs/body rub parlours

Davison G302-3; McMurtry 3021-2;
Thatcher G302-3.

Massey Ferguson Co.

Lewis 2658; Stephenson 2658.

Matrimonial home (*see* Home, matrimonial)

McMichael collection

Gregory S930; Kerrio S929-30; McMichael
S929-30; Welch S930.

Mediation (*see* Conciliation/ mediation)

Medical equipment

Baetz 2186; Foulds 2187; Makarchuk 2186;
Timbrell 2186-7.

Medical examinations

Foulds 1693; Mackenzie 1693; Stephenson
1693-4.

Medical facilities (*see* Health/ medical facilities)

Medical records/data

Conway 2463; Deans 1942, 2013, 2390, 2577; Duksza 2464; Lewis 1781-2, 1785, 2012-3, 2462-3, 2543, 2577, 2746; McMurtry 1785; Philip 1679; Reid 2013; Roy 1782, 2390-1; S. Smith 1781, 2460-1, 2463-4, 2542-3, 2577; Timbrell 1781-2, 1942, 2012-3, 2389-91, 2460-4, 2542-3, 2577, 2737, 2746-8.

Medical schools/courses (*see* Schools, medical)

Medical transplants

Bryden 1291-2; MacBeth 806-7, 1291-2.

Members, committees (*see* Committee members/substitution, select) (*see* Committee members/substitution, standing)

Members, lists of

18, 813, 3154.

Members, naming of

2981.

Members' ethics/misconduct

J. Williams 2179.

Members immunity (*see* Immunity, parliamentary)

Members' legislative assistants

Cassidy G492; MacDonald G498; Mancini G496; Welch G494.

Members'/ministers' facilities

Bounsall 2522-5; Breithaupt G536-7; M. Campbell 2507-10; Cassidy G490; Davis G535-7; R.J. Fleming G648-9; Gaunt 2520-2; MacDonald G497, G535-7; Maec 2516-20; Makarchuk 2530-1; Mancini G494-5; Martel 2511-6; Peterson G237-8; Reid G648-9; Rhodes 2526-7; Sargent 2527-30; Stokes G648-51; Welch G500.

Members'/ministers' indemnity/allowance

Baetz 2990; Cassidy 768-71; Conway 2969-78; Davis 2539-41; R.J. Fleming G650; Foulds 2978-9; Germa 771-2; MacDonald G498-9; Makarchuk 2986-7; Martel 2960-2; Reid 2987-90; Roy 2990-2; Ruston 2992, G503; Sargent 2529; S. Smith 2539-41; Stokes G650-1; Welch 13, 505, 2962, 2992-3; Wildman G650-1; Yakabuski 2979-83.

Members'/ministers' pensions

Breithaupt 772-3; Cassidy 774-5; Foulds 2994; Nixon 774; Reid 775; Renwick 773-4; Welch 775-6, 2994.

Members'/ministers' tours

Davis G544-6; W. Newman R763-4; Riddell R756; Wildman G544-6.

Mennonites

Brown R545; Haggerty R544-5; Nakamura R545; W. Newman 1196, 1685-6.

Mental health/illness

G.E. Smith 2933-4; Timbrell 2923-4, 2934, 5621.

Mental hospitals (*see* Hospitals, psychiatric/mental)

Mercury poisoning

Bolan G767-8, G779; Brunelle G778-9; Bryden 520, R996-7; Deans 627-8; Foulds 268, 628, R330-1; Frewin R997; Gaunt R998; G.A. Kerr 268, 520, 627-8, 2744, R996-8; Lewis 2745-6, 2927-8; B. Newman 628; Nixon 123; S. Smith 2744; Stephenson 2745-6, 2928; J.A. Taylor R330-1.

Mergers/takeovers

Grossman 2596; Lawlor 2596.

Methanol/alcohol

Cassidy 95; Conway G783; Dillon G783-4; Gaunt R938; Haggerty R866, R1168-9; Havrot R262, R941; Higgin R357; MacDonald R209, R858; F.S. Miller R1168-70; W. Newman R858, R866, R939, R944; Reed 1133, R206, R217-8, R339-41, R358; Rennie R858, R939; Riddell R866, R940; Samis 1133; J.A. Taylor 1133, R217-8, R262, R339-41; Wildman R943-4; Ziemba R939.

Metric system

Bounsall 435; Cassidy 436-9; Cunningham 435, 1074; Germa 435-6; MacBeth 1074, 1081; Makarchuk 2943-4; B. Newman 435; Philip 435, 436-9, 2944-5; Sargent 436; Snow 435-9, 2943-5; J. Williams 1080.

Metro Toronto/council

Davis 258-9.

Metro zoo (*see* Zoological gardens)

Midway complex, Vaughan

Bryden 1634, R1104, R1106; Davis 1634-5; G.A. Kerr R1105; McMurtry 1792; Stong 1792.

SUBJECTS – *Continued*

Midways (*see* Fairs/carnivals)

Milk, industrial

Haggerty R892; McKessock 2664; G.I. Miller R892; W. Newman 1196, 1685-6, 2664, R892, R906; Samis R906; Wiseman 2663-4.

Milk commission

MacDonald R915; K.A. McEwen R915; W. Newman R915.

Milk/dairy processors/products

Gallant R889-91; Haggerty R888-92; MacDonald R898-9; W. Newman R888-92, R898-900; Villeneuve R901-6.

Milk prices

Gaunt R925; MacDonald R772-4, R789, R806; W. Newman R788-9, R925.

Milk producers (*see* Farming, dairy)

Milk quotas

Gaunt R906-11, R913, R925-6; MacDonald R898-9, R904; McKessock R926, R955-6; W. Newman R898-912, R925, R956; Riddell R897-901, R903; Ruston R916; Villeneuve R901-6.

Minaki Lodge

C. Bennett 1129-30, R574, R581-3; Bernier S1109; Davis 2467-8; Eakins 2467-8; Foulds 1130; Laughren S1109; Martel 1129-30; Peterson 1130; Reid G527; Wildman R561, R581-3.

Mine safety (*see* Safety, mine)

Mine tailings

Barr R1083; G.A. Kerr R1081; Pope R1078-9, R1083.

Mines, junior (*see* Mining stock promotion)

Mines/mining

Bolan G771; Brunelle G780, G788; Davis 3096; Haggerty R1134-5, R1152; Martel 3096; F.S. Miller R1146-9, R1150-2; Reid G788; S. Smith 80; Stokes 544-5; Wildman G775; J. Williams 535.

Minimum wage (*see* Wage, minimum)

Mining companies

Wildman R565.

Mining equipment/machinery

C. Bennett R628; Martel G198, G202-3, G211-2, R618-20, R628; McKeough G204, G211-2.

Mining exemptions

Bernier 930-1; Laughren 930-1, 1028; Lewis 930-1, 1022; Martel 931.

Mining inspection (*see* Inspection, mining)

Mining stock promotion

Grossman 2566-9, 2589, 2593, 2598; Reed 2593-4; Reid 517, 2566-8; J. Williams 2596-7; Young 2598.

Ministerial responsibility

Baetz 3014; Davis 3014-5.

Ministerial statements, re

S. Smith 154.

Ministers' facilities (*see* Members'/ministers' facilities)

Ministry spending

Auld G458, G474-5; B. Charlton G458; Cooke G455-6; Kerrio 1211; Lawlor J146-7; MacBeth 1544-5, 1567-8; Maloney G621-8; J.A. Mills G623-8; Reid G623-8; Ruston G618; Sinclair J146-7; S. Smith G454; Stong 1544, 1567-8; Welch 1211; Wildman G621-2.

Minorities/ethnic groups

Clarke R437; Davidson R437; Duksza S694-5; Lupusella 1076, 1326; MacBeth 1077, 1082-3, 1322-3, 1325; Stephenson R437; Timbrell S695; Warner 1081-2.

Minto Skating Club

Roy 1742-3; Scrivener 1742-3.

Mirex

Gaunt R1113; G.A. Kerr R1113-4.

Mobile homes (*see* Housing, mobile)

Moosonee Educational Centre (*see* James Bay Educational Centre)

Mortgage Corporation, Ontario

Breaugh R57-62, R65-9; Eaton R69; Hall R51-7; McDonald R51-62, R65-9; Rhodes R56-62.

Mortgage rates

Warner 1253.

Mortgages/companies

M. Campbell 2634; Davison 2624-6;
Grossman 2624-6, 2630-4, 2636-9; Lawlor
2631, 2637; McClellan 2633; Swart 2635-6;
G. Taylor 2638; J. Williams 2629.

Mosport Park

Cureatz 1087; MacBeth 347-8, 1087-8; Swart
347-8.

Mothers, working

Gigantes S603-4; Norton S603-4.

Motor fuels (*see* Gasoline/motor fuels)

Motor vehicle accident claims fund

Davison 2643-4; Grossman 2640, 2643-4,
2830; B. Newman 2644, 2830; Nixon 2640.

Motor vehicle dealers

Davison 2840-1; Grossman 2840-1.

Motor vehicle exhaust emissions

Gaunt R1065-6, R1066-8; Jefferies R1065-6;
G.A. Kerr R1065, R1066-8, R1111; Lane
R1111; Linzon R1067-8; Makarchuk
R1067-8; Shenfeld R1067-9.

Motor vehicle/parts industry

C. Bennett R615-7, R655-7; Bounsall 68;
Breugh 2657, 2932; Cassidy 89-90, 2656,
G165-7, R655-6; Davis 2656-7; Fleck
R615-6, R642-3; McKeough 67-8, G166; B.
Newman 67, R615-7; O'Neil R657; S. Smith
2932; Stephenson 2932; Wildman R642-3.

Motor vehicle towing/wrecking

Cunningham 1864; Philip 1864; Snow
1864-5.

Motor vehicles

Blundy 2333; Grossman 2870; B. Newman
2870, R283; J.A. Taylor R283.

Motor vehicles, abandoned

G.A. Kerr R966-7, R1111-2; Lane R1111-2.

Motor vehicles, Ontario government

Auld 2190, 2663; Bryden 2190, 2663; Cassidy
967; Cunningham 2663; Maloney G568-9;
J.A. Mills G569; Reid G568-9; Snow 967-72,
2190; Wildman 2190.

Motor vehicles, stolen

McMurtry 1835; B. Newman 1835.

Motorcyclists/motorcycles

Haggerty G848; Snow G848.

Multi-lingual services

Backley S684-5; Conway S684; Duksza
S684-5, S695; Stephenson 3053-5; Timbrell
S684-5, S695, S725.

Multiculturalism

M. Campbell S971-2; Grande S57-64, S69,
S73-4, S79-83, S171-4, S871, S891-3, S967-9;
Kennedy S80-1; Kerrio S965-7; McPhee
S966-7; Van Horne S80; Welch S877,
S891-3, S965-6, S968-70, S972-3; T.L. Wells
S17, S58-64, S69-71, S81-3.

Multiple Sclerosis Society

Bryden 631-2; Timbrell 631-2.

Municipal Board, Ontario

Breugh R15; Cassidy 1796-7; Davis 260,
1018; Foulds 1018; Hall R6-7, R11-2; Lewis
224, 1795-6; McMurtry 224, 1793-6, 1799,
2470; Nixon 1793-5; Rhodes R6-7, R11-2,
R18; Roy 1800-1; S. Smith 224, 260, 2470;
Warner 1799.

Municipal budgets

Cassidy G14; Epp G9-10.

Municipal councils

Cassidy 1061; McKeough 1061, G276-7.

Municipal electric commissions (*see* Public utilities commissions)

Municipal employees' retirement system

Cassidy G75; McCaffrey G74-6; McIntyre
G75; McKeough G74-7; Nixon G75;
Peterson G76-7.

Municipal employment incentive program

Hall R3-12; Rhodes R3-29.

Municipal planning/studies

Breugh R13-7, R22-3, R25-6; Farrow R25,
R41; McKeough G107-8, G275; G.I. Miller
R41, R46-8; Nixon G275, R42-4; Pope R29;
Rhodes 57, R18-21, R23, R25-6, R29,
R41-4; Warner G107-8.

SUBJECTS – *Continued*

Municipal/regional services

Breaugh R83-4; Cassidy 171-9; Hall R80-1; Makarchuk 163-4; G.I. Miller R46-8; Rhodes R28, R46-8, R80-1, R84.

Municipalities, northern

Bernier S1084-6, S1088-90; Blundy S1088-90; Laughren S1085-6; Morpurgo S1084; Reid S1084-6.

Municipalities, one-industry

Bernier S1083-4; Reid S1083-4.

Municipalities, unorganized

Bernier 532, 580, S1091-3, S1097; Jones R1031-3; G.A. Kerr R1032; Lane R145-6; Laughren 531-3, S1045-6, S1097-8; Reid 478, S1091-3; Rhodes R145-6, R167-8; Stokes 556; Wildman 569-71, R167-8, R1032.

Museums, agricultural

Carbert R961-2; Gaunt R960-1; Haggerty R957; W. Newman R956-7, R960-1; Riddell R956-8, R961; Sewell R958.

Myrex (*see* Mirex)

Nanticoke-Hamilton corridor (*see* Hydro corridors)

National unity

Cassidy 92-4; Snow G754; Warner G754.

Nationalization, resource industries

C. Bennett R620-1; Martel 929, 1039, R620-1; McKeough 929; L.R. Wilson R620-1.

Natural gas (*see* Gas, natural)

Natural resources/management

Bolan G769; Brunelle G779-80, G787-8; Foulds R1136-42; Haggerty R1132-6; MacDonald R207-11; F.S. Miller R1129-32; Reed R206; Reid G787-8; Stokes R336-9; J.A. Taylor R336-9; Wildman 989, G774-6.

Neighbourhood house, central (*see* Community centres)

Neighbourhood improvement program (*see* Housing renewal programs)

News media/periodicals

M. Campbell 2580; Cassidy 1129; Conway 1128; Drea J25-6; G.A. Kerr 1127-9, 1271; Leluk 1380; Lewis 1127-8; MacDonald 1135;

McCague G288; McMurtry 1380; G.I. Miller 3001; Norton 2580; O'Neil 1128; Peterson 1129; Reid 2539; S. Smith 1127; Swart 1127, 1380; G. Taylor 3001.

Niagara festival

C. Bennett R693; O'Neil R693.

Niagara Parks Commission (*see* Parks commissions)

Nitrate

Johnson 2467; W. Newman 2467.

No Confidence motions

Germa 1697; Lewis 3121.

Noise barriers

Hall G881-2; G.H. Johnston G882; Snow G881-3.

Noise levels/control

Barr R1017; Bounsall R1069-72; Bryden R989; Cunningham 615; Foley G793-5, G816; G.A. Kerr R989, R1016-21, R1069-72; Manuel R1018, R1070-1; B. Newman R1016-21; Philip G815-6; Snow 615, G816, G856; J. Williams G853-7.

NorOntair

Snow 1153.

North Pickering (*see* Pickering North project)

Northern Affairs ministry/personnel

Bernier 12, 469-73, 575-82, 725-31, 733-4, 737-44, S1054-9, S1067, S1081-2, S1087-8; Bolan 539-43, S1071; T. Campbell S1067, S1071, S1081-2; W.H. Charlton S1067; Deans 743; Foulds 571-5, 736-7, 741-3, R1156-7; Germa 559-62; Havrot S1059-62; Hennessy 496-7, 742-3; Lane 556-8, S1087-8; Laughren 529-35, S1045; LeNeveu S1082-3, S1087; Martel 481-96, 724-38, 743-4; F.S. Miller R1156-7; Peterson 497-500; Pope 562-5; Reid 473-81, 737, 742, S1044-5, S1067, S1082-3, S1087-8; Reynolds R1156-7; Stokes 543-9, 555-6, 739-41; Wildman 565-71, 728-9, 741-2, S1062-6, S1080-2; J. Williams 535-9.

Northern affairs officers/offices

Bernier 577; Martel 483-6; Reid 474-5.

Northern Ontario affairs

Bernier 469-73, 575-82, 1700-5; Bolan 1712-4; Breaugh 1708-9, R16-7; Cassidy 1719-21; Conway 1726-7; Davis 1727-8; Deans 1714-6; Foulds 571-5; Germa 559-62, 1697-700; Hennessy 993-4; Kerrio 1721-2;

Lane 556-8, 1716-8; Laughren 112-5, 529-35; Lewis 1728-7; Martel 481-96; F.S. Miller 1722-4; O'Neil 1718-9; Pope 562-5, 1709-12; Reid 473-81, 1724-6; Rhodes R20; S. Smith 1705-8; Stokes 543, 555-6; Wildman 565-71.

Northern Ontario prices (*see* **Price differential, regional**)

Notaries public

Peterson 1798.

Notices of motion

McKeough 602; Welch 14.

Nuclear/atomic energy (*see* **Energy, nuclear/atomic**)

Nuclear control board

Davis 2849-50; Reed 2583; S. Smith 2583, 2849-50; J.A. Taylor 2583, 2816-7.

Nuclear generating stations (*see* **Hydro generating stations**)

Nurseries, day (*see* **Daycare/centres**)

Nurses

Armstrong R416; Bounsall R416; O'Neil R414-6; Pathe R415-6; Stephenson R414-6.

Nurses, public health

Bounsall 430; M. Campbell S666; Conway 636, S821; Davis 636; Lane 1061; Mackenzie 145, R375-6; O'Neil 145; Stephenson 145-6, 430; Timbrell 1061, S666, S822; Warner 146, 270.

Nursing homes

Backley S796; Birch 1741-2; M. Campbell 2114-5; Conway 630-1, 2113, S792-6; Cooke 1557, 1786-7, 2858, S758-67; Deans 263-4, 341, 424-5, 510-1, 630, 2111-3; Dukszta S640; Gigantes 267, 519-20, 637-8, 719, 2180, S767-76; Grande 1409-10, 1654, S797-805; Lewis 1741, 2184; Mancini 1786; McClellan S802-3; McGuigan 2584, 2852; Ruston 2852-3; Stephenson 263-4; Sweeney 2112-3; Timbrell 263, 267, 424, 510-1, 520, 629-31, 632-3, 637-8, 718-9, 1410-2, 1557, 1654, 1786-7, 2041-2, 2112-5, 2184, 2388, 2454-5, 2584-6, 2852-3, 2858, 2934-5, S744-51, S757-76, S787-805; Warner 1741, 2114, 2184, 2388, 2453-4, 2585-6, S744-51.

Nursing schools (*see* **Schools, nursing**)

Nursing self-care units

Reid G646.

Nursing students (*see* **Students/graduates, nursing**)

Nutrition (*see* **Dietitians/nutrition**)

Offenders

Bradley J119; Breithaupt 1134; Drea J70-1, J82, J119; Epp 1134; Kerrio J78-9; Lawlor J82; McMurtry 1134, 1819-20; Roy 1819-20; Ziemba J71-2.

Offenders, women

Bradley J122; Davidson J12, J76; Drea J75, J83, J122-5; Lawlor J139; McCague G309-10; Norton 1061; Sinclair J142; Stong 1061; Ziemba J74.

Offenders, young

M. Campbell 1940; Lawlor J145; Lewis 1939-40; MacBeth J13; McClellan 1940; Norton 1939-40, S407; Sinclair J146; Stong 810.

Office of Assembly

Cassidy G489-93; Hall G512; MacDonald G501; Stokes G645-51; Welch G499-500.

Official guardian (*see* **Guardian, official**)

Ogoki Wilderness Lodge

Breithaupt 2187; Eakins 2187, 2582, 2857-8; Kerrio 2187, 2546-7, S867, S979; W. Newman 2190, 2546-7, 2857-8; Riddell 2190; Welch 2187, 2582, S979-80.

OHAP (*see* **Housing Action program**)

OHIP

Backley S720-1; Bounsall 1856-7, 1927-8, S673-7; Buchanan S705, S709, S735; Conway S630-1, S670-5, S729-34; Cooke 1783, 1857, S675-7, S708-12, S729; Dukszta S641, S667-9, S719-21; Germa 1139-40, S717-9, S719-21; Harnett S715; Lewis 1781-2, 1856-7; Mancini 1783, S735-7; B. Newman 1783, 1857, S701-8; Norton S404; Oss S702-3, S710-1; Rose S675-6, S702, S718-9; Roy 1782; Ruston 1783-4, S712-7; S. Smith 1781; Timbrell 1781-4, 1856-7, 1928-9, 1933, S621, S623, S666-9, S671-3, S675-7, S701-21, S727-41.

OHIP premiums

Warner 1259-60.

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OHIP records

Backley S698; Bolan 2392; Conway 2395-6, S635-6, S656-8; Deans 2270, 2305, 2385; Duksza 2386, S697-8; LeBlanc S697-8; Lewis 2304-5, 2385-6, 2459-60; McClellan 2387, S655-6; McMurtry 2269-71, 2304-5, 2470, 2587; Rose S697-8; Roy 2270-1, 2387, 2390-1; S. Smith 2269-70, 2304, 2384-5, 2460-1, 2470, 2587; Timbrell 2384-7, 2391, 2392-3, 2460-1, 2737, S654-7.

Oil, fuel

Foulds R319; J.A. Taylor R319.

Oil/gas imports/exports

MacDonald R307-9; Pinnington R323-4; Stokes R322-4; J.A. Taylor R307-9.

Oil/gasoline prices

C. Bennett R683, R695-8; Davis 63-4, 1274; Deans 63-4; Foulds 572, R319-22; Gigantes R288, R297-300; Grossman 2877-8; Havrot R329; Kennedy R279-80; Lane R286-8; MacDonald R310-1; B. Newman R683; Nixon 2315; Peterson 64; Pinnington R321-8; Riddell 2877; Samis 2001, 2315; S. Smith 1274; Snow 2315; Stokes R322-9; J.A. Taylor R246-8, R280, R286-8, R297-300, R310-2, R319-29; Warner R311-3; Wildman R246-8, R683, R694-8.

Oil/gasoline shortage

MacDonald R208-9, R215; Reed R205-6, R214-6, R218-9; J.A. Taylor R214-5, R218-9.

Oil production

Reed R216; J.A. Taylor R216.

Oil sands (*see* Tar sands)

OISE (*see* Institute for Studies in Education)

Old Fort William

Foulds S906-10; R.D. Johnston S908; Kerrio S904-6; Lee S904-5, S907-10; Otto S905-7; Welch S904-5, S910.

Ombudsman

Ashe 3058-60, G579-81; Baetz 3057-8; Bradley J8; M. Campbell 2985-6, 3069-70, G577-8, G632-3, G637-40; Davison 3065-7, G587-90, G602-4, G614, G643-4; Drea 2748, 3061-3, J3-4, J35, J120; Eakins 3072-3; Grossman 3060-1; Hall G590-1, G608-9; Kennedy 3055-7; Kerrio 3074-5, G576; Lawlor G563-4, G581, G585-7, G604-6; Maloney G559-81, G597-602, G615-32, G638-43; Mancini G597; McCaffrey G618-9; McCague G311; McClellan 3070-2, G578-9; G.I. Miller 3063-5, G614-6; J.A.

Mills G604-5, G626; B. Newman G642-3; Nixon G561-3; Reid 2989, G565-70, G592, G613-4, G625-6; Ruston G311, G572-5, G591, G617; Stephenson 3053-5; G. Taylor 3067-9; Thatcher G311; G. Walker G629-31; Warner 1253-4, 3075-6, G606-7; Wildman 2667, G596, G619-21; Worton G570-2, G574-5; Yakabuski 2748.

Ombudsman personnel

M. Campbell G638-40; Hainey G566; Maloney G565-6, G616, G623-4, G638-41; J.A. Mills G620, G623-4, G639; Reid G565-6, G623-4, G640-2; Wildman G619-21.

OMERS (*see* Municipal employees' retirement system)

Onakawana deposits (*see* Coal/lignite)

Ontario Hydro (*see* Hydro, Ontario)

Ontario Northland Railway

Bernier 937, S1043-4, S1109-12; Bolan 936-7, S1109-12; T. Campbell S1112; Havrot S1060-2; Laughren S1109; LeNeveu S1111; G.E. Smith 720-1; Snow 720-1.

Ontario Northland Transportation Commission

S. Smith 625; Snow 625-6.

Ontario offices, foreign (*see* Trade missions/offices)

Ontario Place

C. Bennett R555-6, R724-7; Bolan R726-7; Eakins R724-7; Lane R726; Maxwell R725-6.

OPP (*see* Police, provincial)

Orphanages (*see* Children's group homes)

Otis Elevator Co.

Deans 795; McKeough 795.

Ottawa Journal

Cassidy 1523-4; Stephenson 1523-4; Yakabuski 1524.

Overpasses (*see* Bridges/overpasses)

Overtime (*see* Hours of work)

Pages, legislative

Nixon 1631; T.L. Wells 1631-2.

Paper (*see* Pulp/paper companies)

Parcel delivery services

Cunningham G685-90, G748-9; Gilbert G749; Grossman 2842-3; McCague G333, G339; McNab G748-9; Ruston G333-4; Shoniker G685-90; Snow G748-9; Thatcher G333-4; Wildman G333-4; Worton 2842-3.

Parcost program

Conway S742; Coulson S742; Rose S742-3; Timbrell S742.

Parking facilities

Grande 720; McNab G755-7; Philip R123; Rhodes R123; Snow 720, G755-7; Young G755-7.

Parking violations (*see* Traffic/parking violations)

Parks, amusement (*see* Midway complex, Vaughan)

Parks, industrial

C. Bennett 147, 1060, 1384, R575-6, R580-1, R662; Bolan R662; Brunelle G784; Conway 932, 1001-3; Garland R661-2; McKeough 932; G.I. Miller 1983; G.E. Smith 147; Sterling 1060; Wildman G777, R561-2, R580-1.

Parks, midway (*see* Midway complex, Vaughan)

Parks, mobile homes (*see* Parks, trailer)

Parks, municipal/regional

Bradley 1787; Rhodes 1787.

Parks, provincial

Eckel R1216; Foulds R1137; Gaunt 270, 348; Haggerty R1135; F.S. Miller 270, 348, 1634, 1740-1, 2267, R1147, R1216; Reynolds R1216; Van Horne 1634, 1741; Wildman R1215-22; E.G. Wilson R1216.

Parks, trailer

Barr R1079-81; C. Bennett R691-2; O'Neil R691-2; Pope R26-7, R1078, R1080-1; Rhodes R27.

Parks commissions

Kerrio S927-8; Otto S928.

Parkway belt west

Davis 710-2; S. Smith 710-2.

Parkways (*see* Expressways)

Parliamentary commissioner (*see* Ombudsman)

Parole/probation

Bradley J8, J33, J122; M. Campbell J34; Davidson J11-2; Drea J21, J33-4, J123-5, J129-30; Lawlor J124; Thompson J33-4, J115, J125-6; J. Williams J125-6, J128.

Pastoria Holdings

Grossman 2885; McClellan 2884-5.

Pastures, community

Crown R864; McKessock R863; W. Newman R863-4.

Patronage

Breithaupt G541; Davis 2120-1, G540-1; MacDonald 2121, G540-1; Nixon G547; Roy 2120-1.

Payola (*see* Bribe charges)

PCBs (*see* Polychlorinated biphenyls)

Pension adjustment programs

Grossman 2613; Peterson 2613.

Pension index (*see* Pension adjustment programs)

Pension Plan, Canada

Ashe G55-6; Bryden 2392; Cassidy G492; Conway G61; Gaunt 2521-2; McIntyre G45; McKeough 194-5, 2667, G45-56, G61, G257; Norton 2392; Peterson 2667, G45; Reid 193.

Pensions, disability

M. Campbell 2310, 3036; Lewis 2310-1; Norton 265-6, 2310-1; Swart 265-6.

Pensions, members'/ministers' (*see* Members'/ministers' pensions)

Pensions commission

Davison 2604-6; Grossman 2605-13; Lawlor 2607; B. Newman 2611-2; J. Williams 2606, 2608, 2612.

Pensions/plans

Backley S812-3; Bounsall S280; Cassidy G50; Davison 2604-6; Dukszta S812-4;

SUBJECTS – *Continued*

Eckler S1032, S1036, S1038; Grossman 2605-14; Lawlor 2607; Maynard S812-4; McCaffrey 982, G43-5, G46-8, G50, G74; McIntyre G43-5, G48, G74; McKeough 1143-4, G46-56, G74-7, G183; B. Newman 2611-2; Peterson 1140-1, 2608-10, 2613-4, 2658, G6-7, G46, G48-54, G183; Russell G371; S. Smith 1054; Stephenson 2658; G. Taylor 2612-3; Timbrell S812-4; T.L. Wells S1032; J. Williams 2608, 2612.

Periodical distribution (*see* Book/periodical distribution)

Periodicals (*see* News media/periodicals)

Permits, alcoholic beverages (*see* Licences/permits, alcoholic beverages)

Permits, liquor (*see* Licences/permits, alcoholic beverages)

Personal property security

Handleman 272-3; Renwick 272-3.

Personnel services, private

Davison 2562-3; Grossman 2562-3.

Pest control/services

Fullerton R1183-4; McKessock R1180-4; F.S. Miller R1182-4.

Pesticides/herbicides

Drowley R1041; Haggerty R962; G.A. Kerr R1041-2; Maecck R1041-2; W. Newman R962; Rennie R962; Symons R1042; Yakabuski R1042-3.

Petitions

Bryden 2936; Germa 2397; Gigantes 2554, 2751; Peterson 1563; G.E. Smith 2751; Van Horne 2471.

Petitions, re

Sargent 3001.

Petitions presented

Stong 73.

Pharmacists

Stong 802.

Photography/photographs

Peterson 2587-1110.

Physical fitness

Grande S991-4; Kerrio S191-2, S990-3; G.E. Smith S991-3; Welch S991-4; T.L. Wells S192, S239-41; Wildman S239-41.

Pickering North project

Ashe 235, G241, G580, R175-6, R192-3; Bolan R193-5; Breough R25, R84-5, R176-86; Davis 519; Davison 3066; Grant R175-6, R178-9, R182-7, R189-90, R194; Hall R69-70, R187-92; Maloney G560, G580, G598-9; McCague G241; McClellan 3070-1; G.I. Miller 3064-5; Nixon G561-2; Rhodes 235, 347, R25, R69-70, R85, R175-95; Riggs R84-5; Stong 347, 519; Wronski R176-7, R179, R183-7, R189-92.

Picketing

Breough 1096-102; Davidson 1105; MacBeth 1101, 1105; Ziemba 1113.

Pipelines, oil/gas

C. Bennett 1944-5, 2191-2, 2312, 2551, 2575-6, 2826-8, R707, R709; Davis 1279-80, 1560-1, 1940-1, 2116-7; Deans 1279-80; di Santo 144; Higgin R243-4; Kerrio 1560-1, 1941, 1945, 2018, 2115-6, 2192, 2311-2, 2659, 2827; Lamb R243-4; Lewis 144, 226-7, 1940; Makarchuk 2019, 2827; G.I. Miller R362-263; Peterson 144, 1561; Reed 144, 227-8, R222-3; S. Smith 1940; Swart 1941, 1944, 2116-7, 2191, 2550-1, 2826-8; J.A. Taylor 144-5, 226-8, 2018, R218, R222-3, R243-4, R363; Yakabuski 2117; Ziemba R707.

Pipelines, slurry

Brunelle G786; Reid G786.

Pipelines, water

Hall G899-900; Snow G899-900.

Pits/quarries

Bolan G773; Brunelle G781-2; Bryden R1159-63; Caplice R1113; Foulds R1162; Gaunt R1113; Haggerty R1161; G.A. Kerr R1113; McGuigan G887; McMullin G782; F.S. Miller R1160-2; Reed R1162.

Planning, community (*see* Community planning/programs)

Planning, economic

Cassidy 1013; Fleck R613; McKeough 1013, G25-6; Nixon G22-3; Samis 1990-2002; Wildman R564-5, R613.

Planning, education

Parr S342-3; Parrott S313, S319-20, S339-42; Sweeney S269-71, S278, S339, S340-3; Van Horne S20; Warner S290-1; T.L. Wells S16-7, S269-71; B.A. Wilson S319.

Planning, Hydro

D.J. Gordon R281-3; B. Newman R281-3;
J.A. Taylor R281-3.

Planning, industrial

M. Campbell G149-54; Cassidy G142-3;
McKeough G142-3, G149-54; Peterson
3126-8.

Planning, land use (*see* Land use/ planning)

Planning, municipal (*see* Municipal planning/studies)

Planning, regional (*see* Municipal planning/studies)

Planning, transportation (*see* Transportation planning/studies)

Planning boards/committees

E.M. Fleming G267; McKeough G268;
Wildman G267.

Plaques

Foulds S918; McCague G343; McGuigan
G343; Welch S918.

Plea bargaining/discussions

Lawlor 2066; McMurtry 2066-7; Stong 2073.

Points of privilege

Gigantes 2180; Lewis 137; MacDonald 1135;
W. Newman 1853; Nixon 2109; Norton 936,
1008, 1455; Roy 509, 2180; S. Smith 154,
337, 547; Stephenson 1936; Timbrell 1193; J.
Williams 2179.

Points of privilege, re

Lewis 2397; Nixon 2396-7.

Polar Gas project

Higgin R243-4; Lamb R243-4; MacDonald
R306; Stokes R336-9; J.A. Taylor R243-4,
R306, R336-9.

Police

Warner 842-4.

Police, multicultural

MacBeth 1360; B. Newman 1359-60;
Ziemba 841.

Police, municipal/regional

Blundy 1326-7; Bradley 1334-5, G260;
Breaugh 1096-102; Cunningham 1071-2;

Cureatz 1087; Handleman G271; Lawlor
1341-2; MacBeth 345-6, 602, 1079-80,
1101-3, 1296-7, 1327-8, 1334-6, 1358; Martel
345-6, 602; McKeough G273, G282; G.I.
Miller 1335-6; Nixon 1078-9, 1295-6; Roy
162-3; Stong 1318-22, J155-6; Swart 1335;
Warner 1357-8.

Police, private (*see* Security guards/ agencies)

Police, provincial

Bradley 1334; Breithaupt 1573-4, 1587-8;
Cunningham 1071-2; Foulds 1525, 1974,
2277, 2548-9, 2729-30; Haggerty 1104, 1333;
Kerrio 1106; Lewis 1376; Lupusella 1066-7,
1106-7, 1571-3; MacBeth 347-8, 1066-7,
1072-6, 1079-80, 1083-6, 1104-6, 1108, 1376,
1524, 1567-71, 1974, 2277, 2548-9, 2731;
Maack 1074-5; McKeough G282; Nixon
1078-9, 1573; Reid 1525; Sargent 1525; G.E.
Smith 1587; Stong 1083, 1567-8, 1570-1;
Swart 347-8; Warner 1085; Worton 1072.

Police, Royal Canadian Mounted

Breithaupt 1309, 1453; Deans 2270; Lewis
1308-9, 1375-6, 1785, 1849-50, 2304-5,
2819-20; Lupusella 1571-3; MacBeth 1104-5,
1452-3, 1525; McMurtry 1308, 1376, 1785,
2269-71, 2304-5, 2587, 2815-6, 2819-20; Reid
1525; Roy 2270-1; Samis 1308; S. Smith
1305, 1307-8, 2269-70, 2304, 2587; Timbrell
S654-5.

Police air patrol

Lupusella 1543; MacBeth 1081, 1088, 1543;
J. Williams 1080, 1088.

Police arbitration/commission

Blundy 1366; Bradley 1367-8; MacBeth
1366-9; Stong 1368-9.

Police auxiliary

Breithaupt 1588-9; MacBeth 1589.

Police brutality/harassment

Breaugh 1097; Deans 1690, 1787-8, 2186,
2271; MacBeth 1690, 1788, 2271-2;
McMurtry 2186; Stong 811.

Police cars, two-man

Bradley 1367; MacBeth 1368.

Police charges

Lupusella 1538-42; MacBeth 1534-7,
1539-42; Stong 1534-7.

Police chases

Davis 69; Lupusella 828-9; MacBeth 231,
836-7; Stong 68-9.

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Police colleges

Bradley 1365-6; Lupusella 1336-40;
MacBeth 1339-40, 1359, 1362-3, 1365-6,
1534; Roy 1361-2; Stong 1534; Warner
1358-9.

Police commission, Ontario

Blundy 1326; Conway 1299-300; Lawlor
1298; Lupusella 1532-3; MacBeth 844, 1294,
1299-300, 1530-4; Nixon 1293-4; Stong
1321-2, 1530-3.

Police commissions, municipal/ regional

Blundy 1326-7; Epp 270; Lawlor 1297-8,
1341-2; MacBeth 270, 844-5, 1295-6, 1327-8,
1943; Martel 1943; Nixon 1295-6.

Police communications/facilities

Lupusella 827.

Police community relations/ committees

M. Campbell 1363; Lupusella 827-8, 830;
MacBeth 832-3, 841, 1359; Stong 810, 825;
Warner 843, 1358-9; Ziembra 840.

Police complaint/bureaus

Lawlor 1298; Lupusella 830; MacBeth 838,
844, 1299, 1331, 2380-2; Warner 842-3, 1331.

Police conduct/misconduct

Lupusella 1076-8, 1290; MacBeth 1076-7,
1082-3, 1290, 2464, 2662-3; Nixon 1078-9;
Sargent 1833; Stong 2464, J155-6; Warner
1081-2.

Police costs (*see* Policing costs)

Police horses

MacBeth 1356-7; Warner 1356-7.

Police interrogation

Stong 1353.

Police public relations

Lupusella 827-8, 1076-8, 1290, 1326, 1337,
1538-42; MacBeth 832-3, 1322, 1324-5,
1339-40, 1349-51, 1589; Roy 1360; Stong
811-2, 825, 1318-22, 1351-4, 1589.

Police resignations

Lupusella 1338; MacBeth 1341.

Police stations/buildings

Breithaupt 1573-4; MacBeth 1294-5, 1577;
Nixon 1079, 1294-5, 1573; Stong 1576-7.

Police training/qualifications

Lawlor 1067-9, 1347-9; Lewis 2387;
Lupusella 828-30, 1289-90, 1336-40;
MacBeth 804-5, 833, 836-8, 1068-9, 1289-90,
1322, 1331-2, 1339-40, 1349-51, 1354-6,
1362-3, 1534, 2387-8; Roy 1360-3; Stong
811-2, 1321, 1351-4, 1534; Warner 1331-2,
1358-9.

Police water patrol

MacBeth 1088-9, 1587; G.E. Smith 1587; J.
Williams 1088.

Police women

Bradley 1365; M. Campbell 1363-5;
MacBeth 1362-5; Roy 1361-3.

Policing costs

Bradley 1334; Cunningham 1071; Haggerty
1103-4, 1332-3; MacBeth 804, 1072, 1103-4,
1333; G.I. Miller 1335-6; Nixon 1078; Swart
1335.

Political contributions

Cassidy G175-6; McKeough G175-6.

Polls, public opinion

Samis 75-6.

Pollution, air

Davison 150-1; Gaunt R971-2; D.J. Gordon
R282; G.A. Kerr 150-2, 2395; Laughren
151-2, 2395; B. Newman R282; Ruston 988.

Pollution, Great Lakes system

Bryden R1103-4; Gaunt R973, R1097-9,
R1113; G.A. Kerr R1098-9, R1104-5.

Pollution, noise (*see* Noise levels/ control)

Pollution, nuclear (*see* Radiation, nuclear)

Pollution, water

Barr R987; Boyer R672; Bryden 1016, 2020,
R1103-4; Eakins R672; Foulds 1016; Gaunt
R1095-9; G.A. Kerr 1016-7, 2020, 2186,
R986-7, R1093-5, R1096-7, R1104-5, R1111;
Kerrio 1017; Lane R1013-5, R1014-5,
R1110-1; Makarchuk R1093-5; Wildman
2185-6.

Pollution abatement/equipment

Davis 2820; Gaunt R971-4; Lewis 2820.

Pollution control (*see* Environmental assessment/impact)

Pollution index/monitoring

Barr R1089-91; Bryden R988; Haggerty R1084-5; Kennedy R1089-91; G.A. Kerr R988-9; Linzon R1084-5.

Polychlorinated biphenyls

Barr R1056; Bounsall 796-7, R1052-4; Bradley 266, 1525; Bryden 1384-5, 1526, 2051, 2829, 3006, R981-2, R993-4, R1008-10, R1085-7; Cooke 798, R1050-2; Gaunt 2051, 3006, R1064-5, R1086; Giles R995-6, R1010, R1085-6; Haggerty R995-6, R1054-5; Kennedy 1126, 1128, 1276, 2829, R1088-92; G.A. Kerr 266, 796-8, 1125-8, 1276-7, 1385, 2050-1, 2829, 3007-8, 3090-3, R993-5, R1009-11, R1050-8, R1085-8; Kerrio 266, 1127; Laughren R1009-10; Lewis 1125-8, 1276, 1385, 3005-8, 3082, 3092-3; MacBeth 3005-6; G.I. Miller 3006, R1053-8; B. Newman 797, 1276, 1526, 2050-1, 3006; O'Neil 1126; Reed 266; S. Smith 3005, 3008, 3081-2, 3089-90, 3092; Snow 1526; Stephenson 3006, 3081-2; E.W. Turner R1054-5, R1064-5.

Population/growth

Riddell R760.

Postal service

Grossman 1792; McCague G339; Swart 1792.

Poverty

McClellan S472, S476.

Praxis inquiry

Lawlor 634; McMurtry 634, 1308, 1376-7, 1629-30; Roy 1377; S. Smith 1307-8, 1377; Stong 1376-7, 1630.

Premier's office/personnel

Breithaupt G538; Davis G539-47; Hall G542-4; MacDonald G538-41; Roy 3103; Wildman G544-6.

Press, ethnic

Backley S683-4; Dick G21; Duksza S683-4; Peterson G21; Timbrell S683, S725, S753.

Press releases (see Advertising/publicity, government)

Price differential, regional

Foulds 572, R319-22; Havrot R329; Hennessy 993; Pope 563; Stokes 555, R322-9; J.A. Taylor R319-29; Wildman 990.

Price freeze, oil

Davis 64; Deans 64; Peterson 64.

Price/profit/wage controls

Mackenzie R373; Mancini R386-7; O'Neil R371.

Pricing, commodity

B. Newman 524.

Printers/printing

B. Charlton G330; Davison G329-30; McCague G328-9; Metcalfe G329-30; B. Newman G328-30; Ruston G328; Thatcher G329.

Prisoners, mistreatment

Bradley J6.

Prisoners' rights

Bradley J119; Drea J119.

Private bills (see Bills, private, re)

Private members' period

Breithaupt 3023; Cassidy 1212; Cunningham 2484; Cureatz 1961; di Santo 1951; Eakins 947; Eaton 2472; Gigantes 2752; Jones 2766; Kennedy 1224; MacDonald 1469; Maack 938; Mancini 1765; McGuigan 2151; Pope 1755; S. Smith 1457, G456.

Probation/officers (see Parole/probation)

Productivity, government

Makarchuk G372-3; Russell G373.

Productivity, industrial

C. Bennett R577, R651-7; Cassidy 89, G174-5, R651-6; Garland R651-2; Mackenzie 135-6, R371-2, R399-400; Martel G204-5, R399-400; McKeough G174-5, G204-5; Peterson G7-8, G174; Stephenson R379-80, R399-400; Wildman R562-3.

Profit controls (see Price/profit/wage controls)

Property law (see Family/property law)

Property values (see Housing/land prices)

Prosecutors, provincial

Lawlor 2083; McMurtry 2083.

Prospecting (see Exploration, mineral) (see Exploration, oil/gas)

SUBJECTS – *Continued*

Prospection Ltd.

Bryden R993, R1188-91; Foulds 2309; G.A. Kerr R993; Lewis 2308; F.S. Miller 2308-10, R1188-91; Reid 2309.

Prostitution charges

Roy 1601.

Provincial auditor (*see* Auditor, provincial, re)

Provincial debt

Ruston 984.

Provincial savings office

Makarchuk G370; McKeough G71-2; Nixon G71-3.

Provincial-municipal affairs

Davison G297-8; Epp G9-10; McCague G297-8.

Psi Mind Development Inst.

Breithaupt 271; M. Campbell 1792, 2019-20; Davis 2936; McMurtry 271; Sweeney 271, 1791-2, 2019, 2936; Timbrell 271, 1791-2, 2019-20.

Psychiatric units

Backley S815; Dukszta S810-1, S814-9; Timbrell S814-9, S833.

Psychiatrists/services

Backley S779; M. Campbell S777; Chamberlain S777-8; Conway S806-7, S819-26, S822-4; Davidson J113-4; Dukszta S805-19; P. Humphries J113-4; Jappy S778, S806-7, S823-4, S827; G.K. Martin S828-9; Norton S515, S779-81; Suttie S827; Thompson J113; Thomson S778; Timbrell S777, S805-29, S834; Wildman S827-9.

Psychologists/services

Bradley J107; M. Campbell J34; Drea J34; Lupusella 1538; MacBeth 1537-8; McClellan S551-2; Norton S551-2; Stong 1537; Thompson J107; Warner 1537.

Public land (*see* Crown land)

Public servants (*see* Civil servants/crown employees)

Public service arbitration board (*see* Arbitration/boards)

Public Service Employees' Union

Van Horne 2471.

Public service superannuation fund

B. Charlton G339; Dukszta S812; McCague G339; Timbrell S812.

Public trustee

Lawlor 2061-4; McMurtry 2061-4; Reid 2061.

Public utilities commissions

Bounsall 777-8; Epp 745-7, 767-8; Kennedy 766; McKeough 350; Parrott 2704-5; Renwick 776-7; Swart 597-8, 747-8, 763-6, 768, 777, 2703-4; Sweeney 768; G. Taylor 598; J.A. Taylor 588, 745, 766-8, 776-8, 2280, 2694, 2705-6.

Publications, government

C. Bennett S576; Bounsall R265; Bradley J147; Carmichael S883-4; Davison G329-30, R437; Foulds S56-7; Grande S883-4; Grossman 2351-4; Higgin R294; MacBeth J147; MacDonald R214; McCague G329; McKeough G38-40; Nixon G38-40; O'Neil R437; Peterson G38-9; Roy 2350-4, 2748-9; J.A. Taylor R214, R265-6; Van Horne S209; Welch S884, S889; T.L. Wells 2749, S56-7, S204, S209.

Publicity (*see* Advertising/publicity)

Publishers, Canadian

Foulds S894; Grande S871-2, S893-4, S961-2; Welch S893-4, S962.

Pulp/paper companies

Barr R989-90; C. Bennett R690; Bryden 1016, 1790-1, 2020, 2860, R975, R989-90, R1103-4; Foulds 1016, 1854-5, R1141; Gaunt R972-4, R990, R1095-7; Haggerty R1133-4; Hennessy R1114; G.A. Kerr 1016-7, 1791, 2020, 2860, R966, R989-91, R1096-7, R1111, R1114; Kerrio 1017; Lane R1110-1; F.S. Miller 1854-5; O'Neil R689-90; S. Smith 1854.

Pupil-teacher ratio (*see* Teacher-student ratio)

Pyramid sales

Grossman 2863-7; B. Newman 2862; Young 2863-7.

Quarries (*see* Pits/quarries)

Queen Elizabeth II

Borosa G341-2.

Queen's Park complex

McCague G334; Ruston G334; Thatcher G334.

Quorum, re

Davidson 2519; Maeck 2518-9; Makarchuk 2519.

Rabbit industry

W. Newman R870-2; Wildman R870-2.

Rabies

W. Newman 869; Stong 869.

Racehorses (*see* Horseracing/ racetracks)

Racism (*see* Discrimination, racial)

Radar warning devices

Foulds 2948-9; Gregory 2916; Kennedy 2914; Lawlor 2912-4, 2946-50; MacBeth 2398, 2911-2, 2917-8, 2946, 2949-50; Mancini 2916-7; B. Newman 2916, 2949-50; Nixon 2917; Roy 2914-6; Stong 2912, 2946, 2948-50.

Radiation, natural

Cassidy 2465; G.A. Kerr 2465, 2585, R1011-4; Lane R1011-4; O'Neil 2585.

Radiation, nuclear

Bolan 3011; Drowley R1043-4; Fitch R452; Gaunt R1037-9; G.A. Kerr 153, 2464, R1038-9, R1043-4; Lewis 862-3, 2464, 2578; Rhodes 3011-2; Stephenson 862-3, 2578, 2935-6; Sweeney 153; Wildman 3011, R1043-4.

Radio, citizen band

MacBeth 806.

Radio/television

C. Bennett R723, R735-6; Bernier S1092-3; Finley S932; Foulds S55-6; Grossman 2862; Kerrio S932; B. Newman 2861-2; Radford R724; Reid S1092-3; T.L. Wells S55-6; Wildman R723, R735-6; York R723-4.

Radon gas (*see* Radiation, natural)

Railway crossings

Snow 1203-5.

Railway passenger service

Bernier 2854-5, 2858-9, 2928, S1043-4, S1109-12; Bolan 2855, 2928, S1109-12; T. Campbell S1112; Davis 511-2; Deans 511; Eakins 2855; Foulds 512; Havrot S1060-2; Hodgson 2469; Laughren S1109; LeNeveu S1111; Maeck 2854-5; Makarchuk 2855; G.E. Smith 720-1, 2858-9; Snow 720-1, 2469; Wildman 511.

Railway relocation

Gilbert G737-8; G.H. Johnston G739; B. Newman G735-9; Snow G736-9.

Railways

Barr R1017; G.A. Kerr R1017-21; Manuel R1018; B. Newman R1016-21; Snow G714-5.

Rape crisis centres

M. Campbell 2022-3; McMurtry 2023.

Rape/victims

Breaugh 2012; M. Campbell 2012, 2022-3, 2086; Lewis 2011; MacBeth 2010-2; McMurtry 2023, 2076-7, 2086; Norton S426; S. Smith 2010-1; Stong 2076.

Rapid transit (*see* Transit, public)

RCMP (*see* Police, Royal Canadian Mounted)

Real estate brokers/salesmen

Davison 2873-4; Grossman 2873-4.

Real estate/property values (*see* Housing/land prices)

Reassessment (*see* Assessment/ reassessment)

Recession

Eakins R558; Sweeney S278.

Records, disabled/injured workers

Laughren 2205-6.

Records, prison inmate

Algar J36; Bradley J36-7; M. Campbell J38-40; Dombek J37, J40; Drea J36-9.

Recreation services, community

Beesley R139-40; Bryden R135-6, R138-40; M. Campbell R160-1; Philip R137; Rhodes R136.

Recycling waste (*see* Waste recycling)

Reed Paper Co.

Bernier 51-2; Bolan 35-6; Bryden 36-8, 800, R1006; Foulds 40-3, 800, 1854; Germa 129-31; Hennessy 43; G.A. Kerr 132-4, 800, R1006; Laughren 111-5; Lewis 123-7, 3117; McClellan 47-51; F.S. Miller 1854-5; Mulvaney R1006-7; Nixon 119-23; Peterson 44-5; Reid 38; Renwick 116-9; Roy 127-9; Sargent 45-7; S. Smith 115-6, 1854.

SUBJECTS – *Continued*

**Refineries, metal (*see* Smelters/
refineries)**

Refineries, oil

Kerrio R710; Ziemba R704-5.

**Reforestation (*see* Forest
regeneration/reforestation)**

**Regents council/board (*see* CAAT
governors/boards/councils)**

Regional costs

Bradley G259.

Regional development/boards

C. Bennett R575-6; Cassidy G143; Epp
G111; Martel G196-9; McKeough G111,
G143, G215.

Regional/district councils

Bradley G258-9; Handleman G272.

Regional/district municipalities

Ashe 870-1, 874-5; Epp 870-1, 873-4; Foulds
871; Lewis 871; Swart 871-2.

Regional government

Ashe 158-9; Bradley 1746; Cunningham 148,
164, 415-6, G112; Davidson 166; Davison
165-6; Deans 147-8, 179-82; Haggerty
G278-80; Hall G281-3; Laughren 167-70;
McKeough 147-8, 183, 1747, G278-80,
G282-3; S. Smith 148; Swart 155-7; Warner
G280-1.

**Regional municipality,
Hamilton-Wentworth**

Cunningham 415-6; Deans 147-8, 179-82,
424; McKeough 147-8, 424.

Regional municipality, Niagara

Bradley G258-62; Hall R4-9; McKeough
G260-2; W. Newman 2666; Rhodes R4-9;
Swart 2666.

**Regional municipality,
Ottawa-Carleton**

Handleman G270-3; McKeough G262-6;
Sterling G262-6.

**Regional planning (*see* Municipal
planning/studies)**

**Regional prices (*see* Price
differential, regional)**

Registry, business

Davison 2831; Grossman 2831.

**Regression analysis (*see* Health
costs)**

**Regulations, Ontario (*see* Statutes/
regulations, Ontario)**

Rehabilitation, vocational

M. Campbell S510-1; Crawford S510;
McClellan S413, S509-10; Norton S509-10.

Remands, court

M. Campbell J82-3; Drea J61, J65-6, J82-3;
Lawlor J82-3.

**Rent, government housing (*see*
Housing, government rental)**

Rent/control

Blundy 2332; Breaugh 1210-1; Cassidy 973;
Davison 2338-40, 2354-8; Grossman 1196,
1211, 2348, 2354-8, 2886; Hall R57;
Handleman 973; Lewis 3117; McDonald
R57-8; Rhodes R57-8; Warner 1249.

**Rent review board (*see* Review
boards, rental)**

Rent supplements/subsidies

Beesley R154-5; Hall R78-9, R154-5, R160;
B. Newman R105-7, R149-52; Rhodes
R78-9, R105-8, R150, R155, R160; Riggs
R79, R105-7, R150.

**Report, Algoma University College
inquiry**

Parrott 2937.

**Report, children's court
representation**

McMurtry 421.

Report, chronic home care program

Timbrell 2181.

Report, commissioners of estate bills
2053.

Report, Condominium Study Group

Grossman 3088, 3102.

Report, Destiny Canada conference

Davis 1440.

Report, Don Jail correctional officers
Drea 924.

Report, local government finance
McKeough 3004.

Report, Metro Toronto commission
Davis 258.

Report, nursing homes
Timbrell 2041.

Report, Ontario Finances
McKeough 787.

Report, Ontario Hydro
J.A. Taylor 2849.

Report, Ontario Trails Council
F.S. Miller 1853.

Report, public health
Timbrell 855.

Report, Ronto Development inquiry
McMurtry 625.

**Reporting service, Legislature (*see*
Hansard/reporting service)**

Reports, annual
Clarke Institute 722; Community and Social Services 801; Environment 2193; Municipal employees' retirement system 221; Ontario Cancer Institute 236; Ontario Northland Transportation Commission 222; Provincial Auditor 2937; Telephone Services Commission 602; Workmen's Compensation Board 154.

Reports, annual, re
Conway S670-1; Davison 1064, 2337-8; Grossman 2348; McKeough 221; Snow 222; Timbrell 236.

Reports, Ombudsman, re
Hailey G605-6; Lawlor G605-6; Maloney G600-1, G605-6.

Reports, select committees
Commission on Legislature 2507; Nickel workers' layoffs 2279, 2937; Ombudsman 2472, 3053; Planning Act Review 57.

Reports, standing committees
General Government 1456, 1635, 1866, 1949, 2121, 2193, 2472, 2829, 3017; Justice,

administration of 1696, 1949, 2020, 2193, 2279, 2472, 2554, 2751, 3018, 3077; Members' services 1456, 3018; Procedural affairs 602, 1135, 1635, 1866, 2472; Public accounts 1949, 3016, 3044; Resources Development 801, 1211, 1696, 2397, 2751, 2829, 3019; Social Development 154, 1020, 1866, 2397, 2751, 3018.

Research, academic
Bounsall S338-9, S358; McLeod S336-7; Parrott S283, S338-9, S358; Sweeney S284.

Research, agricultural
Bounsall R958-9; Gaunt R938; MacDonald R858-9; W. Newman R858, R866, R939, R958-9; Rennie R858-9, R866-7, R939, R942-3; Riddell R866-7; Wildman R943-4, R943.

Research, climate
Brunelle 2826; Bryden 2825-6.

Research, Consumer Relations
Davison 2564; Grossman 2564.

Research, correctional services
Bradley J107-8; Drea J107-9; Hug J107-8.

Research, criminology/policing
Lawlor 1112-3; MacBeth 1113-4; Stong 1113-4.

Research, cultural
Grande S884, S889-90, S900; Pesando S885; Welch S885, S889-90.

Research, education
Cummins S345; Gigantes S271-2; Parrott S343; Sweeney S264-71, S278-9, S343, S345; Van Horne S20; T.L. Wells S16-7, S70, S264-72.

Research, energy/needs
Bounsall R262-4; B. Charlton R257-8; D.J. Gordon R228-9, R263-4; MacDonald R208-9; Pope R228-9, R235; Reed R212-3; J.A. Taylor R211-3, R228-9, R235, R257-8.

**Research, environmental (*see*
Research, pollution/control)**

Research, fish/management
Reed R1169.

Research, forestry
Haggerty R1166-9; F.S. Miller R1167-70; Spry R1167.

SUBJECTS – *Continued*

Research, health

Conway S698-9; Duksza S697-8; Fitch R452; Haggerty R451-4, R493; LeBlanc S697; Lewis R451; May R451-4; B. Newman S696-7; Stephenson R452-3, R493; Timbrell S622, S696-9, S725-6.

Research, industrial

C. Bennett R584, R611-2; Dillon G784-5; Fleck R611-2, R638; Laughren R611; Martel R611, R618-9, R623-4; Samis 1995-6; Wildman G777-8, R563, R584, R610-2; L.R. Wilson R623-4.

Research, justice/law

McMurtry 1832, 1835-6; Roy 1832, 1835-6.

Research, labour

Armstrong R409-10; Haywood R409-10.

Research, legislative

Martel 2515.

Research, management

Makarchuk G382-4; Russell G383-4; Scrivener G383.

Research, marketing

C. Bennett 147; Foulds 147.

Research, medical

Backley S853-4; Bounsall R471; Lewis R467-71; Muller R466-71; Stephenson R471; Timbrell S853-4; Van Horne S853-4.

Research, mining

F.S. Miller R1180; Pope R1178.

Research, municipal (*see* Municipal planning/studies)

Research, northern development

Bernier S1069, S1083, S1086, S1093-4; T. Campbell S1094; Laughren S1047-8, S1093-4; Morpurgo S1069, S1083; Reid S1069, S1083, S1086.

Research, Ombudsman

Lawlor G586; Maloney G586.

Research, pest control

Gaunt R1042; G.A. Kerr R1042; Symons R1042; Yakabuski R1042-3.

Research, pollution/control

Bryden R269-70, R1008; Drowley R1044-5; Gaunt R998, R1037-9; D.J. Gordon R270; G.A. Kerr R999, R1008, R1015-6, R1037-9,

R1044-5; B. Newman R1015-6; J.A. Taylor R269; Wildman R1044-5.

Research, sports/athletics

R.D. Johnston S881.

Research, tourism

C. Bennett R682; Wildman R639; L.R. Wilson R639.

Research, transportation (*see* Transportation planning/studies)

Research, transportation vehicles

Cunningham G798-801, G805-6, G807-8; Foley G794-6, G799-801, G805-6, G807-8; Philip G803, G807-8; Snow G798-9.

Research, university (*see* Research, academic)

Research, waste as fuel

Bounsall R474-5; Davidson R475-6; Fitch R474-6, R475-6; Stephenson R474.

Research, wildlife/management

Alton R1220-1; Wildman R1220-1.

Research, wood as food

W. Newman R816-7.

Research Foundation

Haggerty R995; G.A. Kerr R995.

Reservoirs, oil/gas

Stephenson R369.

Reservoirs, water

Caplice R1112-3; Gaunt R1112-3; G.A. Kerr R1112-3; Lane R285; G.I. Miller R1207-9; Reed R254-5; Reynolds R1208; J.A. Taylor R254-5, R285.

Residential rehabilitation assistance program (*see* Housing renewal programs)

Resolutions

di Santo 1951; Germa 1697; MacDonald 1469; S. Smith 1305, 1457.

Resource recovery (*see* Waste recycling)

Resources Development policy

Bolan G767-73; Brunelle G765-7, G778-89; Wildman G773-8.

Restitution by guilty

Drea J21; McKessock 2319-21; McMurtry 2021, 2288, 2320-1; Reid 2020-1; Stong 2287.

Restraint program (*see* Inflation program, federal) (*see* Inflation program, provincial)

Retarded, associations for

M. Campbell S536; A. Gordon S536; McClellan S554; Norton S536-7, S554.

Retarded, centres for

McClellan S415-6, S546-7; Norton S406, S440, S547, S556-8; Riddell S555-8.

Retarded, co-ordinators for

Capps S553; McClellan S553.

Retarded, facilities for

M. Campbell S534-7; A. Gordon S535-6, S544-5; Mancini 1523; McClellan 2393-4, S542-9; G.I. Miller S554-5; Norton 1523, 2394, S535-8, S542-9.

Retarded children (*see* Children, retarded)

Retarded persons

J.G. Anderson S498-9; M. Campbell 1011, 2310, S438-9; Cassidy 1011; Foulds 1011; Lewis 1010; McClellan 645-6, 1011, S414-7, S497-9, S537-8; Norton 1010-2, 2310, S399, S405, S432-3, S497-8, S549-50; W.J. Smith S497-9.

Retirement pay (*see* Severance pay)

Retraining

Adams S297; Warner S291-2, S297-8.

Revenue Ministry personnel

Griffin G377-8, G381-2; Haggerty G382; Makarchuk G381; Rowsell G381-2.

Revenues, provincial

Allan G82-9; Cassidy G10, G82-6, G90-4; Davis 789; Dick G89; Makarchuk G367; McKeough 787-8, G81-93, G101-3, G184; G.I. Miller 1266; Nixon G22-3, G88-9; Peterson G82-90, G184; S. Smith 789; Swart G101-3.

Review board, anti-inflation

Mackenzie R373; O'Neil R370-1.

Review board, police discipline

MacBeth 2381-2.

Review boards, rental

Warner 1249.

Review boards, social assistance

Birch 1629; Borczak S462-3; Cooke S462-3; Lewis 1627-9; B. Newman S463-5; Nixon 1629; Norton 1627-8, S463-5; Sweeney 1628.

Rewards

McKeough 350.

Rezoning (*see* Zoning/rezoning)

Rights of way, hydro (*see* Hydro corridors)

Riot control (*see* Crowd handling)

Riots, correctional institutions

Bradley J89-91; Drea J89-91.

Road construction (*see* Construction, highways/roads)

Road grooving

Snow G856-8; J. Williams G853-7.

Road salt

Gilbert G883-5; Haggerty R1083-4; Hall 72-3, G883-5; G.A. Kerr R1083-4; Linzon R1084; Ruston G895; Snow 72-3, G885.

Road signs/traffic lights

Haggerty G847-8; Snow 2824, G847-8; G. Taylor 2824.

Road/street lighting

Higgin R357.

Roads, access/recreation

C. Bennett R678; Boyer R678; Wildman R678.

Roads, closed

Bolan 940-1; Foulds 941-3; Handleman 945-6; Kennedy 943-4; Maecck 938-40, 947; Philip 944-5; Wildman 946-7.

Roads, county/township

Hall G878-80; T.G. Smith G878; Snow G878-80.

SUBJECTS – *Continued*

Roads, logging (*see* Roads, resources)

Roads, municipal/regional

Cunningham G662, G674; Snow G674-5.

Roads, private

Bolan 940-1; Foulds 941-3; Handleman 945-6; Kennedy 943-4; Maecck 802, 938-40, 947; Philip 944-5; Wildman 946-7.

Roads, recreation (*see* Roads, access/recreation)

Roads, resources

C. Bennett R678; Boyer R678; Wildman R678.

Roads, township (*see* Roads, county/township)

Robarts commission (*see* Commission, Metro Toronto)

Rolling stock (*see* Transportation equipment/rolling stock)

Ronto Development Co.

Makarchuk G413-6; McKeough 341, 522; McMurtry 625; Reid 3044; Sargent 58, 341, 522, 1834, 1846; Scrivener G414-5; G. Walker G415-6.

Rowdyism (*see* Vandalism/rowdyism)

Rowe, Russell

Davis 2532-3; Edighoffer 2533-4; Lewis 2533; S. Smith 2533.

Royal visits

Davis 784-5.

Royal Winter Fair

McKessock R822-3; W. Newman R822-3.

Runways (*see* Airports/airstrips)

Rural residents

McKeough G276; Reed G275-7.

RWI Holdings Ltd.

Scrivener 3045; Ziemba 3045.

Ryerson Polytechnical Institute

Bounsall 794, 1671-3; M. Campbell 1673-4; Laughren 1676; Parrott 13, 793, 1676-7; Roy 794; Sweeney 793-4, 1667-71; Van Horne 1675; Warner 1674-5.

Safety, air

Foulds 2307-8, 2553; Lewis 2306-7; Reid 2307; Snow 2307-8, 2553; Wildman 2553.

Safety, automobile (*see* Safety, motor vehicle)

Safety, child

Grossman 3060-1.

Safety, construction (*see* Safety, occupational)

Safety, highway

Bounsall 1508-11; Gilbert G835-6; Johnson 1506-7; Jones 1511-3; Lane 1495-8; Mackenzie 1503-6, G835-9; Nixon 1496-503; Philip G835; Snow G835-9; Young 1489-95.

Safety, industrial (*see* Safety, occupational)

Safety, mine

Philip G844-6; Snow G844-6.

Safety, motor vehicle

Bounsall 1510; Lane 1496-7; Nixon 1502-3; Ruston G725; Snow G725-6; Young 1492-3.

Safety, occupational

Armstrong R491; Bounsall 2239-42; Bryden R534; Cleverdon R491; di Santo R493-6; Germa 2032-4; Haggerty R491-2; Laughren 2200-9, R498-508; Lewis 2217-23; Mackenzie 264, 2210-4, R375, R491; Martel 2245-56; McGuigan 2209-10; McMurtry 2033-4; B. Newman 2214-7; O'Neil 2196-200; Riddell 2242-4; S. Smith 2256-8; Stephenson 264, 856-7, 2258-61, R368, R491-516, R493-5, R534; Sweeney 2235-9.

Safety, school/bus

Snow 2469; Worton 2469.

Safety belts (*see* Seatbelts)

Safety committees, industrial

Armstrong R487; Bounsall 2239; Laughren 2201-4, R448-50; Lewis 2219-20; Mackenzie R487-8; Martel 2249; O'Neil 2198-9; Stephenson R448-50; Sweeney 2237.

Safety inspection (*see* Inspection, safety)

St. Clair Parks Commission (*see* Parks commissions)

St. James Town development
Beesley R161-3; M. Campbell R160-3;
Rhodes R162-3; Riggs R162-3.

St. Lawrence Parks Commission (*see* Parks commissions)

St. Lawrence Seaway (*see* Seaway)

Salaries (*see* Wages/salaries)

Sales, referral/pyramid (*see* Pyramid sales)

Sales missions (*see* Trade missions/offices)

Sales practices, unfair (*see* Business practices)

Salesmen, real estate (*see* Real estate brokers/salesmen)

Sand/gravel
Bryden R1159-63; Foulds R1162; Haggerty R1161; Reed R1162.

Sand-sucking (*see* Dredging)

Sandra Instant Coffee
Ashe 1690; Breaugh 1096-102; Stephenson 1691.

Sawmills (*see* Forest industries/products)

Scholarship funds
Davison 2603-4; Grossman 2602-3;
Makarchuk 2602-3; J. Williams 2602-3.

School age (*see* Age, school)

School board-teacher relations
T.L. Wells S18.

School board-teacher relations, Peel
Davis 429; Gregory 429; T.L. Wells 429.

School board-teacher relations, Windsor
Cooke 599; Ruston 985; T.L. Wells 599.

School boards
M. Campbell G564-5; Grande S72-6; Lewis 2544-5; Maloney G564-5; Sweeney S267-8; Warner 2545; T.L. Wells 2544-5, S267-8.

School boards, county/regional
Handleman G263-4, G270-1; McKeough G263-4; Sterling G263-4; Warner G264.

School buildings/properties
Van Horne S241-2; T.L. Wells S241-2.

School examinations/tests (*see* Student evaluation/examinations)

School inspectors
Van Horne S263; T.L. Wells S263.

School principals
Gigantes S25.

School trustees
McClellan S149; T.L. Wells S14, S149.

Schools, agriculture
W. Newman R944-8; Riddell R944-8.

Schools, alternative
Gigantes S229; Sweeney S261-2; T.L. Wells S229, S261-2.

Schools, art
Parrott S319; Sweeney S308.

Schools, community/use
Cooke S118-20; T.L. Wells S118-20.

Schools, correctional (*see* Training centres/schools, correctional)

Schools, deaf/hard of hearing (*see* Deaf/hard of hearing)

Schools, driving
Grossman 1745-6; Mackenzie G836; Philip 1745-6; Snow G836.

Schools, elementary
T.L. Wells S241.

SUBJECTS – *Continued*

Schools, French language

Bounsall 605-14; Brunelle 680-3; Conway 687-8; Gigantes S33-5, S45, S237; Lewis 690-2; Mancini 683-5; B. Newman 685-7; Nixon 692-3; Peterson 695-6; Raymond S35; Roy 655-64, S39-47; Ruston 664-5, 671-6; Sterling 654-5; Swart 676-80; Sweeney 688-90; Van Horne 693-4; T.L. Wells 10, 603-5, 696-8, S33-5, S41-7, S237.

Schools, law

M. Campbell 1859, 2105; McMurtry 1859, 2104-5; Warner 1859, 2103-5.

Schools, medical

Parrott S343-4; Sweeney S343-4.

Schools, nursery

Grande S253; Van Horne S252-3; T.L. Wells S252-4.

Schools, nursing

Timbrell S853; Van Horne S853.

Schools, polytechnical/technological

Parrott S346; Warner S345-6.

Schools, post-secondary (*see* Education, post-secondary)

Schools, private

Kerrio S234-5; G.I. Miller S234-6; Sweeney S263; Van Horne S235-9, S263-4; T.L. Wells S234-9, S263-4.

Schools, provincial, special

T.L. Wells S133.

Schools, retarded

Norton 2185; Wiseman 2185.

Schools, secondary

T.L. Wells S241.

Schools, separate

Gigantes S219; Roy S40; Sweeney S220; T.L. Wells S34, S41-7, S220-4.

Schools, shutdown/cutbacks

Gigantes S251; Makarchuk 2585; T.L. Wells 2585, S251-2.

Schools, teachers'

Grande S161, S171-4; Van Horne S163; T.L. Wells S161.

Schools, vocational

Adams S368; Bounsall S372-3; Hay S369, S373; Parrott S369-70; Sweeney S368-70; Warner S373.

Schools/centres, developmental

Foulds S158-9; McClellan S158-9; Van Horne S158; T.L. Wells S158-9.

Schools/courses, correspondence

Van Horne S159-60; T.L. Wells S159-60.

Science centres

Sweeney S305-6.

Scrolls

McCague G342; McKessock G342.

Search-rescue operations (*see* Emergency/first aid services)

Seatbelts

MacBeth 1075; Philip 1145; Snow 1147.

Seaway

Foulds 600; Kerrio 600; Snow 600.

Secession (*see* Separatism/secession)

Securities commission/regulations

Davison 2589, 2604; Grossman 2566-9, 2590-604; Lawlor 2595-6; Reed 2593-4; Reid 2566-8; J. Williams 2596-7; Young 2598-601.

Securities/industry

Grossman 2267-8, 2595-6; Lawlor 2595-6.

Security/guards, legislative (*see* Government protective services)

Security guards/agencies

Beesley R115-7, R121-2; Breaugh 1098-9; M. Campbell R115-7; MacBeth 1084-6, 1588; Makarchuk 1086; B. Newman 1084; Philip R121; Rhodes R116-7, R123; Stong 1588; Warner 1084.

Self-care units (*see* Nursing self-care units)

Self-service retailing

C. Bennett R695-8; Makarchuk R695-6; Wildman R694-8.

Senior citizens (*see* Aged/senior citizens)

Senior citizens' clubs/centres

McClellan S414.

Sentencing, community service

Bradley J21; Davidson J11, J22-3; Drea J19-23.

Separations, marital (*see* Divorces/separations)

Separatism/secession

Germa 559-60; Roy 3105-11.

Septic/holding tanks

G.A. Kerr R1116-9; McKessock R1115-8.

Service centres, highway

C. Bennett R673; B. Charlton G300; Eakins R673; Hall G300; Nixon 2315; Samis 2315; Snow 2315.

Service stations (*see* Gasoline dealers/association, retail)

Settlement Corp.

Deans 2466-7; Rhodes 2466-7, 2651-2.

Severance pay

Gaunt 2522; Haggerty R521; Stephenson R524.

Severances, land (*see* Land severances)

Sewage disposal

Barr R1118-9; Haggerty R1107-10; G.A. Kerr R1014-5, R1024-5, R1108-10, R1116-9; Lane R1014-5; Laughren R1023-5; MacFarlane R1108-10; McKessock R1115-8; G.I. Miller R45-6, R1119; Pope R1077-8; Timko R1117.

Sewage sludge

Gaunt R1097-9; G.A. Kerr R1098-9.

Sewage treatment

Haggerty R1107-10; Hall R4-6; G.A. Kerr R1079, R1081-2, R1095, R1108-10; J.C. Macdonald R1082; MacFarlane R1108-10; Makarchuk R1095; Pope R1079; Reed R339-41; Rhodes R5-6; J.A. Taylor R339-41.

Sewerage

Barr R1118-9; Breaugh R16; Cooke S759-62; Gilbert G899; Hall G899-900, R4-6; G.A. Kerr R967, R1116-9; McKessock R1115-8; Morpurgo S1098; Pope S1099;

Rhodes R5-6; Snow G899-900; Timbrell S759-62, S788; Timko R1117; Wildman S1098-9.

Sex shops

Bryden 1586-7; MacBeth 1586; McMurtry 1811-3, 3021-2; Nixon 1812; Roy 1600-1, 1809-12.

Shelter/fuel allowance

Norton S493; Wildman S493.

Sheltered workshops (*see* Workshops, handicapped/retarded)

Shepherd Boats Ltd.

Mackenzie 2582, 2933; Stephenson 2582-3, 2932-3.

Shorelines (*see* Beach properties/shorelines)

Shouldice, Ross

Davis 1695, 2667; Grossman 2824-5; Martel 1695, 2666-7, 2825.

Signs, road (*see* Road signs/traffic lights)

Silviculture (*see* Forest regeneration/reforestation)

Single parent families (*see* Family, single-parent)

Skyways

Bradley 819, 1062; McKeough 1062; Snow 819.

Slaughterhouses (*see* Abattoirs/slaughterhouses)

Small businesses (*see* Businesses, small)

Smelters/refineries

C. Bennett R733-4; Fleck R613; Laughren G216-7, R613; F.S. Miller R1177-8; Pope R1177-8; S. Smith 1023-4; Wildman R563, R613, R733-4.

Smoke detection devices

MacBeth 1285; B. Newman 1285.

Smokestacks/chimneys

D.J. Gordon R282; B. Newman R282.

SUBJECTS – *Continued*

Smoking, tobacco

Cassidy 205-6.

Social assistance review board (*see* Review boards, social assistance)

Social development/councils

Baetz 2002-5; Birch S3-9; Kerrio S3-4, S7-9.

Social/family services

J.G. Anderson S519; M. Campbell S517-23;
Gigantes S585; Norton 936, 1008, S518-23,
S585; Thomson S517-8.

Social service costs

Baetz 2002.

Solar energy (*see* Energy, solar/ wind)

Sound system (*see* Legislative sound system)

Sound walls (*see* Noise barriers)

Souvenirs/gifts

Kennedy S909; Lee S909; Welch S910.

Spadina extension

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C. Bennett 2748; Davis 2743; Kerrio 2659,
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Student enrolment

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Student evaluation/examinations

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Student exchange, Ontario-Quebec

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Student guidance service

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Ahrens S375-6; Bounsall S373-6; Kerridge S299; Parrott S299, S373-5; B.A. Wilson S299, S311-2.

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M. Campbell 1859, 2105; McMurtry 1837, 2104-5; Warner 2103-5.

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Tax, accommodation (*see* Tax, transient accommodation)

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Tax, income, provincial

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Tax, overdue/overpaid

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Tax, resource

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Tax, sales

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Tax, school

Gigantes S229-34; Haggerty G365; T.L. Wells S230-4.

Tax, soft drink cans

Blundy 365; Bryden 716; G.A. Kerr 707-9, 716; McKeough 8.

Tax, speculation (*see* Tax, land speculation)

Tax, tobacco

Bryden 206-7; Cassidy 203-6, 248; Eaton 208-9; Hennessy 207; Laughren 209-10; Mackenzie 210; Makarchuk 207; McGuigan 212; McKeough 8, 212-4; G.I. Miller 207-8; Reed 206; Roy 210-2; S. Smith 202-3.

Tax, transient accommodation

C. Bennett R650-1; Eakins R650-1.

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Tax collection

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Cassidy 94, G137-8; Gigantes S231-2; Haggerty G388-9; Leonard G388; McKeough G109-10, G115, G137-8, G185-6; Peterson G185-6; Russell G388; Samis 1992; Scrivener G388-9; Swart G16, G115; Warner G389; T.L. Wells S231-2.

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Makarchuk G373-6, G390, G401; Russell G401; Scrivener G373-6, G390, G401; Sterling G375.

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Tax reform

Close G119; Epp G119; Warner G117-8.

Tax refund discounters

Blundy 1871; Bryden 1871-3; Davison 1868-71, 2127-34; Grande 1873-4; Grossman 1623-4, 1878-81, 2129-34; B. Newman 1873; Nixon 1868; Roy 1875-7; Samis 1877-8.

Tax relief, senior citizens

Ashe 1954-5; McKeough G283; Van Horne G283.

Taxes, provincial

Allan G83-4; McKeough G83-4; Peterson G83-4; Scrivener G359-61; Weiers G389-90.

Taxicabs/drivers

McKeough 146, 1790; Warner 146, 1789-90.

Teacher-student ratio

Gigantes S29-30, S271-2; Grande S204; T.L. Wells S204, S271-2.

Teachers, correspondence

Rees S160; Van Horne S160; T.L. Wells S160.

Teachers, exchange

Sweeney S202-3; T.L. Wells S202-3.

Teachers, older

Bounsall S186-8; Conway S187; Grande S188-9; T.L. Wells S187-9.

Teachers, post-secondary

Lynch S378-9; Philip S378-9.

Teachers, secondary school

T.L. Wells S98-9.

Teachers, special education

McClellan S149; Sweeney S130; Van Horne S131, S156-7; T.L. Wells S133-4, S149, S156-7.

Teachers, surplus/shortage

Conway S180-2, S182; Foulds S181; Gigantes S178-9, S183-4; Grande S161-6, S179; Kerrio S179-80; Van Horne S22-3, S175, S177-8, S180, S208; T.L. Wells S161-6, S175-81, S208.

Teachers, training-school

Daniels J92-3; Philip J92-3; Thompson J92.

Teachers' colleges

Sweeney 1694.

Teachers' superannuation fund

Auld 1311; Causley S1030-1, S1034-8; Eckler S1032-4, S1036, S1038; Gigantes S1029-39; McKeough 3004-5; Peterson 1528, 2856, 3005, 3124; S. Smith 3004, 3093-5; Sweeney S1035-9; Van Horne 1528, 2855-6, 3004-5, S1029-31, S1033-5; T.L. Wells 1528-9, 1748, 2855-6, 3094-5, S1029-39.

Teachers' training

Bounsall S186-8, S192-5; Dunn S145-6; Gigantes S178-9; Gillies S195-6; Grande S160-6, S171-4, S179; Kerrio S179-80, S192; Sweeney S202; Van Horne S22-3, S145-6, S163, S175-7, S195-6, S201-2; T.L. Wells S145-6, S160-6, S175-94, S192-5, S201-2.

Teaching ratios (*see* Teacher-student ratio)

Technology

B. Charlton R257-8; Davey S367-8; Martel R618-9; Parrott S367; Sweeney S367; J.A. Taylor R257-8; Wildman R610-1.

Technology institutes (*see* Schools, polytechnical/technological)

Telecommunication services

C. Bennett R723; Radford R724; Wildman R723; York R723-4.

Telephone service

Ashe G340; Cassidy G505; R.J. Fleming G502-3; Hall G512; McCague G339-40; McGuigan G505; Miggiani G502; Ruston G339-40; Sterling G501-3; Towers G340; G. Walker G512.

Television (*see* Radio/television)

Television, cable

Beesley R126-8, R163; M. Campbell R127, R163; Philip R126-7; Rhodes R127, R163.

Television, educational

Grande S946-8, S951, S957-9; Ide S949-51, S958-60; Kerrio S948-9; McKessock S959-60; Ruston G503; Sweeney S122; Van Horne S123, S950-1; D. Walker S122-3; Welch S955-9; T.L. Wells S121-3.

Television, legislative proceedings

MacDonald G499; Martel 2514; Welch G493.

Temporary absence program

Drea 3061-3, J22, J26-8; Germa J26-7; McMurtry 1818-9; Nixon 1818-9.

Tenants' associations/groups

Beesley R101, R122, R138, R147; Breaugh R100-1; Lane R147-8; B. Newman R120; Philip R101, R122-3, R137; Rhodes R101-2, R120, R123, R137, R148.

Tendering, Government Services

Auld G472-4; B. Charlton G472-4; Hall G289-90; McCague G289-90, G294; Ruston G294.

Termination pay (*see* Severance pay)

Terms of reference, committees (*see* Committees, select, re)

Textbooks/educational materials

Grande S893; Welch S893.

Textile industry

C. Bennett R659-60; Davidson R660-1; Samis 1998.

Theatre (*see* Arts/theatre)

Theme park, Vaughan (*see* Midway complex, Vaughan)

Thermography

Bounsall R266; B. Charlton R260; J.A. Taylor R260, R266.

Throughways (*see* Expressways)

Tile drainage (*see* Drainage)

Tips/gratuities

Bryden R533; Stephenson R533-4.

Tires

Adcock G897-8; Bradley G897; Cunningham 2939; Gaunt G897, R1124; Hall G886; G.A. Kerr R1124; Philip 2940-1; Snow 2938, 2941, G886.

Tissues, human (*see* Medical transplants)

Tobacco smoking (*see* Smoking, tobacco)

Tolls

Foulds 73, 600; Kerrio 600; Snow 73, 600.

Topsoil

Germa 1648-9; Haggerty 1649-50; Hall 1648; MacDonald 1647; Mancini 1649; McNeil 1645-6, 1650-2; W. Newman 938; Riddell 1646.

Toronto Area Transit Operating Authority

Ashe 1156; Bryden 1155; Cunningham 1154; Philip 1155; Snow 434, 1153-4, 1156-7, 1160-2; Warner 1160-2.

Toronto Transit Commission

M. Campbell 1311-2; S. Smith 1063, 1312-3, 1552; Snow 1063-4, 1311-3, 1552, 1934-5; Warner 1063-4.

Tourist attractions

C. Bennett R588-9, R596; Boyer R671; Eakins R671; Kerrio R588-9; Pope 565; Wildman R680; Ziemba R595-6.

Tourist development/promotion

C. Bennett 153, 515, 1283, 2547, 2823, R644, R647-8, R671-2, R676-7, R681; Boyer R672, R677, R680-1; Eakins 515, 1283, 2823, R647-8, R671-4; Garland R673-4; Wildman 153, 2547, R644, R676-8, R679-81.

Tourist industry

C. Bennett 265, 516, 1283, R554, R566-7, R582-3, R692-3; Bernier 578; Eakins 264-5, 367, 1283, R557-9, R674; Foulds 574; Garland R674; O'Neil R692-3; Peterson 3125-6; Reid 478; Samis 2001-2; Wildman 516, 989, R583, R675.

Tourist information/reception centres

C. Bennett R590-1, R681-2; Bounsall R589-91; B. Newman R681-2; J. Williams R591-2.

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Tourist operators/outfitters

C. Bennett R587-8, R716-7; Kerrio R587-8; McKessock R715-7; Wildman R676.

Tourist promotion (*see* Tourist development/promotion)

Tourist reception centres (*see* Tourist information/reception centres)

Tourists

C. Bennett R573.

Towing services (*see* Motor vehicle towing/wrecking)

Townsend project

Farrow R41; G.I. Miller 1981-2; Nixon R35-44; Rhodes R35-47.

Township affairs (*see* County/township affairs)

Townships, unorganized (*see* Municipalities, unorganized)

Townsites, new

G.I. Miller 1981-2; Samis 1991.

Toxic products (*see* Hazardous products) (*see* Health hazards)

Trade/convention centres

C. Bennett R640-1, R648-50, R682; Eakins R641, R648-50; Fleck R641; Kerrio R640; Wildman R682.

Trade fairs

C. Bennett 349, R577; Sweeney 349.

Trade missions/offices

C. Bennett R552, R573, R576-7, R603-6, R608, R643-6, R669-70, R681-2; Bolan R605; Davis 786, 1052; Eakins R605-7; Fleck R643-6; Haggerty R606-7, R608; Lane R603-5; Lewis 1442-5; McKessock 520; G.I. Miller R608; B. Newman R681-2; W. Newman 520; S. Smith 1052; S. Smith 1442-3; Wildman R643-6, R669; York R607.

Traffic flow

MacBeth 1528; G.I. Miller 1527.

Traffic lights (*see* Road signs/traffic lights)

Traffic/parking violations

Lupusella 1538-42; MacBeth 804, 1534, 1539-42; Philip G846; Snow G846; Stong 1534.

Traffic tribunals (*see* Courts, traffic)

Trail bikes (*see* Motorcyclists/motorcycles)

Trailer parks (*see* Parks, trailer)

Trails/council

F.S. Miller 1853, R1228; Riddell R1228.

Training centres/schools, correctional

Birch S6; M. Campbell S577-8; Drea 2394; Foulds 2117, 2273-4; Gigantes S144-5; McClellan 2118, 2273, 2468, 2779, S6; G.I. Miller 2394; Norton 2109, 2117-8, 2273-4, 2468, 2779, S577-8; T.L. Wells S144-5.

Trans-Canada highways (*see* Highways, trans-Canada)

Transcripts, court (*see* Court reporters/transcripts)

Transit, public

Bryden 1312; M. Campbell G716-7; Gilbert G716-7; G.H. Johnston G734; McKeough 1635; Philip G671-2; Ruston G724-5; Snow 1203-5, 1312, G717-25, G734-5, G753; J.A. Taylor R356; Warner 1251-3, G717-23, G753; Wildman R356; Young G718-9, G733-5.

Translators/interpreters

Backley S685; Duksza S685-7; McMurtry 585; Peterson G18-20; Stevenson G18-20; Timbrell S685-7.

Transplants, medical (*see* Medical transplants)

Transportation

Breaugh R184-6; Grant R184-6; Reed R348; Rhodes R185; J.A. Taylor R351; Wronski R184-6.

Transportation, aged/handicapped

J.G. Anderson S503-4; M. Campbell S504-5; Crawford S504; McClellan S503-4; Norton S504-5.

Transportation, hazardous products

Bradley 266, 599, 1525; Bryden 1526; R.H. Humphries G838; G.A. Kerr 266-7, 599,

R1057-8; Larratt-Smith G838; Mackenzie G837-8; G.I. Miller R1057-8; B. Newman 1526; Snow 1526, G837-8; Swart 266.

Transportation, intermediate capacity

Cunningham 615-9, 2182-3, G806-8; Foley G793-6, G806-8, G815-6; Philip 2818, G806-8; S. Smith 2182, 2817; Snow 615-9, 2182-3, 2817-8, 2859-60, G797-8.

Transportation, light rail

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Transportation, Northern Ontario

Bernier 576; Foulds 572; Pope 563-4; Reid 475-6; Stokes 556; Wildman 568; J. Williams 537.

Transportation, prisoners

Drea J60-5, J83; G.I. Miller J59-63; Ziemba J64.

Transportation, truck (*see* Trucking industry)

Transportation, urban (*see* Transit, public)

Transportation development corp.

Cunningham 615-9, 721, 1552, G663-4, G794-812; Foley G793-819; J.E. McEwen 1482; Philip G812-8; Snow 615-9, 721, 1482, 1552, G663-4.

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Transportation planning/studies

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Trapping (*see* Hunting/trapping)

Travel agencies

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Trespassing

Eaton 1754-5, 2472-5, 2483-4; Foulds 2481-3; Johnson 2478-80; McKessock 2480-1; W. Newman R768; Riddell 2475-6; Wildman 2477-8.

Trial de novo

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Trials, court

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Davis 2532-3; Edighoffer 2533-4; Lewis 2533; Rowe 2534-5; S. Smith 2533.

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Bradley G823-5; Cunningham 2938-9, G684-90, G703; Gilbert G825; Gower G823-5; Haggerty G861; Makarchuk 2943-4; McGuigan G844; B. Newman G726; Philip 721, 1679, 2554, 2939-41, 2944-5, G667-71, G677-8, G691-7, G705; Ruston G725; Shoniker G684-90, G703, G705; Snow 588-9, 721-2, 1007, 1935-6, 2554, 2937-8, 2946, G677-8, G703, G725-6, G824-5, G844, G861; Sterling G701-2.

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Trust funds

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Trust/loan companies

Davison 2626; Grossman 2630, 2632, 2639-40; Lawlor 2632; McClellan 2632-3; J. Williams 2629-30, 2638-9.

Trustee, public (*see* Public trustee)

Trustees, school (*see* School trustees)

Tuition fees

Bounsall S281-2; Parrott S283-4, S292, S319-20; Sweeney S95-6, S283-4, S309-10, S320; Warner S292, S294-5; T.L. Wells S95-6.

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Unemployment, youth

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Universities/colleges

Bernier S1077-9; Bounsall 3013-4, S280-2; Bradley 2277; Foulds S184-5; Parrott 2277-8, 3014; Sweeney 3014, S277-9, S1077-9; Van Horne S176; T.L. Wells S176, S184-5; Wildman S1078-180.

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University courses/degrees

Parr S319, S350; Parrott S351; Sweeney S308, S350-1; B.A. Wilson S350.

University faculties

Bounsall S280; Parr S286; Parrott S285-6, S347-8, S351-2; Sweeney S351-2; Van Horne S285-6; Warner S347-8.

University faculties, Canadianization

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University fees (*see* Tuition fees)

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University students (*see* Students/graduates, university)

Unorganized communities (*see* Municipalities, unorganized)

Unsatisfied judgment fund (*see* Motor vehicle accident claims fund)

Uranium

Davis 1018-9, 1273-4, 2850; Gaunt 2185; Gigantes 1314; G.A. Kerr 2185; Lewis 1198, 1274; MacDonald 1199; Sargent 1018, 1198; S. Smith 1197-8, 1273-4, 2576, 2850; J.A. Taylor 1197-9, 1314, 2576-7.

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Urban transportation development corp. (*see* Transportation development corp.)

Used car dealers (*see* Motor vehicle dealers)

Van pools (*see* Car pools)

Vandalism/rowdiness

Beesley R116; Bradley J147-50; M. Campbell R116; MacBeth 832, 836, J147-50; Rhodes R116; Sinclair J148; Stong 808-9; Warner J151.

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Venture investment corporations

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Waste disposal/management

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2492-3; G.A. Kerr R1122-3; McCaffrey 2486-8; G.I. Miller 1986-9; Peterson 2488-90; Warner 2490-2.

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Women's centres/hostels

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